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ANNUAL CATALOG 1919
HENRY FIELD SEED CO.

SHENANDOAH, IOWA

"THE SEEDS
THAT YIELD
ARE SOLD
BY FIELD"



GENUINE
KLECKLEY SWEET
WATERMELON



MOUNTAIN DANVERS
ONION



MY OWN PAGE

THIS PICTURE shows how I answer your letters. I don't really write them. It would take too long. I just sit up all evening and talk it at the dictaphone just like I was talking direct to you and next morning it takes two or three girls to copy it all off and send it to you. It works fine. I couldn't answer a tenth part of the letters I get if it wasn't for this.

 CALL this my own page. The rest of the book is written to suit you and the rest of the folks. It must be done just about right. No mistakes and no wrong grammar and no waste space. But this page I write just to suit myself. If it don't suit you, you don't have to read it. You can go on and read the rest of the book and come back to this later when you haven't anything else to do,

A catalog has to be written about so so. It must be exact and painstaking and complete and just about a cross between an encyclopedia and a price list.

It's lots of work writing one. I have been working on this one several months. I wrote every word of it myself and laid out the pages, and watched it put in type and corrected the proofs and helped set the ink on the press when it started running.

But it's done now, all but this page. You know in a book of this kind the first page is always the last one printed. After the rest of the book is all in type and waiting for the press to start on the last section, then I write this page.

It has been a great old year, hasn't it? How has it treated you, anyway? We came through pretty well, all things considered, and I guess we all did. We are pretty lucky to be alive and at work and with a prospect of making garden next spring.

The seed business has been fine. Better than ever. We are getting more customers and better customers all the time. Every one brings in two or three new ones. And they are all welcome.

And such nice letters we get from them! That is the best part of it. My wife says she believes I would stay in the seed business anyway, even if I didn't make a cent, just for the sake of the letters.

I hope you'll like the catalog. It's a sort of home-made affair and not specially artistic, but I have tried to make it helpful and honest and entertaining. And we have done all the work on it ourselves from start to finish.

If you don't want to take time to read it you can look at the pictures anyway. It's great on pictures. They are real pictures, too. Not the highly inflamed, imaginary kind you sometimes see.

I hope you all have fine gardens this year. I believe it's going to be a good year for us. Plan on having the best garden you ever had. Of course you ought to buy the seeds of me, but whether you do or not, read this catalog through and you will get a lot of good ideas about gardening that won't cost a cent. And if you will read Seed Sense regularly you will get a lot more. I will send you a sample copy with this catalog or soon afterward. And if you happen to get an extra one, you can pass it on to a neighbor.

If the seeds have done well and I have treated you right and you like the catalog and Seed Sense, tell your neighbors about it and loan them your catalog, or give it to them and I will send you another. It all helps. Come and see me sometime. I will be mighty pleased to see you and will show you all through the house. If you can't come and see me, write me a letter anyway. Whether you order or not, you can be friendly. If I can help you in any way with advice or information, or any other way, just help yourself.

Now, I won't bother you any more and you can go ahead and read the catalog and fill out the order sheet in the back. Write soon. HENRY FIELD.

P. S.—Don't forget about Seed Sense. You can get it for a year for only 25c., or get it free if you order \$2.00 or over.

Request for Special Quotations

Let Us Figure Your Wants

I KNOW we can do you some good on anything you may want in the seed line for we have the quality and will make the price right. The only way for you to find out about this is by asking. So I am putting this sheet in here for your convenience. It will cost you nothing, but a stamp to find out just what it will cost you for what you want, delivered to you. This will not obligate you in any way to buy. I will tell you the exact lowest wholesale price on each item you want, what the freight or express will cost and which will be the best way to send it. Then you can do just exactly as you please about ordering. I want to know what you want. You want to know what it will cost. All right, I'll put my time against yours and we'll both get some information. And if we can trade, we will probably both make some money. No object in trading unless we do. *Write here the amounts and names of seeds you want prices on. (This is not an order, simply an inquiry for prices.)*

To HENRY FIELD SEED CO., Shenandoah, Iowa.

Date _____

I would like to have you quote me your lowest wholesale price on the seeds listed below. Also tell whether it would be best to have them shipped by freight, express, or parcel post, and about what the charges will be. Or quote prices delivered here, all charges prepaid.

Please fill out plainly the blanks below.

Name _____

Freight or Express Office.....

P. O.

What Railroad is it on?.....

County..... State.....

If more than one R. R. or Express, which do you

R. F. D., St. or Box No.

prefer?

Don't Use This Sheet For Family Garden Lists. On all small seeds, bulbs, etc., the catalog prices stand unchanged. We never quote any different prices on them. But on field seeds, clover, etc., and on implements and large amounts of garden seeds, plants, etc., prices vary and we prefer to quote special prices. Use this list to get special prices on seed corn, field seeds, etc., and large lots of garden seeds, plants, etc. **HENRY FIELD SEED CO.**

The Seedsman's Conscience

SOME one has said that "The trial ground is the seedsman's conscience, staring him in the face all summer with his mistakes, or praising him for his carefulness."

The Gospel Truth That is the Gospel truth, too. Every word of it. I count my trial grounds the most important part of my seed business. Old Mother Nature won't lie to me. If she shows up a mistake in some lot of seeds and proves it to me in the trial ground, I take it meekly and strive to do better next time.

Biggest Trial Grounds In the West Do you know that I have the most extensive and thorough trial grounds in the west? There is no seedsman anywhere in this part of the country that puts in anywhere near the time and space I do in growing and testing the seed stock he sells. That is why I am so positive in what I tell you, and so certain I am right about it.

Everything Tested and Compared From every variety of seeds I sell I save out a sample and plant it in my trial grounds, alongside of samples from a lot of other leading growers. Last summer I had over 1,000 different samples, all planted separately, marked, staked and watched carefully. It's pretty hard to fool me after I have watched the garden all summer. If anything goes wrong, or I have better stocks than the other fellow, or he has better than mine, I know it before anyone else does.

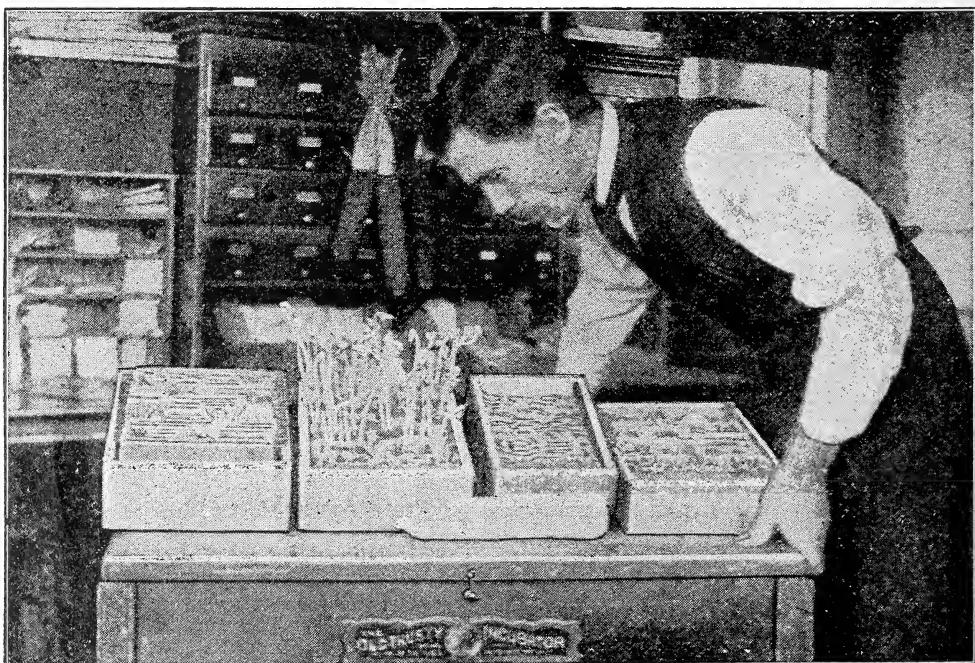
HENRY FIELD SEED CO..

The Verdict of Test Boxes All fall and winter and spring they are at work and they tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." No matter in how big a hurry we are to use out of a bag of seeds, we wait till we get the decision of the test boxes. They are the court of last resort, and, if the germination shows up poor, that bag of seed goes on the dump. That's why I feel safe in offering to replace free any seeds that are bad.

The Summing Up of the Whole Matter I tell you this thing of the purity and germination of seed is a mighty important proposition. The man who sells you the seed may mean well, but if he has had the decision of the microscope and the test box and the accumulated lessons of several years of trial grounds, he knows positively what he is talking about. He would be a fool or a rascal, or both, to sell anything but good seeds after the chance he has to know the difference.

Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back It is agreed and understood that any seeds or other goods ordered of us may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt if not entirely satisfactory and money will be refunded, and that we will refill at any time any garden seeds, flower seeds, or flower bulbs with which you do not feel entirely satisfied; but we do not in any way warrant the crop, as it is dependent on so many conditions beyond our control.

Shenandoah, Iowa



Inspecting the Test Boxes: Every lot of seeds must show a rigid test before it is used. This is a special incubator-seed tester made for me by the M. Johnson Co., Clay Center, Neb. We use it for the garden seeds. We have a big, specially built corn tester. H. F.

WANTED: 50,000 Boys and Girls

In the Seed Business With Me

I will furnish the seeds for your start and give you a good big share of the profits. I already have 30,000 successful Junior Seedsmen on my list and want 20,000 more. You know I started in business for myself selling seeds when I was probably younger than you are now. You have read about it in the catalog. But I didn't get very far at that time, for I had very few seeds to sell and no money to buy more with and no one to start me in business. I wish I could have had the chance you now have. I would have got a good start in the seed business about ten years earlier than I did.

Now Here's What I'm Getting At

We are offering this year the best and most popular seed collections we have ever put out. It is just what everyone wants. You can read the full description on the other side of this sheet. **A whole garden for 35c.** It's a dandy and good enough for anyone's garden, too. People will plant more garden this season than ever before and every one of them will gladly buy a bargain like this. Now, what I want you to do is to sell these seed collections to your friends and neighbors. All you need to do is to fill out the application blank below and return it to me and I will send you ten of these collections; then after you have remitted for them I will gladly send you some more if you can use them. A great many of the Junior Seedsmen sold as high as ten or twelve sets last season and there is no reason on earth why you shouldn't do equally as well if you get an early start. I know you are honest and I am willing to trust you and then when you have sold the collections we will divide the profits. How does that suit you?

Henry Field.

Here's My Proposition:

1. Fill out the coupon below and send it to me and I will send you at once by parcel post 10 of the 35c collections described on the other side of this sheet for you to sell. You need not send the money till they are all sold, but if you do not sell them within a month, you are to return them.

2. When you have sold ten collections you get one-third the total for your share, either in cash or one of the premiums. By buying these premiums in big quantities and getting the manufacturers interested in my plan for starting

boys and girls in business, I have made your one-third cover the wholesale cost of each one.

3. You send me the \$3.50 you receive for the 10 collections and tell me which premium you want and I will send it to you at once by parcel post, except in the case of some expensive premium, requiring a little more work.

4. If you would rather have your share in cash, keep out your third and send the rest to me. I trust you to do the dividing.

5. In case you cannot sell the 10, sell all you can, return the rest by mail, keep one-third of the money and remit the rest.

6. The collections must all be sold at the same price, 35c. We believe in one price to everyone. It's the only way.

Our Premiums

The premiums we offer you this season will be better than ever before and you can earn as many of them as you want—either one, or a half dozen. Every premium we offer is guaranteed to be just as represented and we are able to offer them for your share simply because we buy them in enormous quantities. The stock we carry on hand is worth thousands of dollars. Here are some of the premiums our new illustrated premium list will contain this season: **Permo J. R., Model B. Camera**, Eastman make and fully guaranteed, takes pictures $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$; pack films. **Roll film camera and 3 rolls of film**, Eastman make, pictures $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$, made especially for children. **King air rifle**, shoots 500 times at one loading, thoroughly guaranteed. Every boy wants one. **American made watch**, one like I carry, nickel case, stem set, size 16, guaranteed for one year. **Beautiful gold Lavalier**, with a tiny gold filled chain, in a beautiful leatherette, satin lined case. A **Teddy Bear**, 15 inches long, jointed arms and legs, long silky plush. Absolutely guaranteed not to bite. **Guaranteed Bracelet**, gold filled and guaranteed for five years, in a beautiful satin-lined box. **Pocket Knife Tool Kit**, containing a knife and five tool attachments, enclosed in a leather case. Many other fine premiums such as Watches, Dolls, Pencil Sharpeners, Sweater Coats, Fountain Pens, etc. **A complete premium list will be sent with your seeds.** Send in your application today and get an early start. Don't wait until some other Junior Seedsman has supplied your neighborhood.

Fill out this application. Send it to us.

Send no money with this

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Please send me at once by parcel post the 10 collections of seeds. I will do my best to sell them at 35c each, and if I do not sell them, will return them to you in good order. When they are sold, I will divide the money, keeping for my share one-third in money, or one of the premiums and will turn the other two-thirds over to you.

Name _____ Age _____ P. O. _____

Street, R. F. D. or Box No. _____ State _____ Have you ever sold our seeds? _____

(Have your father, mother or guardian fill out this part.)

To Parent or Guardian: Please write your name here so I will know that the boys and girls are consulting with you as they should, and that you understand the deal between me and the boy or girl.

Name _____

Junior War Garden Seed Collection

A Whole Garden For 35 cents



Radish



Cabbage



Muskmelon

For Either Town, City or Country

As usual we are offering our *Junior War Garden Seed Collection* again this year. We have had an enormous demand for it ever since we introduced it 3 years ago, and the demand grows as people realize its excellent value and how nearly it fills the wants of small gardeners. This collection is going to be better this year than ever. The reason we offer this big collection for such a price is simply to get new customers acquainted with our seeds and allow us to get acquainted with new customers. The price is so low everyone will buy. Think of it 10 packages for 35c.

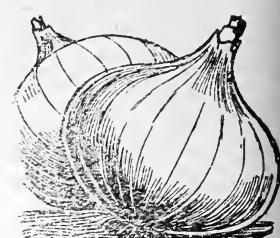
And we are going to make the quality so good that it will be a living and growing advertisement for us all summer. The seed is all new crop, tested and vigorous—the kind you always get from us.

And of course we are putting in some flowers, for a garden isn't right unless it has flowers. Here's the list:

Vegetables: Cabbage, Radishes, Lettuce, Tomatoes, Beets, Muskmelons, Onions, Cucumbers.

Flowers: Asters and Sweet Peas.

One package each of the above varieties, 10 in all, for 35c. Can you beat it? Think what a fine garden for a boy or girl! We can't change the listed assortment, as we can make this low price only by putting up the collection in enormous amounts a long way ahead. If you want other things you can order from regular list in catalog. Remember, these are not little skimpy sample packets, but real sure-enough garden size, and good tested seed of the very best varieties.



Onions



Lettuce



Beets

Henry Field Seed Company, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Junior Dep't

—
Tear Coupon Off on this Line

Which premium will you choose when you get the 10 collections sold, or will you want your share in money instead?

AN APOLOGY: This story below is old to the old customers and I wish to apologize to them for printing it again, but it is new to the new customers and I am reprinting it for their benefit. You old customers can skip it or read it over again, just as you please. The new customer should read it, for nothing else will give so good an idea of what this business is like and why it grows as it does.

THE BEGINNINGS OF A SEED BUSINESS

LT is always interesting to look at a big business, know the inside history of it, reason for its being and how it started. My seed business ranks as one of the half dozen largest in the United States. I have customers at probably every postoffice in the country. I have a lovely big fire-proof building and about three hundred people working for me and it all traces back to 50 cents worth of home-grown flower seeds which I put up and sold about forty years ago when I was a boy five years old.



It all started from my mother reading the James Vick catalog to me; it was my dearest possession.

certainly was to be one of the two. After studying the catalog, however, I wanted to be a seedsman and I insisted that my mother write to Mr. Vick to that effect. The dear old man wrote me a personal letter in reply, which I carried around until I wore it out. He also sent me a colored picture of gladiolas, the first I had ever seen. All the next summer I was saving seed every chance I got, but when fall came, to my sore disappointment, I could



A kind-hearted old lady gave me an order for 50c worth of seeds. My first order.

was until recently living at an advanced age out in California and was still a customer of the Henry Field Seed Co. At eight years old I em-

Printed in the Private Printshop



At eight years of age I embarked in the gardening business walking two miles to town with garden stuff to sell.

I got a prize of a silver dollar from my Sunday school teacher for perfect attendance. I invested the whole thing in pansy seed and was going to get rich raising pansy plants to sell. After they were grown I was unable to sell any, as ours was a little country town with no market for flowers. Every year I got more and more into the market garden business. My father was a live-stock farmer, but my tastes ran entirely to garden stuff and flowers and fruit. He humored me in this and allowed me to have practically a free hand at my kind of farming and I worked up quite a trade on strawberry plants and seed potatoes of improved varieties.



Worked in a seed store at \$3.50 per week, but the inspiration I gained made it worth while.

At fifteen I got my first experience in real seed business. At that time Livingston's Seed Company, then and now of Columbus, Ohio, had a branch house at Des Moines, Iowa, in charge of one of the sons, Josiah. I went to Des Moines and worked in the seed house all winter for him. It was there I met the late A. W. Livingston, of tomato fame, a lovable old man, and I gained from him a bigger and better idea of the seed business than I had ever had up to that time.

I worked for \$3.50 a week that winter and paid \$3.00 of it for board, but what I learned and the inspiration I gained, made it richly worth while. I could not get into the seed business on my own account yet, however, as it kept me busy making a living, but all of the time I was dreaming about how I would run a seed business if I got the chance and it may interest you to know that the plans formulated at that time, now over thirty years ago, are the identical plans that have made the Henry Field Seed Company the great and prosperous firm it is, and are still the backbone of the business.

Printed in the Private Printshop of the Henry Field Seed Co.

By the time I was twenty-one I was doing a big trucking and market-garden business on my own account, was married and settled down on a little truck-farm of my own (bought on long time). I had a big local trade in strawberry plants and seed potatoes, and about this time I began to broaden out into a seed business in a small way. I raised seeds myself

from choice strains developed in my market-garden business, and the neighbors kept coming to me for seeds. They noticed that I had pretty fair luck with gardening, and they wanted

ed the "same seeds that I used," so I took to soliciting among my neighbors every winter, and I would work nights and stormy days putting up the seeds and getting them ready for delivery. I was the whole thing, from catalog to delivery wagon. I sold good dependable seeds at a reasonable price, and helped my customers in every way to make a success with them. Of course the business spread.

I took to soliciting orders among my neighbors every winter and would work nights and stormy days putting up the seeds and getting them ready for delivery. I sold good dependable seed at a reasonable price and helped my customers in every way to make a success of them.

It wasn't long before I was supplying half of the country, and getting mail orders from outside. I had to turn the front room of our little four-room house into an office, and the barn into a seedhouse. Pretty soon I had to get out a

catalog or price list. This was in 1899.

It was a little four-page folder that I printed myself nights on a hand-power printing press. I worked nights for two weeks or more getting out a few thousand of them. The next year I had a twelve-page catalog with pictures in it, but of course the business was as yet very small.

My first catalog—a little four-page folder that I printed nights myself, on a hand-power printing press. The next year I had a twelve-page catalog with some pictures in it.

About 1902 I built my first seedhouse, a story and a half structure costing about \$500, and with my name in big letters across the front

of it. Maybe you think I wasn't proud of it. It seemed a terrible venture to put that much money into a business, and the building was really bigger than it seemed I would ever need, but I had the nerve to go ahead with it. Here is a photograph



My First Seed House in 1902

That was 16 years ago. Well we had to build an addition to that building every year. By 1907 we had built on every side of it and there was no room to build any farther. In 1903 we had put out our first catalog. It was thirty-two pages nicely printed and with a colored cover. About that time, possibly the next year, I started the crusade for selling seed corn in the ear instead of shelled. The seed trade laughed at me, then growled at me. They said I was unsettling the whole seed business, but my customers liked it, and they simply swamped me with seed-corn business. Practically every seedsman in the United States now offers ear seed corn. Then along about 1906 I commenced grading my shelled seed corn so it would run in an edge drop planter. This was the first attempt any seedsman ever made to do such a thing. They all do it now—they have to.

All this time the business has been growing and expanding until it had entirely outgrown our facilities so in 1907 some of my friends told me I ought to incorporate the business and let them help me. They offered to go in with me and help put the business in shape so that we could take care of the customers in the right manner, so we organized the **Henry Field Seed Company** with \$75,000 capital and put up a fine, big fire-proof seed house near the

track where we could load and unload the cars right at our own platform. On the next page is a picture of the building just as it looks, but it does not show the seed corn annex, which is a building about the same size, but not so tall, on the other side of the main building as it shows in the picture.

"From Iowa and Proud of It"

And we are still growing. Our increase last year was over 50 per cent. At the time this is written, our increase this year so far is above 80 per cent over last year. Where it will stop I don't know.



I took to soliciting orders among my neighbors every winter and would work nights and stormy days putting up the seeds and getting them ready for delivery. I sold good dependable seed at a reasonable price and helped my customers in every way to make a success of them.



My first catalog—a little four-page folder that I printed nights myself, on a hand-power printing press. The next year I had a twelve-page catalog with some pictures in it.

About 1902 I built my first seedhouse, a story and a half structure costing about \$500, and with my name in big letters across the front



HENRY FIELD
Seedsman
Pres. and Gen.
Mgr.
Henry Field Seed
Co.

We have beautiful grounds around the building, all planted to flowers, and trial ground, and such as that. The seed growing is on farms further out, except small particular lots which I have here on the home grounds, where they can be right under my eye. We have a splendid printing office right in the building, where we do all our own printing.

In a busy time we have about 400 people working in the different departments. We furnish over two-thirds of the postal business of this town, and have the largest winter payroll in the place. We have probably the finest collection of peonies in the world, over 300 named varieties, many of them very rare. We have a collection of gladiolas which flower lovers have come hundreds of miles

to see when they are in bloom. We have built up the grade of seed corn around Shenandoah until Page county is known for the excellence of the seed grown here, and it all traces back to the five-year-old boy studying Vick's catalog and making a sale of 50c worth of flower seed.

We furnish over two-thirds of the postal business of this town, and have the largest winter payroll in town, employing nearly 400 people in the different departments. Our postoffice here does more business than any other in this congressional district. We keep our postmaster and his employees on the run sometimes.

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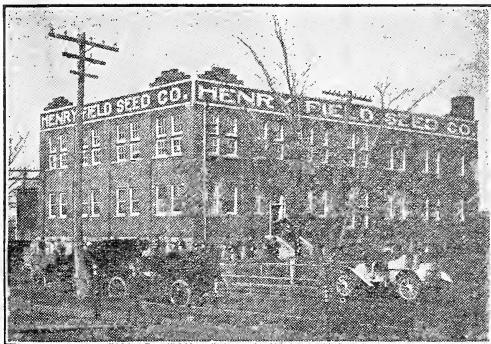


We are still growing. Every customer recommends me to two or three others. Most of our new business comes from personal recommendations of satisfied customers. But back of it all is the fact that I have delivered the goods.

The advertising is simply my show-window to attract customers. After they come once, it is up to me to keep them coming, and I really believe that four-fifths of our new business comes not from advertising, but from personal recommendations of satisfied customers. *Henry Field.*

P. S. I want your help to make the business bigger yet. Speak a good word for me to that neighbor of yours and hand him your catalog. I will gladly send you another.

H. F.



Our Big, New, Fire-proof Building, Built in 1907

The Business as it is This story was written and printed several years ago, but there is nothing special to be added to it to bring it down to date. We are going on just the same as ever, and following out the same policies that we have stuck to from the start. We are not getting rich, but we are getting three meals a day and a fair amount of clothes and a place to live, and that's about all any one is getting. The business is flourishing like a green bay tree. We have three more buildings now, have a big print shop, where we print this catalog and Seed Sense and all the other printed matter we use, and we have more customers and more friends and better seeds than ever. We send catalogs and seeds to practically every postoffice in the United States. Our postage expense last year was over \$78,000.00 or more than double all the rest of Shenandoah put together.

Last year's business was by far the largest ever. Here is the comparison by years, showing the number of orders and the total sales each year for the past six years.

Year	Orders	Amount
1913	60,804	\$ 170,973.09
1914	82,628	241,486.13
1915	105,122	313,373.12
1916	133,652	412,912.29
1917	204,773	631,206.74
1918	218,063	1,115,962.14

Total payroll for the year was \$156,959.06, or an average of about \$3,000 per week. It was much more than this however during the busy time of early spring, often going to over \$6,000 for a single week's wages.

The largest number of people on the payroll at any time was one week in March when it showed a total of 419 people on the job—173 men and 246 women and girls.

The Labor Dividend was paid as usual, being fixed at a certain percentage of the net earnings for the year. The amount was \$4,699.03 which was divided pro-rata among all the employees of the company whose wages had amounted to \$150 or over. It was divided in proportion to the wages each had earned, and went to 283 people in varying amounts. It amounted to the equivalent of about two weeks' pay. This distribution of a percentage of the earnings among the employees has been followed for several years, and it is the intention of the company to keep it up every year if possible.

The Rainbow Chaser

I started out to call this a page of fakes and then I changed my mind, for my courage failed me. I was afraid I might hurt some one's feelings; and by telling the truth about some of these wonderful "novelties", I am certainly stepping on the toes of some mighty prominent seedsmen. I confess that two or three of these things I have listed and sold myself with at least a half-way endorsement, but then I always was a little inclined to get a little bit over-enthusiastic and some of these things really do seem attractive, especially the first year they are grown.

The Rainbow Chaser The Rainbow chaser is a man who is always hunting for something wonderful, something fine, something greater than anyone has ever had before. That is commendable spirit, but sometimes carried to extremes and sad to say, some of the seedsmen have banked on this trait among their customers and offered wonderful "novelties," which, to say the least, were overboomed. It is a wonderful temptation to do this. Just as sure as one of those wonderful "novelties" is announced, I get hundreds of letters asking why I do not offer it for sale. They are all ready to buy and begging for a chance to spend their money, and they cannot understand why I want to wait and try it a year myself. They think I am behind the times.

All these new things that come out I try at least one year myself before I offer them, then if I am pleased with it, I offer it for sale to my customers. On the contrary, if I am not suited with it, if it looks to me like a fake, I simply say nothing about it. At least that is the way I have always done, but have decided that this year I would take two pages for my own use, and tell the cold brutal truth about some of these wonderful "novelties." I also offer them for sale, and many not listed here I can supply. In fact, any wonderful novelty or new creation that you see offered by other seedsmen I can generally supply at a reasonable price, and also I can probably tell you the real truth about it, whether it is of real value or not.

Now, mind you, I don't say these things are fakes, pure and simple. I do say they have been over-boomed. They have points of value, and

are of real value in some special locations, but they are not suited for general culture, as a rule, and should not be planted on a large scale without thorough trial in a small way first.

Wonderberry

The Wonderberry for instance—did you invest in that? Hundreds of my customers begged me for seed, but I was afraid of it and I



wanted to wait a year.

If you planted some, or your neighbor did, you all know all about the wonderful Wonderberry now. It was said to be wonderfully delicious, even luscious. Have you eaten one? How did you like it? Did you cry for more? I know several people who have eaten some of the berries and have not yet found any one who is leaving out his strawberries to plant Wonderberries.

Himalaya Berry It is barely possible that this will be very nearly what is claimed for it, but I am rather doubtful about it. On our own grounds it is certainly a strong grower but it has not lived through a winter yet for me. Samples of the fruit which I have seen are much like blackberries, but rather small. I do not believe it will make us rich, or take the place of blackberries, but it is worth experimenting with.

Pencillaria I plead guilty to having listed this myself for several years. Under favorable conditions it makes an enormous growth, and I was greatly pleased with it, and I still believe that in good weather and right conditions, it will make more growth than any fodder crop you can plant; but if you allow it to get much size it is too tough to be of any account. It is hard to get a stand, too. I thought honestly that it was different from Pearl millet, but I now really think it is absolutely the same thing as Pearl millet, or Cattail millet. Pkt. 10c, 30c per pound, postpaid.

Billion Dollar Grass (Japanese Millet. Barnyard Millet.) This is simply an overgrown type of the common barnyard grass family. It makes a rank, ragged growth and on rich ground will make a large yield of hay, but of doubtful quality. Price, large pkt. 10c, 30c per pound, postpaid.

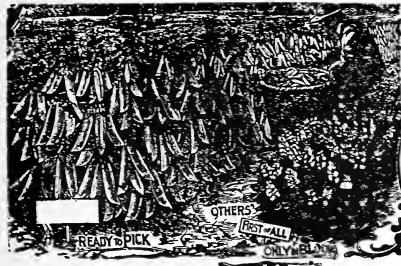
Jerusalem Artichoke A rank weed that you will never be able to get rid of. Yield of roots is small and quality poor. Let them alone.

Helianti This wonderful vegetable from France, which was to revolutionize farming, I find to be very similar to the Jerusalem Artichoke, but not so good. The roots look like Artichokes, but are smaller and more slender.

Teosinte This is a wonderful fodder crop that is supposed to yield 300 tons of green fodder per acre. The fact of the matter is that it is a sub-tropical plant which will not grow in this country except in the hottest



weather and under the most favorable conditions and then will not make so much as good corn fodder would. It is quite a curiosity in that it stools, making sometimes 20 to 30 stalks from a single seed and with great care and a warm location it will sometimes make a big growth of fodder. Large package 25c, \$1.00 per pound.



I see right now that if I am going to name all these wonderful "novelties" that are offered to the public, it will take more pages than I can spare. You know the list about as well as I do. Here are some of the old timers:

Sacaline, the wonderful forage plant from the coast of Asia; **Bohemian Oats**, which were all the rage here about 15 years ago; the **Tree Blackberry**, from which we were all going to get rich; the **Japanese Wine Berry**, the **Crimson Winter Rhubarb**, **Alaska Wheat**, and so on.

It's no use to try going through the whole list. It would take too long and wouldn't do any good anyway. I guess there's no way but to let the people buy these things if they want them. But coming down a little closer to actual values, here are a few things you want to look out for:

300 Bushel Corn You all know as well as I do that it's mighty seldom in this weak and erring world that we ever get beyond 100 bushels of corn per acre, but that's "going some," and when any one offers you 300-bushel corn or even 200-bushel corn, just make him show his papers.

200 Bushel Oats Some oats are offered as 200 bushels and some as 175 per acre and you know as well as I do that even in the wonderful irrigation country it is seldom that they get over 100 bushels.

47-Day Tomato The best that any State Experiment Station has been able to go on tomatoes was 95 days from seeding to harvest.

35-Day Potato If you can get potatoes big enough to eat in 35 days from planting the seed, you are beating anything I can do by about three weeks.

That kind of potatoes would be worth about \$100 a bushel, but I haven't got them. Now, I could go on here all day, telling you about these things, but I don't believe it is necessary. If you want any of these wonderful things, I will sell them to you and you can get the experience cheaper than you could in most places; but you take my advise and stick to things that sound at least reasonable.

P. S. I knew one man who bought some 300-bushel oats. He said he didn't believe they would yield that much, but even discounting it

50 per cent, they would be great stuff. I asked him how he fixed his percentage. If he admitted that the man who sold them was 50 per cent liar, why not 100 per cent?

He tried the oats, anyway, and *he's raised his percentage*.

P. P. S. While you are about it you might add the Thornless, Cactus, the Seedless Apple, and the Belgian Hare; and you might as well add Ginseng, too.

P. P. S. Add the Seedless Watermelon, too.

I wish to apologize for these pictures. They are simply specimens of the Rainbow Chaser style of pictures clipped from representative sources. Do they look familiar to you?

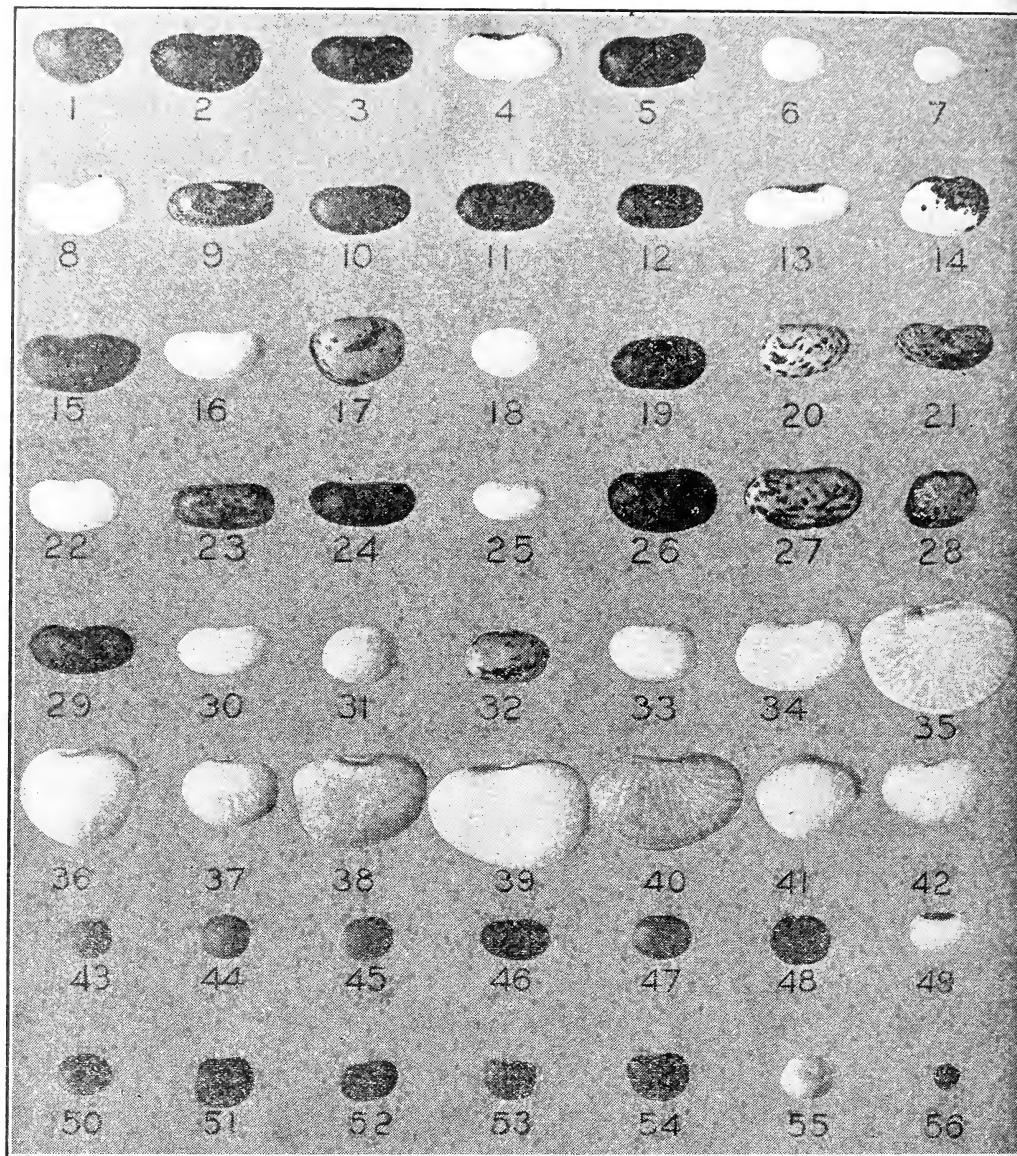
About Trying Novelties

I don't want you to think from what I say above that I am opposed to new varieties. The horticultural world progresses by the addition of new and improved varieties, but a tendency with many seedsmen and nurserymen has been to run wild on these new things, to get over-enthused about them and to over-boom them. Now I want you to try new varieties that look reasonable, possible and sensible, but don't spend much money on it the first year. Try it out in a small way first, trying a few things each year. Then after they succeed well and look profitable, you can go after them hard the next year. And above all, don't fool with new things unless they look reasonable and possible. You can easily tell by reading the description and looking at the pictures whether the man is really trying to tell you the truth or is simply trying to hoodwink you. If he tells you things that you know from your own experience are absolutely foolish, don't bother with him for a minute.

Of course, you can see for yourself the difference between natural enthusiasm or personal pride in your own production, on the one hand, and downright guff on the other hand.



"We aint mad at nobody"—Ruth and Georgia



Do You Know Beans?

All right, how many of these can you name correctly?

I took samples of every kind of beans we listed in the catalog, and stuck them on a sheet of cardboard, and numbered them, and made a picture of them, and here it is.

Study it over, and then make a list of them by numbers and write opposite each number the proper name and send it to me, and I will let you know how near right you are.

I am not quite sure that I could name every one of them off hand myself, but Walt Pitzer kept a list of them and he knows for sure.

I put the bush beans first, about 24 of them. Then the ones starting with about 25 or maybe 26, are pole beans and lima beans, up to number 42. Number 43 to 48 are different kinds of Soy beans. Of course you can't tell them apart in a picture, not all of them anyway.

Numbers 49 to 54 are Cowpeas, which you know are really beans anyway.

I'll tell you the names of the last two for you couldn't guess them anyway for they are not beans, but just put in to finish up the square. 55 is Canada field pea, and 56 is winter vetch.

Now make out a list and see how near you come to "knowing beans."



Bonvalette's Giant

did not get anything from Burpee's Bush Lima and a fair picking from Fordhook and a heavy picking from *Wilson's Bush Lima*. I am not ready to say they are better than Fordhook, although they proved so this season. It is, without a doubt, however, a splendid bean. I don't know who Wilson is or where this bean was first grown. It is a cross between Burpee's Bush Lima and Fordhook Bush Lima, showing good blood. With this parentage and the showing it made this season, I would not be surprised to see it take the lead among the bush limas. The bush is more erect than Fordhook, the pod larger and well filled and the bean thicker through than the old fashioned limas. Try it by all means. Liberal sized packet 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, postpaid.

This Wilson Bush Lima is an extra good new sort. See full description above. The Lima beans are all good, however, and well worth growing. The only trouble is that some of them are rather late in maturing. If you are pretty well north, try for early maturing sorts. They like rich, warm soil and plenty of heat. They stand dry weather better than wet. When I was in California I saw thousands of acres solid in Lima beans. They grow both for seed and eating beans. All the seed limas used in the whole country come from there, and about all the dry eating Limas too.

Plant a few rows in your garden.

For Prices of Seed on This Page See Price List in Center of Book

Asparagus

Most people hesitate to plant this most delicious vegetable because they imagine it is hard to grow, but this is a mistake. Plant the seed just like you would onion seed, in good rich soil where you want it to stand, or in a bed from which you can move the plants to the proper place after one year's growth. Keep it well hoed and weeded the first year. And after that you can mulch it and not weed it at all. Special prices on large lots; write for prices. Full instructions given in our free leaflet. Ask for it. (See also page 88).

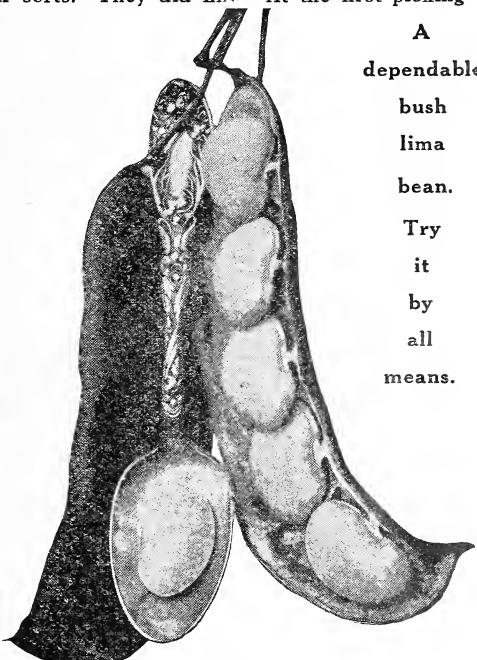
Columbian Mammoth White. A new and distinct variety having light green or white stalks. Very large and tender. It does not come entirely straight from seed, but will come about 80 per cent white. *Conover's Colossal*—The standard sort. Large green stalks, early and tender. *Palmetto*—A standard large sort. Much grown east for market.

Bonvalette's Giant. A new variety and the best of all. It has the advantage of coming into bearing fully a year ahead of other kinds. Yearling plants of this sort are as large as two-year plants of other kinds. It is so remarkably resistant to rust, which is such a drawback to asparagus in many places.

Asparagus Plants. You can cut asparagus from your bed next year if you use plants. This will save you one year and is an ideal way to get started. One year old plants are really best. They cost less and are easier to start. (See page 88 for prices).

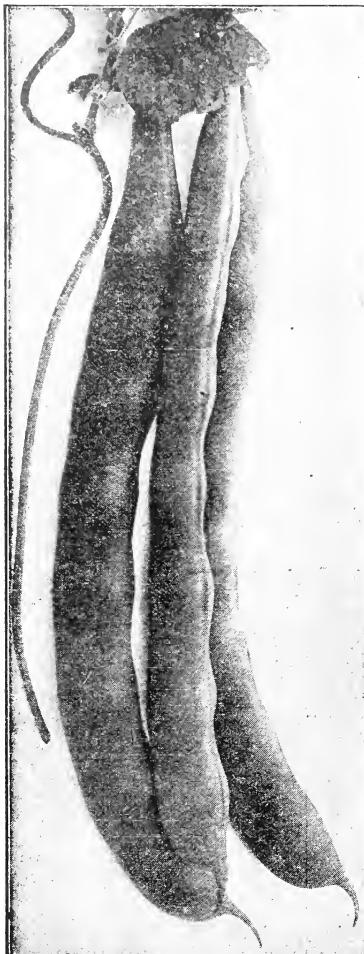
Wilson's Bush Lima

A California bean grower sent us a good liberal sample of this variety last spring and we planted them beside Burpee's Bush Lima and Fordhook Bush Lima, for we wanted to see just how they compared with these two popular sorts. They did fine. At the first picking we



Wilson's Bush Lima

A
dependable
bush
lima
bean.
Try
it
by
all
means.



Field's First Early

will make as large a dish of cooked beans as three pounds of navies. Their great value however, is in their ability to grow and make a good crop in extremely dry weather, when practically all other crops would fail. If you have some friends or relatives in the dry country, it would be a fine thing to send them a start of these beans for trial.

Our seed is dry land grown on about ten inches of rainfall per year. You should plant them just like any other beans, only possibly thinner. Use about ten pounds of seed to the acre, drilled in rows three feet apart.

Mexican Pinto. Extremely popular in the west, where it ranks almost equal with the Tepary in standing dry weather conditions. Best for winter use. Very high food value.

Stringless Green Pod

Do you can beans for winter use? If you do and prefer a green podded bean it will be hard to get anything better than Stringless Green Pod for this purpose. They yield remarkably well but it is not the yield I want to talk about as much as the quality.

The yield of beans in the pod varies a great deal, but 200 bushels to the acre or two or three bushels or more from a pound of seed would be about what you might expect.

Green-Podded Bush Beans

The general opinion is that the green-podded beans are richer in flavor than the others and slightly harder. To my mind the best of this kind is *Field's First Early*. It has a big, broad, irregular shaped pod that fills a basket in no time. It is as early or earlier than any other variety. Altogether I like the bean fine. Another flat podded bean is *Early Six Weeks*. The long straight pods of the bean make a pretty appearance and it sells well on market but is not as tender as Field's First Early.

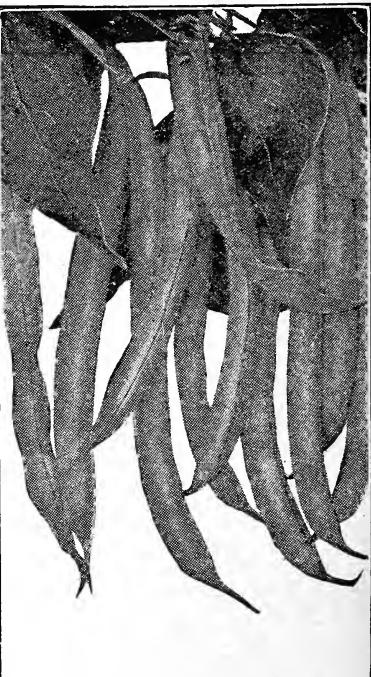
Among the round pod sorts *Stringless Green Pod* is the most popular with us. It is exceptionally tender. It is as near stringless as any bean grown. Even when the beans are well formed the pod is stringless. It is hardy, early and yields well. Another with a name similar is the *Giant Stringless Green Pod*. The name, in a sense, is slightly misleading, as the bean is not larger than Stringless Green Pod, so the first part of the name, "Giant" might be dropped or changed if the originator would permit. It is a good bean, the foliage and the pod showing a lighter shade of green, pods about the same size and not quite so early.

Round Pod Valentine has been an old standby for years. You will make no mistake in planting this bean, as in quality, yield and earliness it will be more than satisfactory. I think it is the best in the Valentine class. Another is the *Black Valentine* with a round pod, some longer than Round Pod Valentine. The yield is heavy with this variety and it sells well because of its appearance.

Refugee or 1000 to 1 is a heavy yielding, round podded variety, but late. It is the kind that is almost always used by the canning factories, as it makes beautiful canned string beans.

Tepary Beans

They look much like the navy beans except that they are more flattened in shape and slightly smaller. They swell more in cooking. It is estimated that two pounds of Teparies



Stringless Green Pod

For Prices of Seed on This Page See Price List in Center of Book



Fordhook Bush Lima

Bush Beans For Shelling

These varieties have tough pods so are not good for string beans, but are valuable for shell-ing out green for succotash and to be thrashed when ripe and stored for winter use.

Henderson's Bush Lima is the most pro-lific of all the bush limas. It is not one of the large seeded varieties but has a small white, flat seed. It is earlier than the regular limas and bears all summer.

Burpee's Bush Lima is the standard bush lima. It does well in the south, or where the seasons are long enough, but is not altogether satisfactory in this section or further north. It has a very large flat pod and yields well under favorable conditions. It will in all probability be replaced in time by varieties better adapted to general conditions. **Fordhook's Bush Lima** is one of best large seeded bush limas for middle west.

The pod is large and very thick and the yield is dependable. It is early enough so that it has a chance to make good. It is related to **Dreer's Bush Lima**, but is superior. Dreer's Bush Lima will usually make a crop but the pod is rather small, although the quality is just as good as any.

The popular varieties for succotash are: **Dwarf Horticultural**, a round speckled seed; the **Red Kidney**, a very large red seeded sort; **White Kidney**, just like the Red Kidney except seed is white. These three are well known standard varieties that gives good satisfaction.

Among the navies or soup beans we offer the **White Wonder**, which grows an erect bush, yield heavy and I don't suppose among this class of beans there is a better variety. **Great Northern** is another fine bean for winter use. It also yields abundantly and the quality is above the average. The dry bean of this variety is inclined to be flat and shaped like the Dutch Caseknife pole bean but not as large. It is an early sort and is very popular in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

Yellow or Wax Podded Bush Beans

I have always had a preference for the wax beans. I have imagined they tasted a little better than the green podded sorts, but it was imagination only, for the color of the pod has no more to do with the quality or hardness of the bean than the color of the dry bean has.

The attractive, appetizing appearance of the wax pod has led a good many to believe that it was an indication of quality. High quality comes after years of hard work breeding the stock up. You are just as likely to get quality in a green pod as in a wax pod.

Nevertheless, I like a wax podded bean. Lots of good green podded varieties but they are not the right color for me. And by the way, you Market Gardeners, you have a good many customers just like I, so be sure you find which color they want before you buy your seed beans.

Among the reliable varieties we are listing is the **New Stringless Yellow Pod**. It is a pretty bean, the pods are not very large but thick on the bush and the quality fine. The pods are round and stringless. It is among the earlies which is another desirable feature.

Challenge Black Wax has lots of pods, is early and tender, and considering the yield is a good variety for Market Gardeners. **Pencil Pod Black Wax** is selected especially on account of the quality. The pods are not so attractive as others, being crooked and small but for home use it is fine.

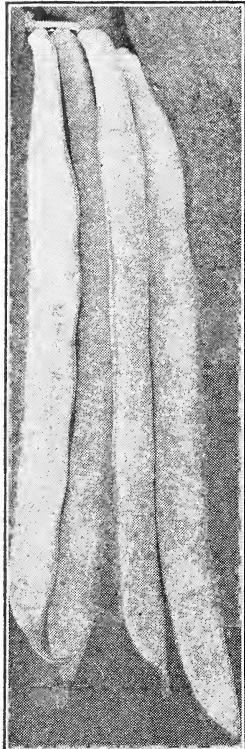
Among the flat wax beans the **Golden Wax** is the most popular variety. The name probably has something to do with this although the quality and yield could hardly be improved upon. It has a short, stubby, flat pod and is among the earliest.

Davis White Kidney Wax is a very showy variety and is very largely grown for shipping and for the canning factories. Has a long straight, flat pod, showing a beautiful waxy color.

Of the flat podded wax beans the best one is **Perfection Wax**. It is somewhat similar to Wardwell's Kidney Wax, but with a larger, longer pod, very often 7 or 8 inches long. They are a clear wax color, and perfectly tender. In fact, they are just about perfect, and bears a long time.

Probably the **Wardwell's Kidney Wax** will come nearer making good under adverse conditions than any other wax podded bush bean. It is early and a heavy yielder, has a showy yellow pod which makes it popular with the market gardeners. It also resists rust remarkably well, which is a great recommendation in some sections.

Two New Varieties of Beans



One by one the older varieties of beans are dropping out and the newer sorts taking their places. Some new varieties are no better than the old standbys, but occasionally a real improvement is found. We try them all as they come out. Most of them we drop. Sometimes we find a good one. We are adding two this season that are worth while taking up and pushing.

Sure Crop Wax is one of them and is a bush variety having a narrow flat pod, long straight, slender, and very tender and crisp. It is decidedly in the "stringless" class. It is not a good shipping variety, which is too bad, as its appearance will sell it on any market. It is fine for home markets.

I do not like the name as I believe it should have a name that would call attention to the quality rather than the yield. It

does yield well, but the quality is so exceptional that it ought to be played up strong.

The other one of these new varieties we are listing is the **Round Pod Kidney Wax**. This is an aristocrat among the bush beans. In quality it is fully equal to **Sure Crop Wax**. The pod is smaller, not quite so long, round, almost straight and without a string. It is preeminently a bean for home use and the home market.

For canning there is nothing better than **Sure Crop Wax**. Plenty of pods as long as a quart jar and a well filled jar of these yellow pods, cooked by the cold pack method certainly make a tempting dish. Use the **Round Kidney Wax** for snap beans during the summer and what is left on the vines, for dry beans to use during the winter. The bean is white with the exception of a small brown spot around the eye.

Take good care of these beans. They have been accustomed to it. They are like high grade stock in this respect. If you neglect them, they may disappoint you. They are not as hardy as scrub stock, but with reasonable care they will outstrip anything else in their class.

All our bush beans are Colorado grown this year. They have ideal conditions out there to ripen and harvest them in. The seed is bright and plump and every seed will grow.

At the time this is written the crops look good and I don't see why we will not be able to make you some interesting prices on quantities.

Culture of Beans

Both peas and beans belong to the family of plants that gather nitrogen from the air. Nitrogen you know is the most important of fertilizing elements. From this you would naturally think that these crops could be planted on poor soil and produce good results. This is not altogether true. It is a fact, however, that they do not require as rich soil as some other vegetables, but the soil must be reasonably fertile. The limas are an exception and must have the soil as rich as is required for potatoes or cabbage if they produce the best crops.

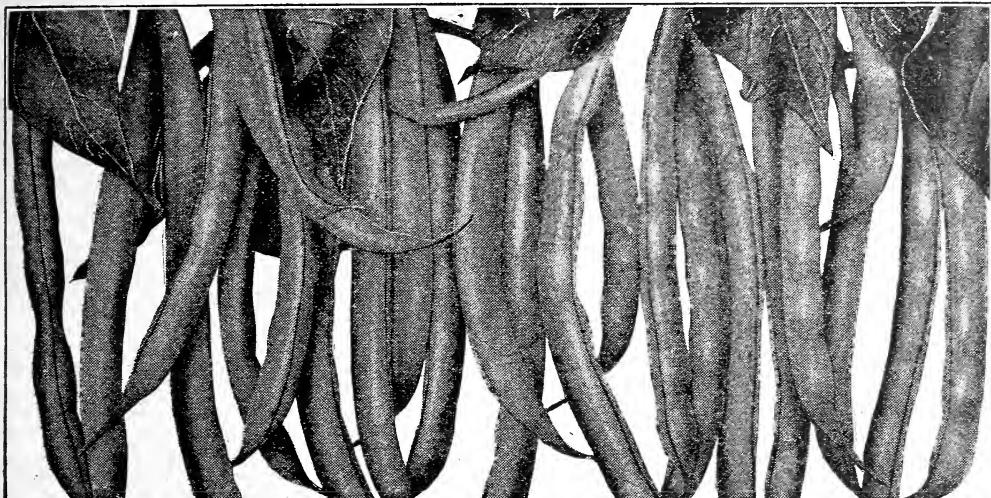
The smooth peas should be planted early, all other peas and the beans should not be planted until the soil is warm or they are likely to lay in the ground and rot. Cover the seed two inches deep. The rows of the dwarf peas and beans should be about two feet apart if you expect to tend with a hand hoe. If the crop is to be tended with a horse, plant them further apart, of course. The beans should stand in the row four or five inches apart, the peas much closer, say an inch apart. The peas can be planted in double rows to good advantage. Drill two rows from eight to ten inches apart, then leave a space from eighteen to twenty-four inches. In this way you can get more on a given space of ground. It is not advisable to space the beans this way.

(From "Helpful Hints on Gardening," a little booklet we publish. If you want it, mention it when you order your seed. You are welcome to it.)



Round Pod Kidney Wax

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book



Improved Missouri Wonder

Pole Beans

The beauty of the pole beans is that they bear much heavier than bunch beans and keep on bearing all fall. They are more work and not so early as bunch beans, but the enormous yield and high quality will well repay you for all your trouble. Many of the varieties of the highest quality can be had only in the pole form. They can be used either as green beans to cook pod and all, or they can be left for shelled beans.

Improved Missouri Wonder. Of the pole

beans proper I like this variety best of all. It is a variety that originated near here, in Missouri, and I secured a start of seed from some of my customers there. It is enormously prolific and so hardy that it will often come up volunteer where the seed has lain out in the ground over winter. It will grow and bear in spite of any kind of weather, and will outyield any kind I have ever grown. Pods are light green, large and tender; stringless if picked when young.

Next to the Missouri Wonder I like the *Kentucky Wonder* best of all. It is an old variety, but hard to beat. It has a long, very wrinkly pod, fat and tender, and good any time. Pods light green; bean is brown.

There is also a bean advertised as *White-Seeded Kentucky Wonder*, which we find to be the same as Burger's Stringless, but it is a good bean under either name. It is a very early and tender variety. Pods are rather small, round, straight and tender. Probably the earliest of all pole beans, and bears continuously. Absolutely stringless.

Among the white seeded varieties is the *White Crease-back*. It does better in the south than in the north, in fact is very popular down there. The seed being white it makes a good bean for winter.

It is not without its faults, however, and we do not recommend it strongly. In its place I would suggest White-Seeded Kentucky Wonder or Dutch Caseknife. The *Dutch Caseknife* has proved its worth and is one of the most popular white-seeded pole beans.

It bears a white kidney shaped bean, rather flat and is one of the best for winter use. The pod is broad and flat, about as long and wide as a caseknife blade. It is an early variety and is good for either snap beans or shelling.

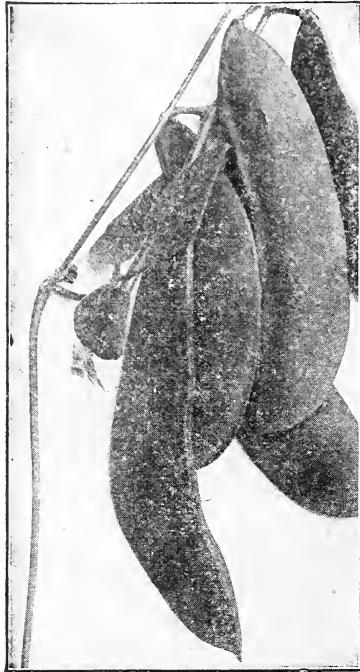
One of the old favorites is *Horticultural or Cranberry*, which is sometimes called, "Bird Egg." The bean is large and very rich flavor. It is rather late but a heavy yielder and is better for "snaps" than for shelling.

For a "cornhill" bean the *Cutshort* or *Cornhill* is more generally used than other varieties. It is not much good as a snap bean but is well liked as a bean for winter use. The dry bean is speckled and the variety known by some as *Speckled Cutshort*. It is medium late in season.



Kentucky Wonder Pole Beans

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book



**Extra Early Lima
Cauliflower**

Someone has said that "Cauliflower is cabbage with a college education." Anyway, it is very similar to cabbage in manner of growth and requires the same culture. It can't stand hot dry weather so should be started as early as possible and handled like early cabbage.

The best seed is all imported, coming from Denmark. I do not handle any but the very finest grade of seed, and I know I can suit you.

The earliest of all the standard varieties everywhere is the *Early Snowball*. It is small, very early, pure white, and always sure to head. Can be set very close together. This is the kind that is always used for growing under glass. *Danish Perfection* is a new strain much like Snowball, but better in some ways.

Among professional gardeners or truckers, probably the most popular is the *Early Dwarf Erfurt*. It is not quite so early as Snowball, but larger and heavier.

If you have had trouble growing cauliflower, it might be well for you to try the *Dry Weather* or *Copenhagen*, for it seems to be able to stand all kinds of grief and will come nearer carrying through the hot weather than any other I have ever seen. It is not quite so early as the other two, but is still fairly early, good size and very sure to head.

Egg Plant

This is a vegetable that should be more largely grown. People who have eaten it are always calling for it. There is no other vegetable that quite equals it when properly prepared for the table.

Pole Lima Beans

One of the most reliable pole limas, at least for the middle west, is the *Extra Early Lima*. It is the old fashioned "Butter Bean." Henderson's Bush Lima is the bush form of the same thing and is also known by some as the "Butter Bean." The dry seed of both are exactly alike.

I know of nothing that will outyield this Extra Early Lima. The pods simply hang in clusters and bunches. The great point with this bean is that you are always sure of a crop. It bears a small white bean of good quality, which for winter use is fine.

Among the large white limas, or true limas, is the *King Lima of the Garden Lima*. For food value it has no equal except in limas in its own particular class. Sometimes it is a little late for this section and will not make a crop. If this is the case with you grow bush limas. Fordhook Bush Lima is a good early large seeded variety and Wilson's Bush Lima is another.

Another similar to King Lima is *Seibert's Lima*. There is really not much difference in these two varieties, but as there is some call for Seibert's Lima we carry it. It is some smaller than King Lima and I think some earlier.

Wax Podded Pole Beans

Kentucky Wonder Wax is a magnificent bean. Very long, broad pods of the highest quality. There is no pole bean that produces a more handsome pod than this one.

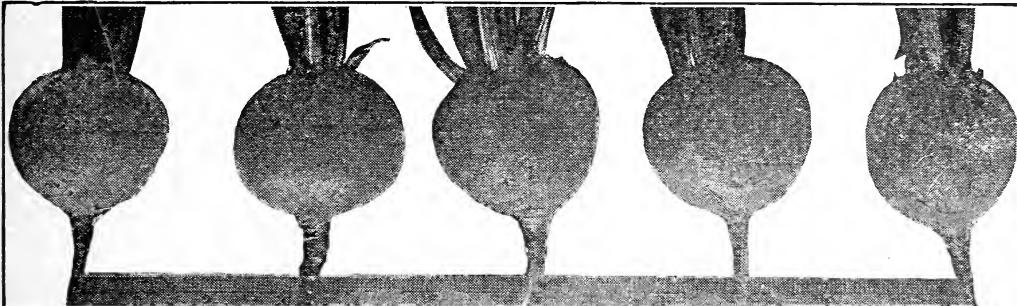
Golden Cluster Wax is a white-seeded variety which is a big advantage. The quality is fine. It is a popular pole bean.

Plant and tend the same as peppers and it is just as easy to get a crop, except that flea beetles and other insects are hard on it, but you can usually get ahead of them with a good insect powder or tobacco dust which they are not particularly fond of.

The most popular and best known variety is the *New York Purple*, which is a good sized smooth variety, shaped something like a pear. Plants of this one at one time were covered with the spines, but our stock is perfectly free of them. The fruit is dark purple but not as dark as the *Black Beauty*. This one is almost black. It is also larger and earlier. The shape is about the same except that it shows a tendency to come a little flat instead of round.



Egg Plant



A Good Strain of Crimson Globe

Table Beets

Rich soil is very important in growing beets if you want earliness and quality. For the first crop plant the seed early, as early as you can make garden. Later plantings can be made at intervals of three or four weeks. Use the beets while young. Do not allow them to stand until they are overgrown for they will then be woody and of poor quality.

The varieties we list cover all types and will answer every purpose. The *Blood Turnip* is an old standard variety that has many friends. It is medium sized, with rounding top and a medium large tap root. Bright red flesh zoned with white. It is a good keeper and for winter use should be planted during the latter part of June.

Among the earlier varieties is *Eclipse* or *Extra Early Eclipse* which is probably one of the best for home use. It is round or slightly

pointed in shape; early, quick growing and tender. It always sold well on the market for me. Planted late it is a good variety for winter use.

Crosby's Egyptian is another early variety, very tender, smooth, a small tap root and for early market is hard to beat. It has a rounding flat root, bright red flesh slightly zoned. This is an improvement on the old *Extra Early Flat Egyptian* which really is no earlier and much smaller. It is flat in shape, small tap and somewhat irregular in shape. Frankly, the name is what sells it and my advise would be to take Crosby's instead.

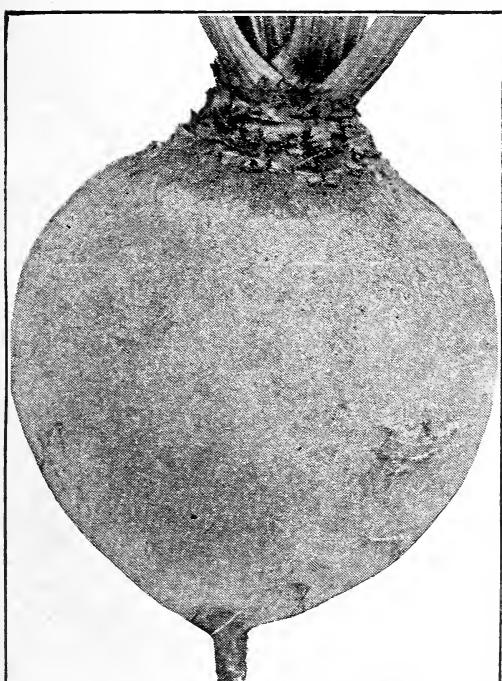
Any of these varieties are all right for canning but some prefer a medium sized globe shaped beet for this purpose. If this is what you want take *Crimson Globe* or *Detroit Dark Red*. There is nothing prettier than either of these varieties canned whole when about half grown and you will also find that there is nothing that will equal them in quality when put up in this way. *Crimson Globe* is a bright red in color, slightly zoned. *Detroit Dark Red* is a very dark red both inside and out. Either of these varieties make a handsome beet for bunching for market. For both attractiveness and quality they are hard to beat.

Another good variety for winter use and for pickling is *Long Blood*. It is extremely dark red with no zoning to speak of. It is a late variety requiring all season to mature in. It is well worth growing if you want a tender dark red beet for pickling.

We have a new variety all our own that we have been working on for several years. This is the *New Blood Red*. We never have been able to get enough seed and are short this year but will have enough to go around if you don't take over a packet.

This beet is shaped about like Eclipse, that is a globe. It is remarkably uniform in every way. It is a beautiful blood red and under ordinary conditions shows no rings, zones or marbeling. Just solid blood red all through. If we can ever get enough seed we want to give it a whole page in the catalog, but we can't do it this year. Price 15c per packet.

If you will make repeated plantings throughout the season you can have beets all summer. You should plant once every three or four weeks at least. Give them rich soil and plenty of room in the row so they will make a quick growth.



Eclipse

Stock Beets and Mangel Wurzels



Stock Beets

Some people call them cow beets, but then whatever name you call them, they are certainly a very profitable crop to grow, especially for the dairy farmer. Still, I don't know as they are any more necessary to the dairy farmer than they are to the general stock farmer, for all kinds of stock will eat them readily. Hogs will now thrive on them pretty nearly as well as on alfalfa and sheep will just about live on them all winter. They are very easily grown and will thrive in almost any soil, altho, of course, a rich, fairly moist soil is the best.

They yield enormously. I don't suppose you would believe me if I told you what they actually yield, but it is a fact that I took 12 tons of them off of a quarter of an acre once. That, of course, is an extra heavy yield, but it is

no trick at all to raise thirty tons per acre of them. They are not hard to grow at all. Plant the seed in April or the first part of May in rows any convenient width. I have had them in rows 12 inches apart and from that on up to corn row width and I got about the same yield per acre whichever way they were planted, for the wider apart I planted them the larger they grew. They should be thinned out to about ten inches apart in the row. Just about room to get a hoe between the plants. They will have to be weeded by hand about once. After that you can tend them with the cultivator.

As they grow almost entirely above ground they are very easily harvested. They should be left to stand until there is frost enough to kill

the leaves, but before hard freezing, strip off the leaves, pick them up and haul them in. They can be stored in any ordinary cave, cellar, or root house, just so they are safe from hard freezing, and fed all winter. Use about 12 lbs. of seed per acre. Seeds can be put in by hand, but a drill is better. Plant rather thick and thin to a stand.

There's really no great choice of varieties of these stock beets. They will, any of them, yield enough, if given good soil and good care, and there's no amount of difference in feeding value.

The *Mammoth Long Red* is the best known of any. It is very large and tall, yields well and is easily handled. The *Giant Feeding Sugar* looks like a cross between the sugar beet and the stock beet, but grows well out of the ground like stock beets and yields well. It is white in color and quite rich, rather oval in shape. Stood third in yield for us, following *Sludstrup* and *Long Red*.

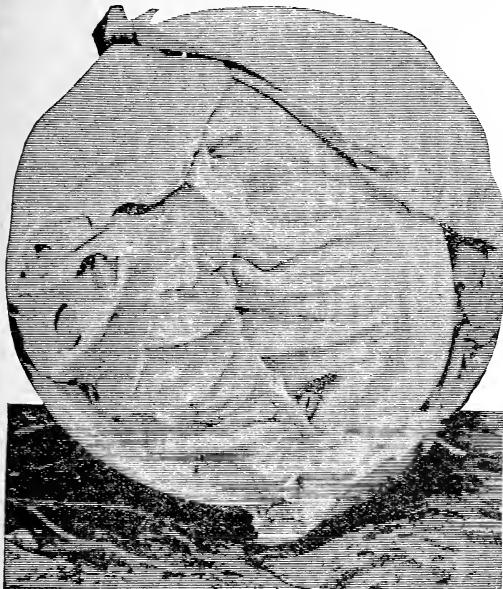
The *Golden Tankard* is deep yellow in color, rather a squared oval in shape and sets entirely on top of the ground. The *Eckendorfers*, which come both yellow and red, are about the same way.

You will see lots of catalogs offering different kinds of these beets under fancy names, but if you will test them side by side you will find they are practically always some of these standard varieties.



Stock Beets Are Easily Harvested

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book



The Norseman

The Norseman. New Early Cabbage

I have always insisted that there was nothing better than Early Jersey Wakefield and All Head Early for early cabbage. But the Danish gardener who grows my Danish Ballhead winter cabbage for me sent a sample of early cabbage seed and a long letter about it. He wrote that he had all the other cabbage growers in Denmark beat on the early cabbage and that he was sure it would beat anything that we had in America.

I tried the sample and found it to be all he claimed. It is not much, if any, earlier than Early Jersey Wakefield, but it certainly is as early, almost twice as large, rounded instead of pointed shape, very solid and slow to burst (you know the top flies off a Wakefield about the next twenty-four hours after it gets solid.) It differs from All Head in that it is deeper up and down, at least a week earlier and has round close-fitting leaves like Wakefield, which fold in rather than turn out.

It is much hardier than All Head and will stand more cold weather and more hardship at all times. We gave it the name of Norseman.

Danish Summer Ballhead

Of all the mid-season or intermediate varieties of cabbage, I know of none that is any nearer perfection than *Danish Summer Ballhead*. Glory of Enkhuizen is as good but no better. In fact I think the two are about the same thing.

They both originated in Denmark among a class of farmers whose principal crops are truck crops, and cabbage the most important of these. Instead of spreading over a great number of varieties of cabbage as we do they only grow half a dozen varieties or so and have bred these up to a high state of perfection.

Among their varieties are the two above mentioned, Norseman, three or four strains of Hollander or Danish Roundhead, Copenhagen and a few more of minor importance.

Anything that is good enough for them can be depended on. Danish Summer Ballhead grows a good sized head, is round, very solid, the leaves closely overlapping and the quality above reproach.

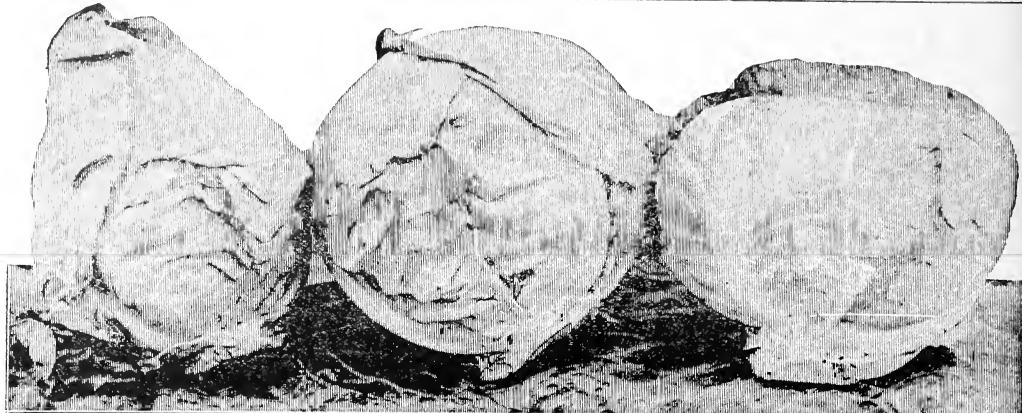
It is not a variety for winter storage but is to be used during the growing season, just like any other early or intermediate variety. Plant it early or late just as you like. It is good any time. It fits in best to follow Norseman.

Do not confuse Danish Summer Ballhead with Danish Ballhead or Hollander. As far as quality or yield are concerned they are about equal. The Hollander or Danish Ballhead is the late variety and the one to grow for storage and winter use. A good plan is to drill the seed in field where cabbage is to stand. Use 1 lb. to acre.



Danish Summer Ballhead. Just like Norseman but later and larger

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book



Early Jersey Wakefield

The Norseman

All Head Early

The Three Best Early Varieties

I consider the *Norseman* the best of all varieties of early cabbage. You will find it fully described elsewhere.

Of the standard varieties I would place first of all the *Early Jersey Wakefield*. In my experience I have found it the best of all the standard early kinds and it has held its place at the head of all the list for a quarter of a century. It is a fair size, sometimes weighing as high as six or eight pounds on extra rich soil; pointed or conical in shape; very early; and almost sure to head. The leaves are slightly thicker than most other varieties and seem to stand the frost exceedingly well. As the leaves are small it can be planted as close as a foot apart in the row.

There are a few varieties which are possibly a little earlier than this, such as: *Etampes*, *Express*, *Lightning*, and other extra early varieties, but they are all in my experience either too small or too soft to be of much use. The *Norseman* has the same thick, smooth leaves as the *Wakefield*, but the head is round or globe-shaped instead of pointed, and is larger and heavier than *Wakefield*.

The *Charleston Wakefield* or large *Wakefield*, is simply a large selection from the true *Early Jersey Wakefield* and is similar in every way except being a little larger and a little later. *Early Winningstadt* is pointed like the *Wakefield*, but not near so early. It is an old favorite, but has been largely superseded by the *Wakefield*.

The *Copenhagen* is a new variety recently introduced from Denmark; which is quite early and at the same time is of good size. The head would be described more as round than flat. It is just about perfect globe-shaped; but in season it follows right after the *Wakefield*. It is of the same general class as the *Norseman*. It is very highly spoken of and bids fair to be one of the leading varieties.

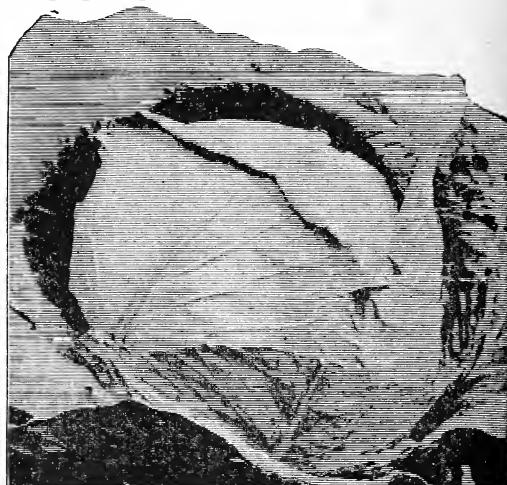
Another good early or second early cabbage is the *Glory of Enkhuizen*, a new variety from Holland. It looks like the *Norseman* and has the same deep, solid globe-shaped head, but is not so early.

The largest of all the flat-headed type of

early cabbage is the *All Head Early*. It is perhaps a week later than *Early Jersey Wakefield*, but grows to be larger and stands longer without bursting. It has a flat or slightly rounded head like the big late cabbage, and practically equals them in size. I have raised them to weigh 17 pounds each remarkably sure to head and a great money-maker under all conditions. This variety is also often used as a late cabbage by planting it late.

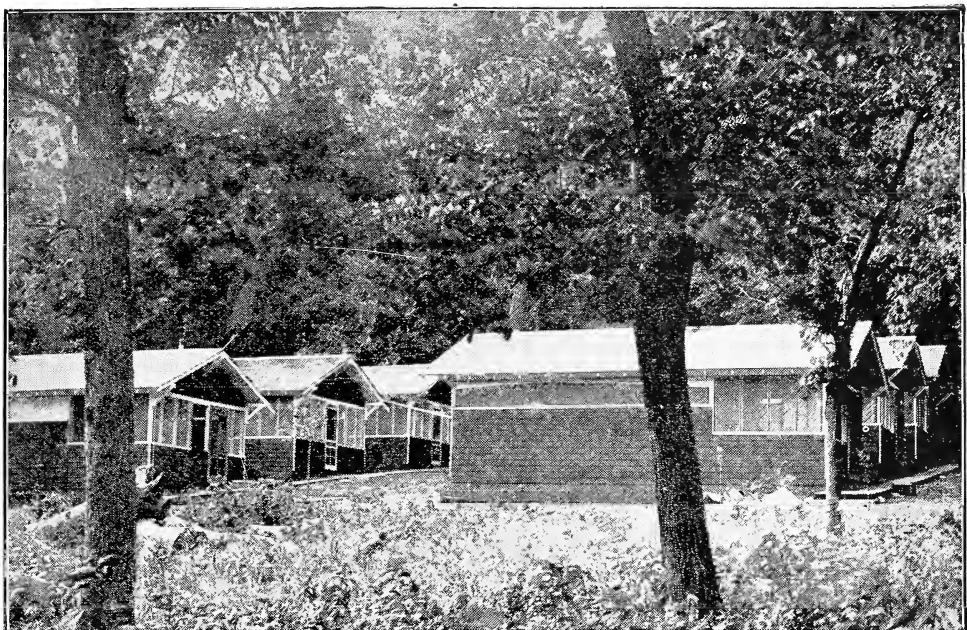
Henderson's Early Summer is similar to the *All Head Early*, but not quite so large and possibly a trifle later. *Early Flat Dutch* is also a very similar variety. In fact, there is very little to choose between these three, but I consider the *All Head Early* the best of the group.

Succession is slightly later than *All Head Early*, but still comes in ahead of the late varieties. It is very large, quite flat on top, fine quality, a heavy yester and a good seller, but will not keep well for winter sales. Fine for August and September market and generally brings good prices.



Premium Flat Dutch. Late Cabbage

For Prices of Seed on This Page See Price List in Center of Book



Our Home in the Timber at Old Manti Near Shenandoah

WE HAVE always lived right next to the seed house, until a year ago last spring, when I built a home in a beautiful piece of timber about four miles out. We live there in the summer now and beside the seedhouse in the winter. We moved into town in November and will move back about May 1st when the roads get so I can drive back and forth to my work.

No, it is not a colony or a settlement. The houses are all for just us. You see there's lots of

us and we take lots of house room, so we just divided up into six separate cottages, and the children do their own housekeeping. We have one house for a central dining room where we all eat together at noon.

It is a fine place to live there in the timber and we all enjoy it fine. We have our own electric light plant (a Delco) and a water and sewer system and all the comforts that ought to be in every farm home. In fact we have most all the comforts of both town and country.



The Field Bunch in Their Everyday Clothes

Yes, this is the same picture I showed you last year. I was going to put in a new one this time, but I kept putting off having the picture taken and first thing I knew the printer was hollering for copy for this page, so we had to use the old picture taken a year ago. The bunch is the same as ever only of course some bigger and one more in number. Letty (Celestia Doris) is the new little girl about three months old now and the finest one of the lot. This makes us now 8 girls and 3 boys. They are all in this picture except Letty, and Frank, the oldest boy, who is in the army (aviation section) and not home yet.

I guess you know the rest of them. Beginning next to their mother, there's Faith, Hope, Philip, Josephine, Jessie, Mary, Ruth, Georgia, and John Henry. Faith is working at the seedhouse this winter writing letters. Hope is in high school, and the rest, except Georgia and John Henry, are in school, and they would like to be.

We moved in from the country in November, and will be in town all winter till the last of April when the rush will be over at the seedhouse and we will move back to the country.

Gladiolas, Queen of Flowers

I believe if I were limited to just one flower for my own growing, I would choose the gladiola in preference to anything else. It has absolutely no insect enemies and no diseases. It is beautiful either growing or picked. It blooms for three months steady. And best of all, it will grow and bloom in any soil, any weather, and for anyone. I have never known anyone to fail with it if they had good bulbs to start with. Another thing, it is a case where you can "have your cake and eat it, too," for besides the beautiful blooms the bulbs increase about three-fold, and your supply keeps on increasing from year to year.

Most people when you speak of gladiolas, think of the old-fashioned red and yellow flower common a generation ago, and have no idea of the immense improvement that has taken place in them. Every color of the rainbow is now represented, and in form, and color and size no lily or canna can equal them. Some of mine are 6 inches across and the most wonderful and beautiful coloring imaginable. These bulbs are all of my own growing, guaranteed true to name; first quality and sound. All are large, blooming-size bulbs.



Special Bargain Collection of Gladiola Bulbs

60 Blooming Size Bulbs, 90c Postpaid

We had the finest crop of gladiola bulbs this year we have ever grown and we are going to celebrate by offering the greatest bargain in them that has ever been offered, I believe—**60 fine bulbs for 90c.** Good bulbs too, not trash.

Most people prefer a mixture of colors, so 50 of the bulbs will be a mixture of all the best colors. Everything from white to dark red.

Then I will put in 5 each of the two best named sorts, *America* and *Mrs. Frances King*.

5 America, the great "peach pink" colored one, big and fine, used to sell at 50c each.

5 Mrs. Frances King, the best red. Bright "cherry red", grows 4 to 5 ft. high, extra large.

50 Mixed Hybrid Seedlings, all colors, all good.

60 bulbs in all, all blooming size, young bulbs, two to four inches in circumference, well packed in a box, with directions for growing. **Only 90c for the box of 60 bulbs.**



This is a bonafide picture of a load of *Surehead Cabbage* grown by me when I was market gardening. I used it in some of the first catalogues I printed and that has been a good many years ago. We are still selling this same strain of *Surehead*—just as good as it ever was—so I believe this picture is good yet.

Late Cabbage

My late cabbage seed is all American grown except the Hollander. You may find seed that will cost you more a pound, but you cannot get any better seed, no matter what price you pay. I do not, as some seedsmen do tack my name to every variety and charge you two or three prices on the strength of it. I don't believe in that way of doing business. The list given below consists of mostly standard, well-known sorts and ones I have grown myself for market. I know them to be all right, and I have the best strains of them to be had. Cabbage has always been a brag crop with me, and the big load shown above has probably never been equaled; so you see I know what I am talking about. It was grown from the same strain of seed that I offer you.

There is a world of varieties of cabbage, but really there are more varieties listed in the catalogs than there are different kinds of cabbage, and the average gardener does not need over a half dozen of these. I have tried to cut my list down to varieties that are distinct, where they are similar I tell you so. I hope these candid and sensible descriptions will appeal to you.

I have the best luck with the late cabbage by drilling the seed right in the field where the plants are to stand, and then thinning it out afterwards instead of transplanting. I drill it about the first of June with an ordinary garden drill using a pound of seed to the acre, but it can be dropped by hand in hills, about six or eight seeds in a place, if you prefer. When about three weeks old thin it down to a stand. It never stops growing, and you are sure of a stand whatever the weather may be. Try it.

The best known and most widely grown of all the late cabbage is the *Premium Late Flat Dutch*. It is the best strain of the popular Flat Dutch type, makes large, flat heads, vigor-

ous growers and good keepers. The Large American Drumhead is very similar, but is sometimes coarse and always very large, but not so uniform nor so fine quality.

The *Surehead* is one of the best all-round cabbages grown. It is large, solid, deeper and heavier than the Flat Dutch, and is fine-grained and keeps well for winter use. Certain to head. The main difference between this and the Premium Late Flat Dutch is that the *Surehead* is about a week earlier, is rounder on top and generally of finer quality.

In the northern states the *Hollander* or *Danish Ballhead*, is very popular. It is grown especially in the great cabbage regions of Michigan and New York. Not over large, but very solid and is said to keep until cabbage comes again. It does not seem to be a success south of Iowa, but anywhere north is all right. I import my seed of this variety direct from Denmark and have the true type. I use the "middle stem" or medium height strain.

A large, late, coarse variety is the *Autumn King*, but I find it good only for exhibition purposes and for growing for kraut factories. *All Seasons* is a large flat cabbage of the drumhead type and is good for fall planting, but not late enough to keep well for winter use, as it rots easily around the stem.

What About Cabbage Worms?

I have tried everything from moral suasion to Paris Green and from ice water to red pepper. Sometimes it seemed to do some good, and sometimes it didn't. Tobacco dust is good. It is not dangerous like Paris Green and really seems to drive the worms away. Dry road dust is good, so is strong brine. One customer writes that he makes a weak lye water, two teaspoonsful to a bucket of water, and sprays that on and it does the business. Poultry, especially young ducks, will often eat the worms.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book



Hollander or Danish Ballhead

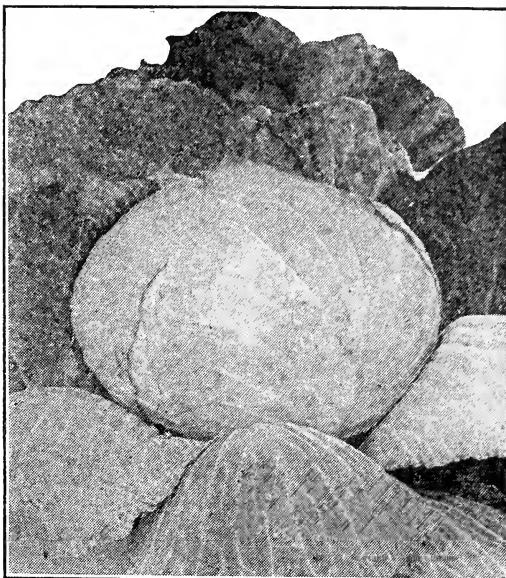
Late Cabbage

(Continued)

Probably the best winter variety, all things considered, is the *Corn Belt Cabbage*, especially for the great central states. I have always made cabbage a leading market crop and have been convinced of the necessity of some variety suited to the climatic conditions of the central west than any of the known sorts. Our location is about the center of what is known as the "corn belt," and in majority of years the season is against a successful crop of late cabbage.

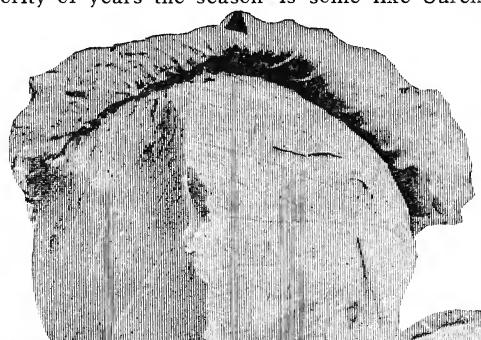
We generally have plenty of rain in June to get the plants started, but they have to fight for it the rest of the summer. If they can hold out until rain comes in September or October, we are sure of a crop.

What is wanted is a late cabbage that



Allhead Early

is hardy enough to stand the adverse conditions during the late summer and then make a big solid head in the fall, and that is what I think I can now offer you. The photo given below will give you an idea of its appearance and size. It is some like Surehead, but larger and a little later. It does not rot as easily and will stand more handling. When it is grown it has a bluish cast to the outside leaves and looks noticeably rugged and hearty. It is a typically rough-and-ready western product and has the true get-there spirit. If you have become discouraged trying to grow late cabbage of eastern sorts try this one.



Cornbelt Cabbage. The Best Variety For the Great Central States

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book



Oxheart or Guerande

Table Carrots

The most popular variety for garden use is the *Oxheart*, which is an early, short, thick carrot of fine quality. Very popular for bunching when small. Deep orange color, thick side meat and very little core.

Another just as good in every way and just as early is the *Chantenay*. In fact I think it is a little earlier than the Oxheart. It is a trifle longer, very smooth and free from side roots and the quality is fine.

If you would prefer a larger variety, one that will yield better, you will probably be suited with *Danver's Half Long*. This is a larger carrot than either of the above, has more of a pointed root, but the quality is just as good. It is the celebrated carrot of the eastern markets and is grown in great quantities in Connecticut for the New York market. In the table carrots there is no variety that will outyield it.

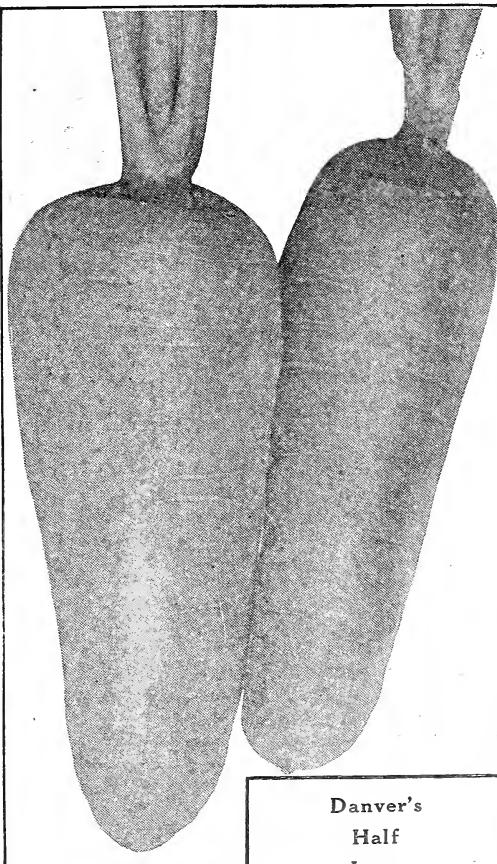
The *Long Orange* is rather a long, smooth carrot, as its name would indicate. Color a deeper orange than most other table varieties. The quality is exceptionally fine. It will not yield quite as heavy as the Danver's Half Long. It is later, but this is no objection for it can be used in late season and stored for winter use.

Carrots For Stock Feeding

Carrots take a front rank among the field products. Horses, particularly colts, eat them with the greatest relish and grow fat. Cattle winter in fine shape and cows increase in milk when fed carrots. Sow seed early in spring in drills far enough apart to use a one-horse cultivator. Five pounds of seed will sow an acre.

The varieties of carrots used for stock feeding are larger, later and coarser than the table varieties and make a much larger yield. The most popular varieties are *White Vosges* and *Yellow Belgian*. These have stood the test for years and still are leaders.

White Vosges is also listed under the name of Improved Short White. It is a short, heavy carrot, makes splendid yields and is easily harvested. The *Yellow Belgian* is a much lighter shade of yellow than the table varieties. Will grow from a foot to 16 inches long and makes a heavy yield. It seems to be a little more popular than *White Vosges*, but just why I do not know, as we find the yield and feeding value practically the same. My advice is to plant plenty of these stock carrots for as cereals advance in price, stock men will find it necessary to feed heavier of root crops.



Danver's
Half
Long



This picture represents a good strain of **Golden Self Bleaching Celery**

that is now grown for us in California. It is very often there is more difference between two strains of the same variety than there is between two varieties. Thus a variety name does not mean much unless it is backed up by a good strain or stock.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

Celery

If you want really first class celery grow it yourself. There is no vegetable that grows tough, stale and tasteless so quick, when shipped and offered for sale at the stores as does celery.

Many people do not know what good celery is simply because they have always depended on this kind for their supply and have never tasted good, crisp, tender celery fresh from the garden.

It is not hard to grow. We will send you a booklet telling you just how we do it. You do not need muck soil to produce a good crop neither is it necessary to irrigate, at least in this section or anywhere in the cornbelt. Ordinary garden soil will grow it and furnish you just as fine quality as you could wish for.

We list three well standard varieties, the Golden Self Bleaching, White Plume and Giant Pascal. Have been on the lookout for something better for a time but have not found it yet.

A prominent authority on celery growing states that fully 85 per cent of the celery grown in this country is the Golden Self Bleaching and White Plume and that 75 per cent of the commercial crop offered is the Golden Self Bleaching. This does not speak very well for the balance of a long list of about two hundred varieties listed by the different seedsmen of this country.

And speaking the other way about it is a splendid recommendation for Golden Self Bleaching and White Plume which, all things considered, are hard to beat.

Golden Self Bleaching is the most popular of the three varieties we list and as stated above furnishes 75 per cent of the commercial crop. It ships well, looks well, is easily grown and the quality is good. It is a golden yellow in color easily bleaching to a creamy white.

White Plume comes next in importance and is an early variety, earlier than Golden Self Bleaching and bleaches to a pure white. For an early crop this is a good one with the quality possibly a little ahead of Golden Self Bleaching. However, I am not going to commit myself strongly on this point for you might not agree with me.

If you are not going to store for winter use either of these varieties are the ones you should use. Neither of them will keep well for winter use. Golden Self Bleaching it is stated can be carried into early winter but I am inclined to believe it would be best to grow a variety specially adapted for this purpose. **Giant Pascal** is the best in this class. It is a rank grower, hardy, disease resistant, but is not ready for use until stored when it will produce celery of the finest quality.

Lettuce

Probably the most popular variety of all for early use is the *Simpson*, or, as it is generally called, *Blackseeded Simpson*. It does not make a true head, but a loose fluffy bunch of tender, light green or creamy leaves. Delicate flavor and grows very thickly.

If you prefer a smooth-leaved, or cabbage-leaved variety of lettuce that is extra early, you use *May King*. It is the earliest and tenderest of the cabbage-head varieties and if well tended on rich ground, will make a true head almost as solid as a cabbage head. The outer leaves are light green, slightly tinged with brown and the inner leaves are creamy yellow. Fine, rich buttery flavor.

Another good head lettuce is the *Hanson*, although it does not make a true head like the cabbage variety. Is the largest of all the curled varieties, dark green leaves outside and creamy white inside. Leaves are curly and tender and form a loose head, large as an early cabbage. Slow to run to seed.

Some people prefer a red or brown lettuce. The best one of that color is the *Prize Head*, which is about the same as Simpson, except for color, which is a mixture of red and green. The leaves are very thin and tender. This is one that is sometimes called "Beefsteak" or "All Cream."

In the true cabbage head or smooth-leaved lettuce there is the *May King*, which I have already mentioned, *California Cream Butter* and the *Big Boston*. The *California Cream Butter* is probably the best of all the cabbage-head varieties. It makes a flat, smooth head about the shape of Flat Dutch cabbage. The leaves are very thick and rich in flavor. It stands the heat well and is good all summer.



California Cream Butter

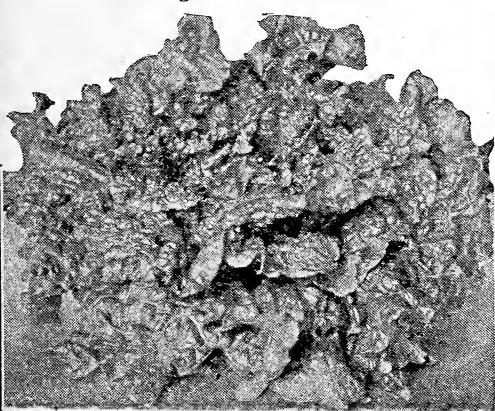
The southern growers who plant lettuce in the fall or winter for early shipment north, use the *Big Boston*. It seems to be the only variety that will stand winter-growing. At least, it is practically the only variety that the southern growers will use.

Still another head variety is *Hartford Bronze Head*. This is a little larger than the California Cream Butter and for quality there is absolutely nothing on the list that will beat it. The color is against it for market, it resembling Prize Head in this respect. If you are fond of lettuce and want something exceptionally good for your own table, be sure and grow some of this splendid variety.

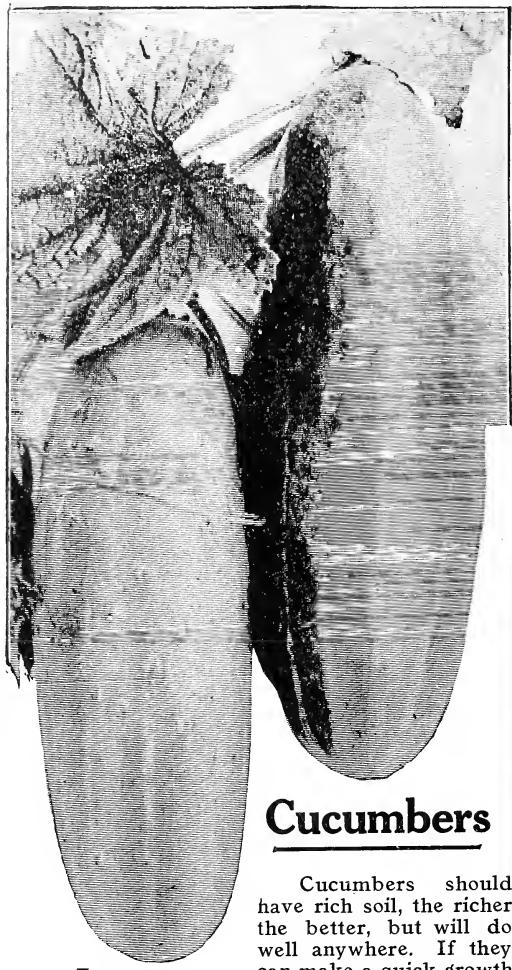
Another head variety, large, same shape and size, is *Iceburg*. The leaves are lighter green and are tinged with red at edge. The ribs are rather coarse, but quality is exceptionally good.

For greenhouse use there is nothing better than *Grand Rapids*. *May King* and *California Cream Butter* also force well and are good as head lettuce, but *Grand Rapids* is away in the lead as a forcing variety. Heads loose, leaves very curly and is desirable for garnishing on this account. The strain I have is especially used for forcing. A peculiarity is a very hard shell on the seed, making it difficult to germinate and often a poor stand is the result. It should be planted thick and handled carefully for this reason. An entirely distinct type known as *Cos Lettuce*, is extensively grown in Europe, but little known here. We have an excellent strain, the *White-Heart Cos*. If grown right it has a rich buttery flavor that is hardly equaled by any other variety. When plants get good size tie tops of leaves together so it will bleach and be tender.

Out in the western coast in California, *New York* or *Wonderful* seems to be a very popular head variety. The leaves are a very dark green, in fact, this is a noticeable characteristic. They are rather curly, something like the 'Hanson.



Black Seeded Simpson
A splendid loose leaf variety



Cucumbers

Evergreen

Cucumbers should have rich soil, the richer the better, but will do well anywhere. If they can make a quick growth they are more likely to

keep out of the way of the bugs. Plant about as early as you would corn and put in plenty of seed. After the bugs are through with them, thin out so as to leave each vine plenty of room. Don't crowd them. That is what makes them grow knobby and crooked sometimes. When they start to bear keep them picked as vines will stop bearing if the cucumbers are left on. Use tobacco dust for the bugs.

Cucumbers are usually classified as slicers and picklers. Picklers are more prolific than slicers, bear abundantly and do not grow as large. This is just what you want. Pick them whenever they reach the size you like. Do not pull them off but cut the stem with a knife or pair of shears. After they reach a size for the table the seed cavity is large and the seed hard.

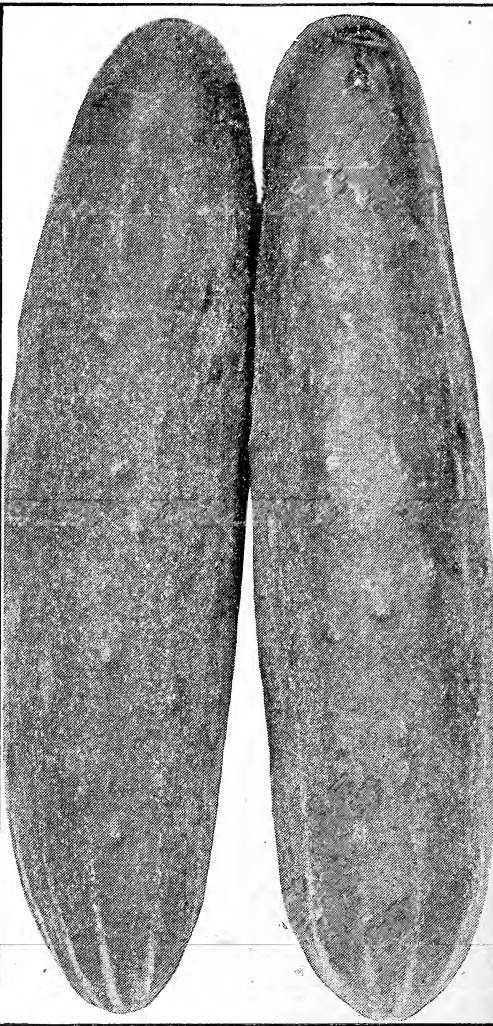
The slicers, or those for table use, are meatier, have fewer seed and are larger and much better flavored. Some varieties, to an extent, combine the desirable qualities of both classes but it is unreasonable to expect the best in both in the same cucumber.

The nearest we have to an all purpose var-

iety is the **Evergreen**. It is first of all a pickler but will grow a very nice medium sized cucumber for table use. It is a dark green in color and while small makes fine pickles. It is one of our heaviest sellers. There is another splendid variety that is used a great deal as an all purpose variety and that is the **Long Green** or Improved Long Green as some catalog it.

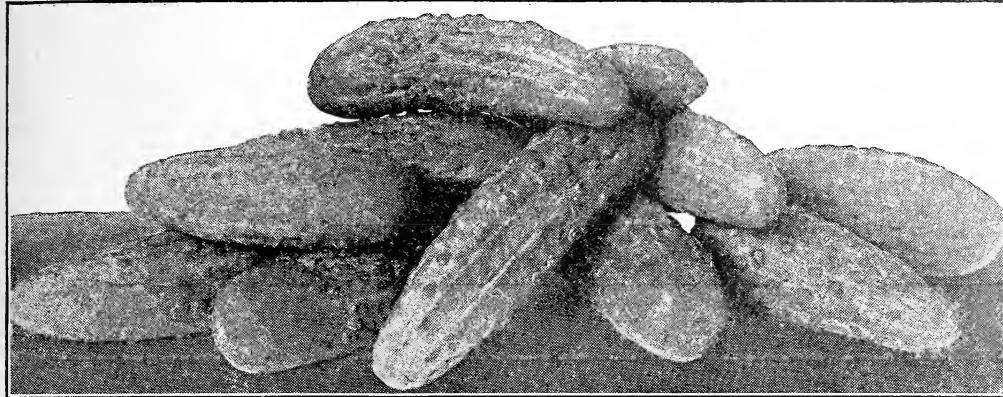
If you want a long slender pickle this will answer although it does not yield as many as the regular pickle varieties. As a slicer it is a long dark green, almost seedless variety, that is excellent for home use or will carry well to market. A cross between the Long Green and White Spine is the **Davis Perfect** which has made a big reputation as a forcing variety and is also good to grow in the open. It does not yield as heavy as the Long Green but is a beautiful cucumber and if you want something fancy in a slicer this is the one.

One of the most perfect cucumbers as far as appearance is concerned is the **Emerald**. It is a beautiful dark green of good length, very



Henderson's Perfected White Spine

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book



Cucumbers

(Continued)

smooth having no spines or knobs. When shipped it does not remain firm but becomes springy and fades to a lighter green. A much better variety is a cross between this one and the Extra Early White Spine, the *Henderson's Perfected White Spine*. This one inherits from the Emerald the fancy dark green color and from the other parent, earliness, heavy bearing and high quality.

Our grower in Colorado has a larger acreage out of this one than any other variety on the list. As a heavy and continuous bearer of the finest slicers you could wish for, it has no equal, and we strongly recommend it.

Among the slicers the White Spine type is the most popular. There is a big family of them and the name has been used for everything from a scrubby good for nothing stock to the very highest quality in slicing or table varieties. For our White Spine we use the Arlington strain. It is early, of good quality, is a good shipper and has been an old standby for a long time. It is of medium length, tapering and shades to a lighter green at the end.

Cool and Crisp is another one of this big family and is a long, slender cucumber, but you don't need it as long as you can get the Arlington strain, or what is much better still, the *Henderson's Perfected White Spine*.

White Pearl, or as some call it **White Wonder**, is an oddity in cucumbers being a creamy white, of good quality and makes a very nice medium sized slicer. **Goliath** is a good slicer but a shy bearer and is of immense size, very often 18 inches long.

Among the varieties grown especially for pickles we have the **Evergreen** mentioned above, which is a good one, good for Dills or smaller sizes; the **Everbearing**, a short early sort that makes beautiful little pickles and bears well. Then there is the **Chicago Pickle**, one of the most popular in the country. As is the case with any good, well known variety there are a large number of strains which vary a little or not at all from the original. There is no sense in list-

Chicago Pickle

ing more than one of them so we have picked out what is considered the best strain. It is a variety developed by the pickle factories.

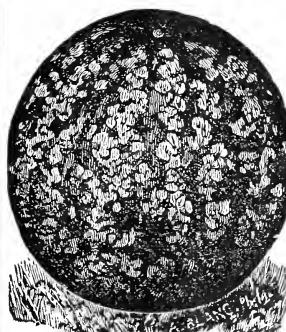
There are a number of early varieties which can be used for either slicers or pickles. They should however, be planted mostly for the first early mess of slicers. It is mighty nice to have a few on your own vines when the grocer is charging from ten to fifteen cents for spongy shipped in slicers.

I think probably **Early Cyclone** is the earliest one. It is rather small but the vines are loaded with them and coming on when you are hungry for cucumbers they certainly do taste good. **Early Russian** is another, some larger but in common with all these extra early varieties it turns yellow quickly and should be used while comparatively small.

I think **Early Cluster** is probably the best in this class, to be used as a slicer or if planted late it is good to cut pickles from. When ready for the table it is from three to five inches long and makes a good slicer.

The variety of cucumber to choose depends on what you want it for. The same cucumber that would be fine for pickles might be comparatively worthless for slicers, and many of the varieties making good slicers are to shy bearers to be valuable for picklers, so in order to get what you want, you should grow from two to three or possibly four varieties.

Citrons



These are a hard-meated sort of a melon grown for preserves. The meat never gets soft as in a water-melon, but is hard and can be cut in pieces and stewed for preserves. Grows just like a melon and yields enormously.



New Greeley Wonder Muskmelon on the Grounds of the Originator

This new melon has taken the Denver and Greeley markets by storm. It originated with a market gardener at Greeley and he has been several years getting fancy prices for them in the home market and shipping them to Denver. It is large, early, high quality, and a good shipper. Looks like Hackensack but cuts like Osage. Weighs 4 to 5 pounds. Has made four hundred crates per acre. This picture will give you a good idea of the size, shape and yield. Prices: Pk. 15c; Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

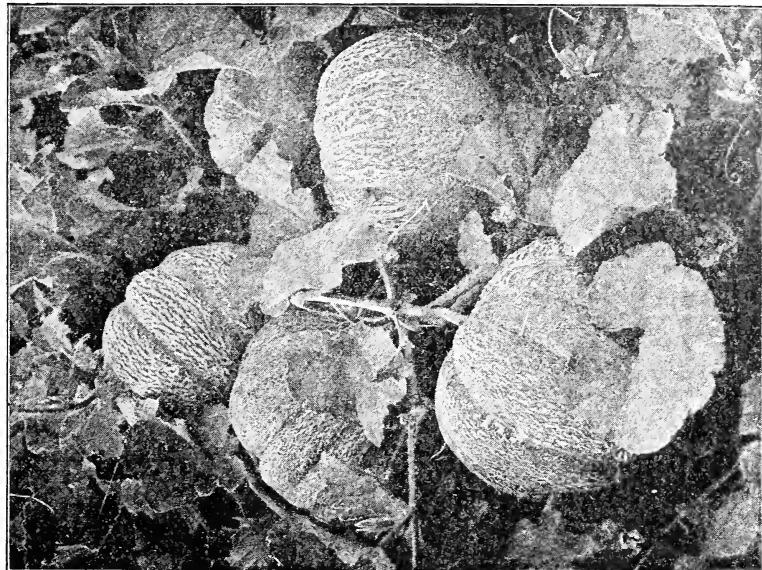
For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

Muskmelons and Cantaloupes

I take a special pride in my muskmelon seed. I do not believe there is a man in the United States who can, and does furnish better seed than I do. Some, I grow myself and some is grown by specialists in other parts of the country. Some, like Hackensack, I have grown in the east, the native home of that melon. Better seed can be grown here in Iowa from others, like Osage and Emerald Gem. The various types of the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe are grown to perfection at Rocky Ford, Colo., from where I have my seed grown by specialist. It is the best that can be had, is saved from selected melons, such as bring a fancy price on the market. No culls, frost-bitten stock, or slick melons are allowed to be used. No seed is ever saved from blighted fields. Whether you want a 5c packet or 500 lbs. for a shipping association, I can fix you out to perfection. Ask for special prices on large lots.

The Best Varieties

It is really hard to say which is the best variety of muskmelon. All are good and it depends largely on your individual taste which one you think is the best. Some like a yellow-meated melon, while others will have nothing but a green-meated melon and others



Perfection

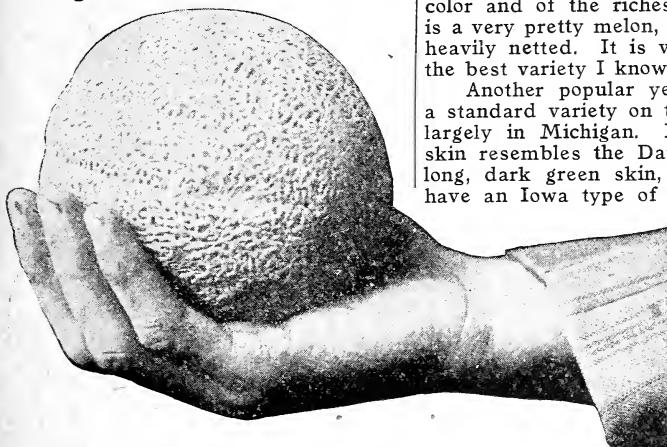
want a big melon they can cut in slices; still others want a little nutmeg which simply needs to be cut in halves. Therefore we list a big lot of varieties and let you take your choice.

Yellow Meated Sorts

Personally, I prefer the yellow-meated varieties. Of this, the best one, all things considered, is Field's Daisy, which is fully described on page 27. Next to that my choice would be *Perfection*, the biggest of all the large varieties, often selling on our markets at 15 or 25c each. You know it takes a pretty good muskmelon to do this. It is almost round, heavily ribbed, deep yellow or salmon color and of the richest, sweetest flavor imaginable. It is a very pretty melon, being a bright yellow in color and heavily netted. It is very thick meated and, in fact, is the best variety I know of and will surely suit you.

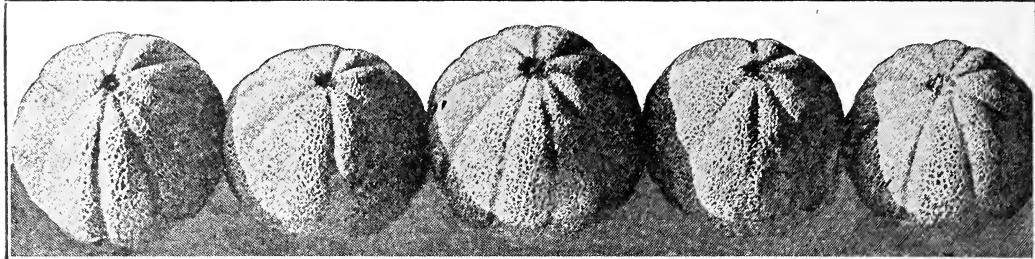
Another popular yellow-meated sort is the *Osage*, a standard variety on the Chicago markets, being grown largely in Michigan. Not as large as the *Perfection*, skin resembles the Daisy or Emerald Gem. Shape oblong, dark green skin, salmon flesh, fine quality. We have an Iowa type of the *Osage*, called *Netted Osage*, has a heavier net, is very solid, and is slightly earlier and some smaller.

The *Burrell's Gem* has the shape and much the appearance of the regular Rocky Ford, but has deep, salmon-colored flesh like Emerald Gem or *Perfection*. It is not quite so early as the Emerald Gem or Rocky Ford, but it is great to yield, and in most markets it outsells all other small melons. You might say it



A Typical Standard Rocky Ford Muskmelon

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book



The Greeley Wonder Muskmelon

and earlier than any other large melon. The quality is extra good.

Prices: Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Muskmelons and Cantaloupes

(Continued)

has the Osage or Emerald Gem quality, with the Rocky Ford size, shape and shipping qualities. There is also another medium sized, yellow-meated muskmelon lately introduced, called the *Fordhook*, which is rather small and looks more like a Hackensack. I do not think very much of it and do not consider it as good as the ones I have already named.

If you want the old-fashioned, big yellow, fragrant muskmelon, the kind we used to have when we were boys, you should plant the *California Cream Cantaloupe*. It is big and yellow, and showy, but only fair in quality. The *Banana* is distinct and peculiar in appearance, having the shape and somewhat the taste of a banana.

Green Fleshecd Sorts

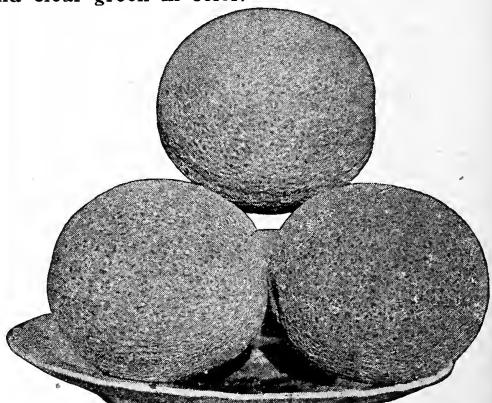
The best known and most popular of all the green-fleshed muskmelons and cantaloupes is the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe, named after a district in Colorado, where it was first extensively grown. There are a number of distinct strains of this popular type of small melon, but all are more or less similar. Small, egg-shaped, very solid and very sweet, a good shipper, great to yield, and always uniform in size. For the shipping market there is probably more of this variety grown than of all the other varieties put together. I have all my seed of these grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado, by men who have made a specialty of cantaloupes for years. I pay them practically double the usual price. You couldn't get better seed anywhere at any price, so what's the use in going bargain hunting?

The shipping associations and the big growers there all grow what is known as *Standard Rocky Ford*. This means that it is a strain that has been selected and bred up until it is absolutely true to type and meets the high standard called for by all of the shipping associations. To meet their specifications it must run absolutely uniform in size and shape, must be very heavy netted even clear across the ends, thick meated, high flavored, early in ripening and free from blight. When a cantaloupe meets all these requirements, it is known as standard. That's why everybody wants seeds of the *Standard Rocky Ford*. This type is advised by the Colorado Experiment station.

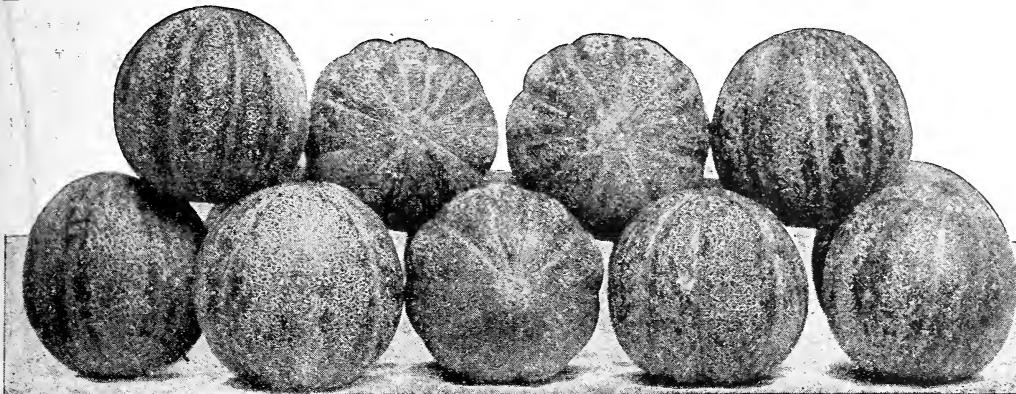
There is a growing call for a yellow-meated cantaloupe of the same shape, size and general character of the regular Rocky Ford, and that can be packed in the standard crates. This has been met at last by the *Salmon Fleshecd Rocky Ford*, which is a regular Standard Rocky Ford with salmon colored flesh and the peculiar rich flavor of all that color. It has the typical Rocky Ford appearance in every way, but I think the flavor better and I find it is selling better in the markets than the regular sort. Flesh, a beautiful salmon tint shading to green as it nears the rind. It has the earliness, rounded shape, solid net, and standard size of the best type of Rocky Fords.

The *Green Meated Nutmeg* is the old-fashioned, little sweet nutmeg melon that has been the standard for a generation or more. Small, extreme early, sweet and prolific. Of the large, green-meated melons, the best type known is the *Hackensack*. We have three strains of this. The regular *Hackensack* is about like the *Perfection* in size, but is green-fleshed. It is large in size, fine quality, and fairly early. The *Extra Early Hackensack* is a week to ten days earlier ripening. Very nearly as early as Rocky Ford, but of course larger.

The *Long Island Beauty* is a special strain of the Hackensack, and is the largest of the three, but still fairly early. All are very fine-looking melons, deeply ribbed, heavily netted, and of very fine flavor. The flesh is fine quality and clear green in color.



Salmon-Fleshed Rocky Ford



Field's Daisy Muskmelon--The Best Melon of All

This new variety originated with Mr. Alfred Apfel, a market-gardener, in the northern part of Iowa, and it combines more good points than any other melon I have ever grown and I have had an extended experience with melons, both as market gardener and seedsman.

It looks somewhat like Emerald Gem, but is larger, more uniform in size and shape, not so deeply creased, thicker meated, especially at the blossom end and much more saleable melon in every way. But above all other good points is its quality. I never tasted as good a melon in my life. It has the same rich orange-colored flesh as Osage, Emerald Gem, Perfection and Burrell's Gem, but it is far superior to either of them. It fairly melts in your mouth and is good clear to the rind. You can see by the picture below how thick-meated it is and the above picture shows the handsome outside appearance and uniform shape. In size they will average about six or seven inches in diameter and weigh about three lbs. each. And they run absolutely uniform in size and appearance, too. A pile of fifty of them won't vary an inch in size. Is extremely early, which is exceptional for so large a melon. Apparently blight proof, stays green and vigorous, bearing after all others are done. In market it outsold everything else, and in fact, after people got a taste of it you couldn't sell any other melon at any price.

That is what I said about the Daisy last year, and the only correction I would make now would be to make it stronger in every particular. Can't make it too strong. I believe I never introduced a new thing that was so absolutely satisfactory in all ways, or that so nearly pleased everyone. In my garden the points I most noticed were these.

Drought Resistant. It was very dry here; almost everything in the garden was killed or badly crippled, but the Daisy was fresh and vigorous right through dry weather and all.

Blight Proof. The Daisy showed no trace of blight all summer. We picked ripe ones the first of August and the vines were still green and vigorous in October, eight weeks later and still loaded with melons.

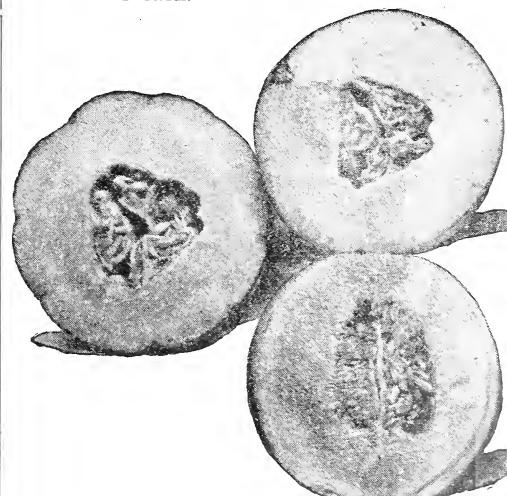
High Quality. Absolutely I never ate so good a melon. No chance for argument on that.

On our trial grounds we had practically every known variety of melons and the Daisy was the only one we would eat. The others found a poor market. I had to get up early to beat the boys to the patch.

A Melon Route

Why not build up a nice local trade in these melons? If you are a Market Gardener it is right in your line and if you are a general farmer the work of disposing of this crop will come at a season of the year when other work is slack. If you are not able to do the work yourself, give some young boy a chance. Let him have an acre or two of good land at a fair rent and help him get a start.

The quality of the Daisy melon will get you the business, you need not worry about that. You will not have to beg people to buy. Map out a route through town and make it every other day at as near the same time as possible and the trade will come. Charge a good price and sell for cash.



Field's Daisy. Cross section showing thick flesh

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

Watermelons

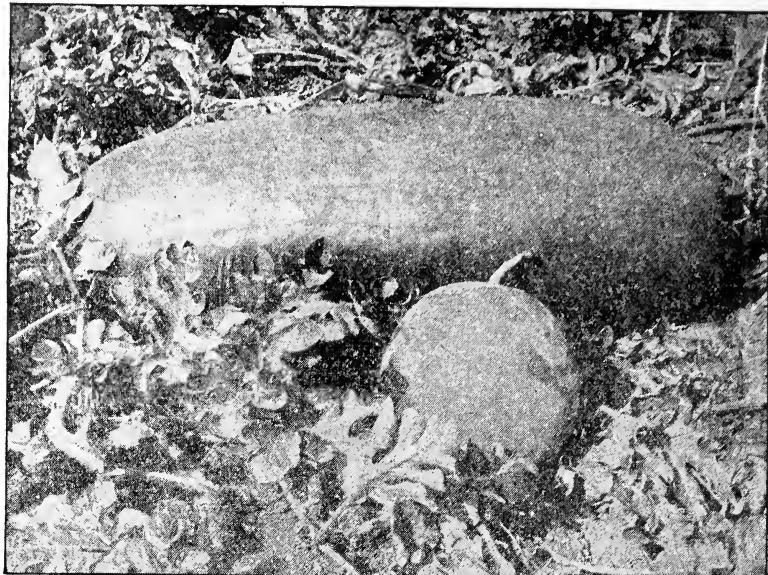
The Best Varieties

It is mighty hard to make a choice of watermelons. They are all good and I could be happy with any of them. I suppose there are something like three hundred varieties of the watermelons listed in all the catalogs put together, but I have managed to boil it down to about twenty, and of these I would hate to throw away any of them, for they all have many good points.

Of course, a man always has his personal preference, and for myself I believe that the Kleckley Sweet class are the best of the lot. This includes *Kleckley Sweet*, *Improved Kleckley Sweet*, *Halbert Honey*, *Tom Watson* and *Monte Christo*. These varieties are all more or less similar, and each variety has its friends who claim it is the best one of the lot. Taken as a class they are the sweetest, biggest, best melons in the whole list. They are all long, dark green, and extra fine quality.

The *Kleckley Sweet* is the original strain and is probably the best known. It is too brittle to ship and haul very far to market, but if you have a near-by market and customers who will appreciate good melons you can do well with it. Bright red flesh and white seeds.

The *Halbert Honey* is slightly longer, more slender in shape, and slightly darker green in color. The *Improved Kleckley Sweet* is the Rocky Ford strain, and it is my opinion, the best strain of Kleckley I have ever seen. It is absolutely uniform in size and shape. A little bigger waisted than the standard Kleckley and a little larger and for quality—"go way chile." It is an improvement in every way over the Kleckley and you can't lose on it. But it is still too tender to ship long distances. The *Monte*



Improved Kleckley Sweet and Princess. The best pair of watermelons in the list for quality. Not a very good match in size, but they go along mighty fine together just the same.

Christo I find to be practically the same as the original strain. I can see no difference in the two.

McIvor's Wonderful Sugar is another main crop melon. It looks like the old Rattlesnake, but is of much better quality. Large and long, medium early. Handles well and is good either for market or home use.

Iceburg—a big round striped melon—is an improved Kolb's Gem. It is larger, better color and quality, which is not saying very much, at least as far as quality is concerned. That does not sound very well but it is my candid opinion of the melon anyway. It is a big melon and good shipper. Years ago great quantities were sent up from Florida and from other parts of the south. You can't hurt it by rough handling. The rind is so tough and thick you could roll it all the way up from Florida like a Ten-Pin ball.

However a good ripe one, right off the ice, would taste very good if you couldn't get a better one, so don't let what I have said prevent you from buying a package if this is the melon you want. One thing sure they will ship well.



Halbert Honey

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book



There's nothing fits a boy so well as a watermelon. These two "Tom Watson's" and my boy are "three of a kind." They are each about forty pounds.

Watermelons

(Continued)

Tom Watson is also a good shipping melon. In fact it is the leading variety among the big southern growers now. It is the largest melon I have ever grown. It is long but not a slender melon. It is shaped something like the Kleckleys, has the same good quality; skin a mottled green; seed with a brown center and very often a good many entirely white. It has the toughest rind I ever saw and a thin rind too.

Down south when they say "melon" they mean Tom Watson or "Watson" as they call it. They not only grow it to ship but they grow it to eat. It is the melon they plant for home use and if it is good enough for them down there where they know what a good melon is, it ought to be good enough for most anyone.

There is one big mistake these southern melon growers make in handling these melons and that is they pull them too green, at least the first shipments. Later on after the price is down a little, and there are

more of them, the quality is better. This practice hurts their trade. The melon can't be beat when fully ripe. I know for I have tried them.

Another good shipping melon is the *Alabama Sweet* which is practically the same thing as Carolina Bradford. It is an oblong striped melon with white seed and a tough rind. The quality is good. *Sweetheart* is a large, round, very light green melon that has built up a good reputation for itself in many local markets here in the north. *Angel Kiss* is another good shipper originating in Texas. It is a long, light grayish green melon having white seed.

Still another one that is good as a shipper is the *Hallbert's Rubber Rind*. In appearance it is just like the Kleckleys or the Hallbert Honey. It was originated by the same man that originated the Hallbert Honey and was introduced by a Texas seedsman. Here is what he has to say about it:

"This variety has all the characteristics of the Hallbert Honey, being of about the same shape, weighing from 30 to 40 lbs., very thick heart, seed setting close to the rind, flesh rich, bright red and free from strings, very sweet and crisp. Rind from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick, but very tough, hard to break and we can truthfully say that it is destined to be the greatest melon, both for shipping and home use, the world has ever known. The hard, tough rind will enable growers to ship this melon to all parts of the United States and when its high quality becomes known they will bring a premium in the market."

This man is very enthusiastic over the melon and I suppose in the main his description is all right although he puts it pretty strong. I would not want to say that the rind was not over $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick although it has a very thin rind. As for being "the greatest melon for shipping and home use that the world has ever



Golden Honey. The Best Yellow-Fleshed Melon

Watermelons

(Continued)

known" it may be in time but it has not reached that point yet. It is a good melon though and well worth a thorough trial.

There are very few yellow fleshed varieties and good ones among them are still scarcer. To my notion this should not be for I think that a yellow fleshed melon looks cooler and is really more appetizing than a red fleshed melon. Some of our customers will have nothing else but a yellow flesh and for these folks we have a variety, the **Golden Honey**, that is just as good as any red fleshed melon you ever saw. Here is what the originator says about it and he does not put it a bit too strong.

"A beautiful, golden-fleshed melon, one of the finest we have ever tasted. The flesh is a beautiful glistening amber shade of yellow, very tender and has a most delicious flavor, very similar to that of Halbert Honey watermelons. It is medium early, of uniform large size, and oblong shape, and has a very handsome appearance. The color of the rind is light green, with mottled stripes."

He is correct in everything but the shape of the melon. Instead of all being oblong in shape you will find quite a number of almost round ones among them. The picture shows one of these. They are just as large and have the same high quality. I can't see that the shape has anything to do with the quality anyway. I just wanted to mention this so you would not think we had misrepresented the melon to you.

Early Melons

The early varieties of melons are usually smaller than the standard varieties I have described, but are very valuable for use in the extreme northern states and for first market anywhere. The first among these to ripen will be **Cole's Early** and **Harris Early**. These resemble each other, but the Harris is the largest of the two and just as early. They are bright striped in two shades of green like Kolb's Gem and Dixie, but more round in shape. They have bright red flesh, black seeds and the quality, while not the best, is good for an early melon.

Phinney's Early is another small melon about the size of Harris Early, possibly a trifle more oblong in shape. As long as I could get Harris Early I would not bother with this one or Cole's Early as I consider Harris Early the best of the three.



"I could be happy with any of them." H. F.

The **Ice Cream** or **Peerless** is probably the best known and the most valuable among these early varieties. It is some later than the two mentioned above, but much larger and better in quality. The skin is solid green in color, the shape mostly round and sometimes oblong. It is a popular variety and is selling heavier every year.

Fordhook is another variety somewhat resembling Ice Cream, but smaller and a lighter shade of green. The shape is about the same, flesh red and both these melons have white seeds.

Following the Ice Cream, the **Florida Favorite**, a long melon, light striped with red flesh and white seeds. This is an exceptionally good melon and grows to a good size.

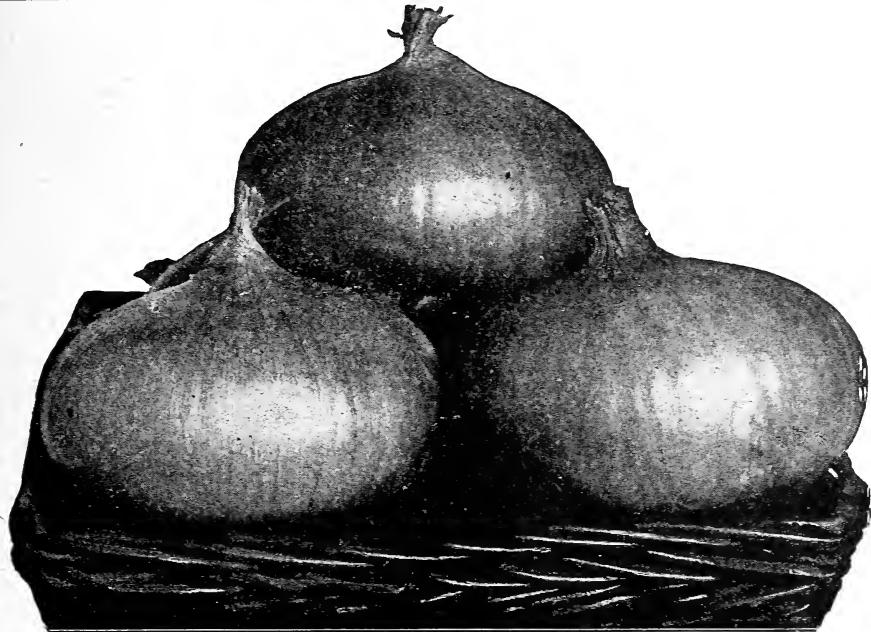
Of course the **Princess** is also an early melon and is far ahead of any of the others and is early and of good quality. They are the daintiest little melon you ever saw. They sell just as well with us as they did when we first introduced them. They are very sweet, flesh red and are ideal to serve in 1

For a good many years we have been furnishing the boys a mixture of watermelon seed in good fat packages. I have taken about 25 kinds of melons and made a thorough mix of them. You boys can have a sample of all kinds in one packet.

A single small packet of seed is not enough for a hungry boy to start with so I am putting this up in packages of over an ounce. I guess there must be enough in one of them for 100 hills of melons—50 hills anyway. There is nothing that fits a boy so well as watermelon and he might just as well grow them himself. Price, large packet 10c.

For Prices of Seed on this Page,

see Price List in Center of Book



Mountain Danvers. The Onion for High Altitude and Short Seasons or as an Early Onion in any locality

A New Type of Onion

Mountain Danvers

The great trouble in growing onions in the high altitudes of the mountain regions of the northwest is to get an onion that will mature properly. One that will ripen up hard and solid without any thicknecks or sprouty stuff.

The irrigation country in Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Montana and the rest of that country, can grow the finest crops of onions on earth if they can get the right varieties. What they want is an onion of good size, good bright color, a good keeper, and above all, very early.

I have a customer in Colorado, up in a high valley at 7,600 ft. altitude, who has been growing onions for market for 19 years now and by careful selection has worked up a type of onion that is a wonderful success for the mountain country.

The start of it was a good strain of Danvers, but it has been selected and changed until it would not be correct to call it a regular Danvers. It is about half way between a globe and a flat in shape, a very deep yellow color, larger than ordinary Danvers, very early and absolutely sure to ripen, a perfect keeper and a great yielder.

He has been getting 300 to 400 bags per acre (100 lbs. to a bag) right along and sometimes as high as 600 bags, and gets top price for his onions on account of the high quality and fine appearance.

We have been short of seed the past few years but have a good crop this year so will be able to take care of large orders. Send them along. For the mountain country it is

the only sort I would grow and for onion growers anywhere who want a handsome, extra early, yellow onion it will be of great value. When it is gone I cannot get any more. I firmly believe that any onion grower in the mountain country could afford to pay almost any price for the seed, for it is sure to be a great money maker.

Here is what our grower says about them:

Our seed will make a good crop in many localities where any other seed would make despair and scullions.

"They will ripen practically all at once without any scullions whatever.

"The color will be heavy yellow shading to brown and very bright.

"The necks are thin and when fully matured, completely closed.

"It will keep with less shrinkage or loss from any cause than any other onion.

"There are no doubles grown from this seed, a great advantage when stored for spring.

"The skin is thick and heavy so that no fungus can get a hold.

"They are the best keepers. At this date, February 5, my last year's crop could be loaded out without sorting."

On page 33 is shown a photograph of a field of this variety that made a yield of 1225 bushels to the acre. That sure is going some. This yield was made by the same man who grows our seed. Of course it is exceptional but there is no reason why it cannot be done again.

Good soil is one essential and plenty of water is another, and I might also mention that you can't hope for such a yield without the right kind of seed. We can furnish you of the identical stock from which this big yield was made.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book



The Prizetaker Onion. The most profitable onion of all for the middle west. An enormous yielder, big, sweet and easy to grow from seed

Onions

Onion seed is one thing the gardener, and especially the market gardener, is very particular about and rightly so. I have had, before now, a field of onions, part of which would make three or four hundred bushels to the acre, and right along side, a strip that would not make over a hundred, wholly due to difference in seed. It might be some kind that was boomed as a novelty at a high price, or it might be some seed sold at a very low price by some of the so-called cheap seedsmen. Of course, the seed is not the whole thing, but it is a good start, at least. Besides the tests I make in my test garden every summer, I have grown thousands of bushels for market and it is hard to fool me on onions. The seed I offer is all American-grown and is genuine "Market Gardener Stock," pure, true to name and sure to grow. In my test garden last summer I had samples from every stock and there was not a break or a fault in the whole thirty or forty samples.

I have a good lot of seed and if you want a large quantity, I can save you money. Don't fool with "store seeds." There is no need of it at the prices I can make you.

Varieties of Onions

The variety of onions to grow depends to a large extent on what variety your market demands. There is a great difference in markets.

For instance in some of the eastern states they want a yellow globe onion, while the western markets prefer a red onion to a yellow one. But still other markets are paying much higher prices for white onions than for any other color. Some markets want all big onions, while others prefer those of medium size. If you expect to grow onions for market, you should first study your market, find out what kind of onion is wanted and then, if possible, grow that particular kind. This is true of any truck crop, but is especially true of onions.

In most western markets the best selling onion is the *Red Globe* and the variety to grow is what is called the *Large Red Globe*, or, as it is called in the east, *Southport Red Globe*. It is of a perfect globe-shape, true rich red, large, solid and heavy yelder. Is a splendid keeper, with ordinary care keeps till spring. There is also a cross or halfway type between this and the *Red Wethersfield*, which is called *Globe Red Wethersfield*. It is slightly earlier than the Southport Red Globe and many people prefer it on that account. There is the same onion, or very similar, sold as *Minnesota Red Globe*.

There is also another big, red onion, which is especially popular on the Pacific coast. It is the biggest onion I have ever seen. As large as a saucer, red, rather flat, and very mild. Compared with Red Wethersfield, it is larger and sweeter, but does not keep so well. Plant rather thin on very rich land and you will have the biggest onions you ever saw and the sweetest. We call it the *New Big Red*.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book



Red Wethersfield Onions (Continued)

The best known of all the red onions and probably the most widely grown of any, is the **Red Wethersfield**. It originated in Connecticut, but has been adopted by the west as its own particular variety. It is the standard big, red, flat onion, of good quality, good keeper and favorably known in all markets.

The best known and most popular variety among the yellow onions is the **Prizetaker**. It is also called Spanish King and is the same big onion seen in the round-cornered crates in the fruit stores in the winter time. It is very large, mild and tender and will outsell any other onion where once known. Take it one year with another, it is probably the best yielder of any of the varieties. Its only fault is that it does not keep well for spring sale. It should be disposed of in the fall or early winter, being too mild and tender to keep well until spring. A good combination would be to plant **Prizetaker**, **Red Wethersfield** and **Large Red Globe**. You would be sure of a good crop then and could suit any kind of a buyer.

If you want a yellow onion that will keep solid all winter and sell at any time, I would advise **Ohio Yellow Globe** and the **Yellow Globe Danvers**. These are very similar varieties;

both globe shaped, hard, uniform size, good quality and good keepers. The **Ohio Yellow Globe** is a special strain used by the onion growers in Ohio and Indiana, while the **Yellow Globe Danvers** is the strain used more in the west. There is also a flatter type, called the **Yellow Danvers Flat**, which is exactly the same as the globe-shaped variety, except that it is flatter and wider. This is the variety most used for yellow onion sets.

The **Australian Brown** is the best keeper of the whole list. I have seen them keep until onions came again. It is about the size of a Yellow Danvers, but of reddish brown color. It will not, however, run absolutely true to color, there will be some white, some pink and some yellow ones in all of them and all of this class are rather small. It is impossible to get them to come true.

In white onions, the most popular variety is **Southport White Globe**. This is the largest successful pure white onion. Perfect globe-shape, very solid, keeps well and in many city markets brings a much larger price than other colors. It is a poor seeder and the seed is always high priced. It is rather late and takes a long growing season to mature properly. If you want an earlier white onion, you should use the **White Portugal**, or **Silverskin**. This is about the same size as Yellow Danvers, but is pure white, early and a good keeper. A still earlier white onion is the **Silver King**. A large, flat onion of Italian origin; sweet and nice, but can't stand dry weather and doesn't keep well.

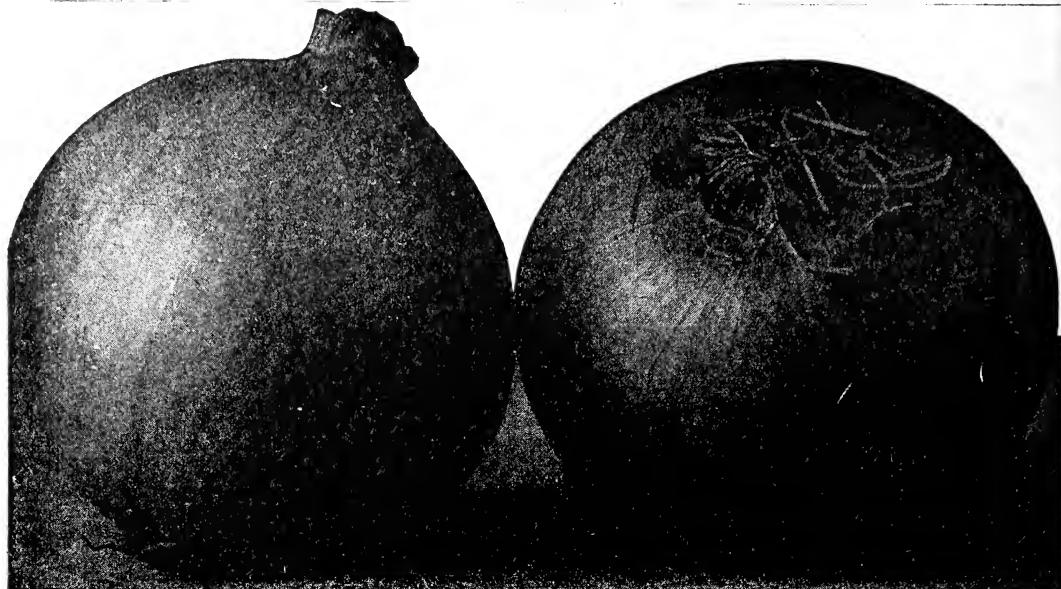
The variety known as **New Queen** is more popular. It is smaller, but is still earlier and more sure to make a crop. It is a flat, white, small onion, very early, tender and sweet. It is used for early bunching and for pickles. The **White Barletta** is very similar to New Queen, but slightly smaller.

For the mountain states and other regions with a short season, especially where irrigation is used, you should use an early variety, one that is certain to ripen. For such places I would recommend above all, **Mountain Danvers**. It has earliness, size, yield, keeping qualities and is thoroughly acclimated, for it has been bred for 20 years at an altitude of 7,000 feet. Other desirable varieties are **Silver King**, **Silverskin**, **New Queen**, **Red Wethersfield** and **Australian Brown**.



Mountain Danvers, 1226 bu. per acre

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book



Large Red Globe, or Southport Red Globe, the Standard Market Onion

Pointers About Growing Onions

I suppose I am asked more questions about growing onions than about any other one crop, and I am always glad to help out with what advice I can. They are a crop that usually pays well. The yield may be anything from nothing up to 600 bu. per acre or in the irrigation country twice that. Here in the central part of the country a fair yield would be 300 bu. per acre. They are more sure than potatoes or corn. They generally sell well locally and can also be shipped to the big markets. The usual price is about \$1.00 per bu., but of course may be less in case of over supply and sometimes sell as high as \$2.00 per bu. You should have rich, well-worked land and make it fine and mellow. Sow the seed very early in drills 12 or 14 inches apart, using 5 or 6 pounds of seed per acre. You will need a garden drill and cultivator, either combined or separate. One person should not undertake to tend more than two or three acres without extra help. They will need to be weeded two or three times by hand and the rest can be done with a wheelhoe.

Anyone can grow onions. There is no great secret about it. If you have good soil and are willing to hump your back you ought to be able to make some good money out of them. They are easily grown, easily sold, fairly sure, and very profitable. Try it a whirl.

Growing Onions From Sets

The easiest and surest way to grow a crop of onions is from the sets. These are simply little onions from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 1 inch in diameter. Plant these very early and they will make a good crop of dry onions early in the season when prices are good. They cost more than onion seed, but are less work, which is an advantage. It takes 10 to 20 bu. of sets to plant an acre.

For Prices of Seed on this Page,

Money in Onions

Here is what can be reasonably expected from onions even at low prices:

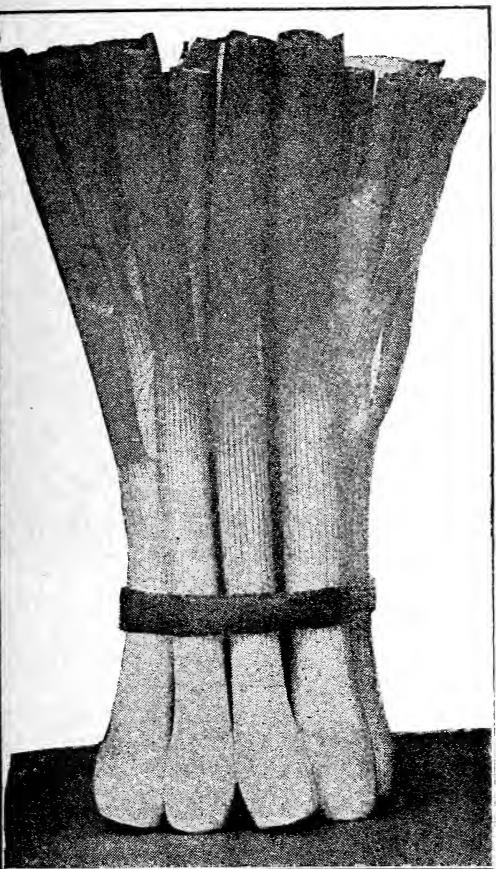
CLINTON, Ia., Aug. 30.—Special. Nearly 500 carloads, or ten solid train loads of fifty cars each, of onions are now being shipped from the fringe of territory along both banks of the Mississippi river between Clinton and Davenport. This territory has come to be known as one of the greatest onion-growing sections in the world. The crop represents a valuation of approximately \$450,000 at present prices of 90 cents a bushel, or \$1.75 a hundred pounds.

By far the heaviest shipments come from Pleasant Valley, a little station on the Clinton-Davenport interurban, where the pioneers in the onion industry have their fields. Thus far more than 160 car loads have been shipped from this station and 100 more will move in a week or two.

Bettendorf is shipping 50 car loads, East Davenport seventy-five, Rock Island, Ill., twenty-five and Hampton and Fulton, Ill., twenty-five car loads each. The greater portion of the crop is sent south and east to the Atlantic seaboard. A few minor shipments go west and north. The 1917 crop is exceptionally heavy, running from 600 to 800 bushels to the acre. If the ground is kept free from weeds the cost of cultivation is small, so that the growers net about \$500 per acre from their crops.

Most growers use about four pounds of seed to the acre so you can readily see that the cost of the seed will be one of the smallest expenses in growing a crop of onions. Figuring this way you can't afford to use anything but the best seed even though it does cost more. Cheap seed in any case is poor economy.

see Price List in Center of Book



Bunch Onions Grown From Bottom Sets

Onion Sets

There is probably more money in early bunch onions than in any crop the gardener grows. All you have to do is to set the sets very early in good rich ground and they are sure to make a crop. Always sell, too. They take very little room, and I have often taken off a dollar's

worth to every rod of row. Buy some sets and try it. Figure on about a gallon of sets to the square rod of ground. Bottom sets are the kind to use. Onion sets are 32 pounds per bu., so one pound is the same as one quart.

I do not use or sell top sets, as I consider bottom sets better. These are simply little wee onions grown from the black seed, planted late and thick. They are about as big as the end of your finger, and when set out in the spring they come quick and make nice green onions for bunching, or if left stand will bottom down and make big onions like ones from seed, but lots earlier. I can furnish them in red, yellow or white. Yellow are generally best, as they are not so liable to run to seed. Multiplier sets are also pretty good, but hard to get.

Prices On Onion Sets

(Either red, yellow or white)

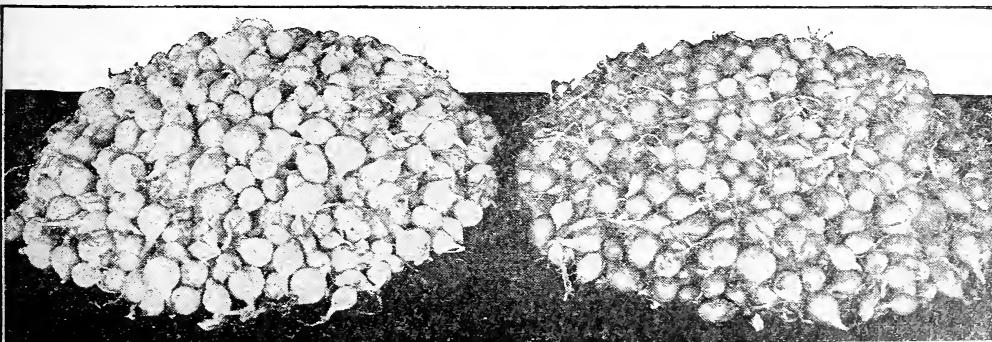
By mail, postpaid: Half lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 75c. Onion sets are 32 pounds per bushel, so one pound is the same as one quart.

About Sizes of Onion Sets. It is very important that you get onion sets of the right size. If just a little too large they will run to seed right away instead of making a good onion. The usual rule is to use every one below one and a-half inches in diameter, but we use none above one inch, thus assuring satisfactory results so far as quality of sets is concerned.

Mountain Grown Onion Sets

We have been experimenting for several years with mountain-grown onion sets on the theory that they would be solider, harder and better keepers and the results were even better than we had expected. It is my personal opinion that they are really worth twice as much as ordinary sets. They are as hard as a bullet, even size, bright color and absolutely sound. In a field test in the market garden of my son, Frank Field, they made about twice the yield per peck of sets over ordinary sets alongside.

We used a carload of these sets last year and liked them so well we ordered 5 carloads grown for spring trade. They cost more than other sets but are worth more. We will handle no other sets this year. When they are gone we will quit filling orders, for common sets don't go after you have seen the Mountain Grown sets.



Bottom Onion Sets. Fine for Green Onions or Big Onions Either

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

Pumpkins

You might just as well raise some pumpkins as not. Plant a few hills where the corn is missed, and it's done. Squashes do not do well that way, but pumpkins seem to like it as well as having the whole field to themselves.

The biggest, showiest field pumpkin is the *Big Tom*, which is a selection from the old Golden Marrow or Michigan Marrow, and grows uniformly to very large size. Not so large, of course, as the coarse "Mammoth Pumpkins," but the biggest of all true pumpkins. Both skin and flesh are of a deep orange yellow; cooks up nice and tender, and is good for either cooking or stock feed, although not quite so high in quality as *Small Sugar* and *Large Cheese*, and pumpkins of that class.

I have a specially selected strain of the *Large Cheese* pumpkin, which is called the *Buff Pie* pumpkin. We have always grown large amounts of Large Cheese pumpkins for table use, but we have had trouble to get and keep a uniform strain of them. They are inclined to vary considerably in size and shape, and some were thin-meated. For some time now we have been selecting them to get a strain of the true flattened type, clear buff color, uniform size, and with thick, close-grained flesh. The photo below shows exactly the type, and I am happy to say we have got it very nearly to what we want. Notice how thick and fine-grained the flesh is and how small the seed cavity. If you like a large cheese pumpkin for table use, I am sure you will be highly pleased with this *Buff Pie* pumpkin.

The *Small Sugar* or *Red Sugar* pumpkin is the best of all pie pumpkins. It looks like a regular Yankee or Cow pumpkin, but is smaller and entirely different in quality. Very early and prolific, cooks very quickly and is the best quality of any pumpkin in the list. Next to it in quality I would put the *Large Cheese*. This is the flat cream-colored, well-known "Sweet Pumpkin." Large and good for either table use or stock. If you want to plant pumpkin seed by putting it in the planter with the seed corn this



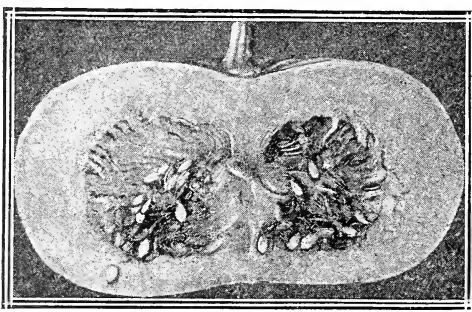
Big Tom Pumpkins

is the kind to use, as the seeds are small enough so that they will run through the planter boxes right with the corn. I have a big stock of these and sell hundreds of pounds every year for planting with corn.

The *Yankee Field*, or *Cow Pumpkin*, is also very popular for planting in corn, but the seeds are so large that they must be planted with a hoe instead of being run through a planter. It is the big Yankee field pumpkin.

If you want to grow some enormous squashes or pumpkins, something big for exhibition purposes, you should get some seed of what we call our *Exhibition Collection of Squashes and Pumpkins*. In the trial grounds I always grow lots of varieties of these mammoth vegetables, having pretty nearly all the known varieties, both American and foreign. They are all imaginable shapes and colors, and of enormous size, many of them weighing 100 pounds. As there is not enough of each kind to pay to save the seed separately, I save the seed out of all the larger ones; mix it well and put it up in ounce packages. As the seeds are very large, it would not be worth while to start with less than an ounce of seed, but this amount will give you a better assortment of more different kinds than you ever saw before.

Lots of people have written in asking about the large pumpkin seed found in the *Exhibition Collection*. This is the *Mammoth Tours*. The seed is four or five times the size of ordinary pumpkin seed. Per pkt. 10c.

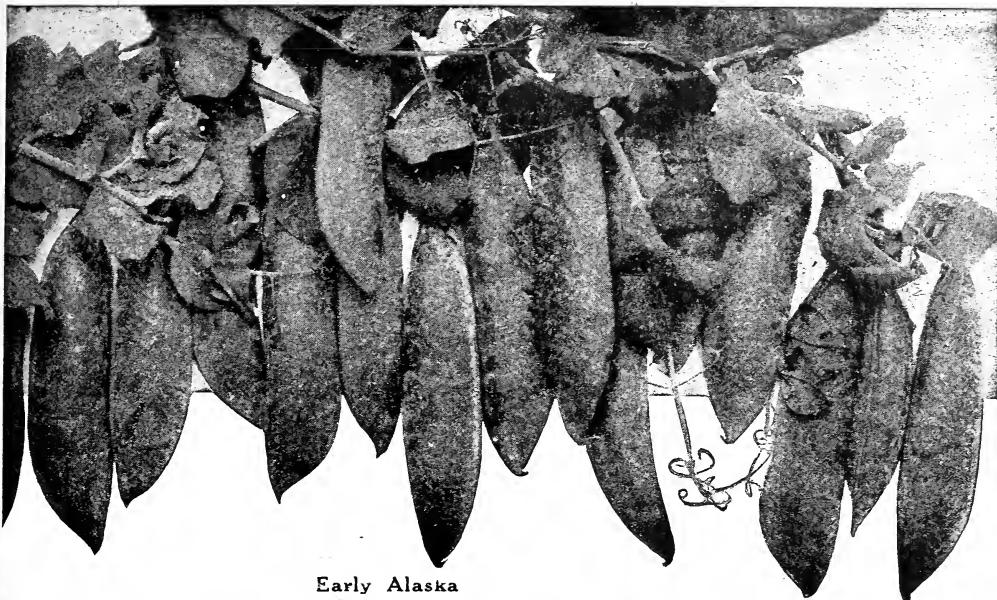


Buff Pie Pumpkin



Plenty of good pie timber

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book



Early Alaska

Peas are always profitable, generally the best paying crop in the garden. Besides they come in early when money is scarce. Plant lots of them, especially Alaska.

Peas

Peas, as a rule, should be planted early in the spring while the ground is cool and moist, as they never do well in the hot part of the summer and very often will not come up at all when the ground is hot and dry. Smooth peas especially should be planted just as soon as the frost is out of the ground, the earlier the better.

Wrinkled peas, while larger and more tender and of higher quality, never comes as well, as they are more or less liable to rot in the ground. They should be planted before the hot summer weather. Peas do best in ground that is fairly rich. If the ground is too rich the peas will run to vines. This is also true if the garden is at all shaded. Peas do not do well kept from year to year; and it is best to buy the seed every year.

Early Varieties

The earliest variety of peas grown and the surest to make a crop is the *Alaska*. They grow about knee-high and set very full of rather small, dark-green pods which are almost all ready to pick at one picking. Seeds are smooth and blue when ripe. Compared with the Improved Extra Early, it is slightly earlier and not so large podded, quality about the same. It is always

sure to grow well and will come up and bear in spite of any kind of weather. Market-gardeners especially are advised to plant heavily of this variety, as it is a great money-maker.

The *Improved Extra Early* is very similar, but is three or four days later and generally a little taller. This is the brag early to which many seedsmen give first place usually under some high-sounding name of his own. Pods are slightly larger than the pods of Alaska and



Improved Extra Early

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

Peas

(Continued)

the vines remain in bearing a little longer. Otherwise the two varieties are very similar, and both having smooth seed, they can be planted at the same time, very early, and the one will follow the other.

For a larger, slightly later, smooth pea to be planted at the same time as these two and to follow them in the market, I would advise *Fullbasket*. It comes in immediately after the Extra Early, or say a week later than *Alaska*, but is considerably larger than either one; both pod and vine; and with me it yields far more than any other early pea, or in fact any pea, early or late, that I have ever seen. Like all smooth peas, it is sure to come up and will not rot in the ground like the wrinkled ones. With

Alaska and Extra Early for first picking, and *Fillbasket* for second crop, and *Dwarf Champion* for main crop, you are sure of plenty of peas all summer. All are half dwarf, growing from 14 to 30 inches high.

The earliest pea among the wrinkled or sweet varieties is the *Surprise*. It is grown to some extent by canners who want an early variety of high quality. It has a frail looking vine and will not stand many hardships. *American Wonder* will be more likely to give satisfaction as a first early among the wrinkled sort. It is very dwarf with a thrifty vine, very high quality and yields well for so dwarf a vine.

Nott's Excelsior follows very close and is a trifle larger, both pod and vine. Next comes *Premium Gem* or *Little Gem*, still some larger. Both these varieties are fine and have had a wonderful run during the past years, but *Little Marvel* is so much better in both yield and quality that it has far outstripped them and it is only a question of time until they will be on the shelf and almost forgotten.

Still they have many friends and we are not ready to drop them. All the above early, wrinkled varieties have rather small to medium sized pods, but are well filled. If you prefer a large pod in an early dwarf pea grow *Laxtonian*. The pod of this variety is as large as the Telephone and the quality fine.

Other large podded, early varieties are the *Gradus* and *Thomas Laxton*. They are of very high quality and grow a rather tall, slender vine which is sensitive to dry weather and heat. For

this reason the yield is not certain but you can't say anything against the quality. These two varieties are so near alike that there is really very little choice between them.

They have a tremendous run in the past and still sell well. It is interesting to note the number of names you can buy them under.

There is an early and a late strain of each and they, or practically the same thing, can be bought as Early Morn, Prosperity, Marchioness, World's Record, Early Giant, Extra Long Pod, Snowdrop, and no doubt many others. Slight variations among these will show up but not enough to justify a new name.

Among the newer varieties there is nothing that has gained in popularity as fast as *Little Marvel*. It is an early, dwarf, wrinkled pea that will largely take the place of *Nott's Excelsior*, *Premium Gem* and varieties of that class.

Its strong points are yield and quality. The vines are simply loaded. The pods are not large, being medium in size, but are stuffed full of peas. And for quality it simply can't be beat. I could be well contented with this one variety, leaving all others alone.

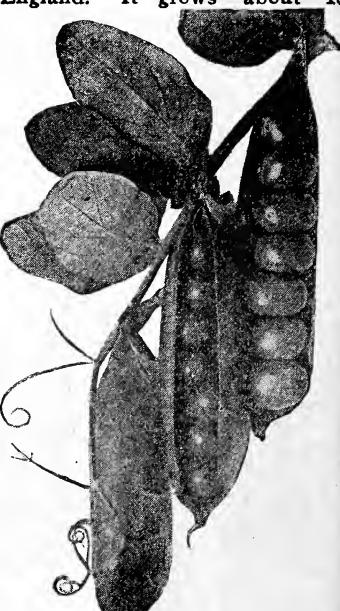
While not an extreme early it is classed as an early and will follow *American Wonder* very close. Of course it is not as early as *Alaska* and *Fillbasket*. They have smooth seed and are hardy and can be planted very early and you will still need them for first early crop. But when *Little Marvel* comes on the market it will drive out all others on account of its superior quality and solidly packed pods.

Late or Main Crop

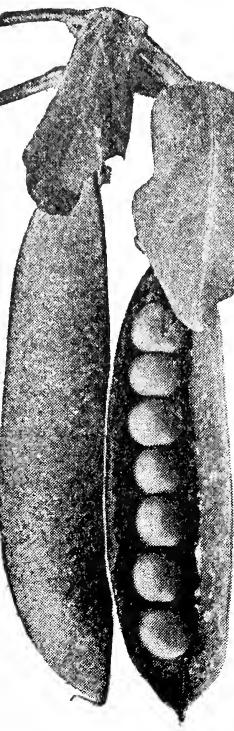
In the main crop peas the best one, to my notion, is the *Dwarf Champion*. This is a dwarf or bush form of the old-fashioned *Champion of England*. It grows about 18 inches high, stiff stalked and close-jointed, literally loaded down with big, fat pods, which always come in pairs. Peas large, thin skinned and of most delicious flavor.

Advancer, which is a very similar variety; large, sweet, and heavy yielder. *Everbearing* is also quite similar, and is supposed to stay in bearing all summer.

Alderman is a pea that is best described as an improvement on *Tele-*



Little Marvel



Everbearing

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For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

Peas

(Continued)

phone. Very similar, but better every way.

Stratagem is an old reliable large podded variety of very high quality. It is a late sort and winds up the season with peas that taste just as good as the first mess. It has a dwarf vine and this is the principal difference between it and *Alderman* and *Telephone*.

Alderman and *Telephone* will yield heavier but requires a little more care in that they must have sticks or a trellis of some kind for the vines to run on. You will be well repaid for this work, however, as the quality, yield and size of pod cannot be beat.

Champion of England and *Marrowfat* are also tall sorts but the quality is not equal to those mentioned above. These varieties have been on the market for years and have a great many friends but I cannot say that I am partial to them. *Champion of England* grows a rank vine with medium sized pods. *Marrowfat*

is a smooth seeded variety and can be planted early but requires a long season to mature and produces medium sized pods of rather poor quality. Both these varieties are living on the reputation they made for themselves years ago when peas of really high quality were scarce.

The so-called sugar pea is the *Dwarf Gray Sugar*. This has pods about the same size as other peas, but they have no tough lining and can be broken up and cooked, pods, peas and all, like string beans. They bear enormously.

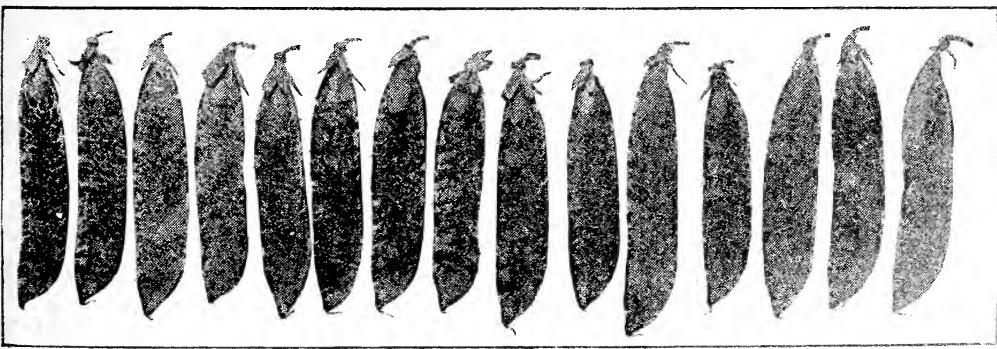
The English are great people for peas and have originated some fine varieties. I think they are far ahead of us in this respect. Some of their large podded varieties simply can't be beat.



Fillbasket

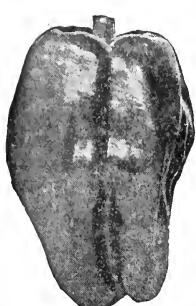
I have imported and tried out a number of them and have selected three that will cover the season from early to late. I call them simply *English Early*, *English Second Early* and *English Late*. They are all big, fat, heavy podded peas, very fine in quality and under favorable conditions are great yielders. They have the short jointed, heavy stalk and the broad leaves typical of most English varieties.

I would suggest that you buy all three so that you will have a continuous supply throughout the season. In this case I will make you a special price of one-fourth pound each for 35c. one pound each \$1.25, all postpaid.

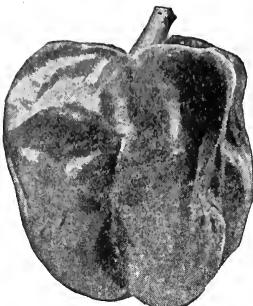


Dwarf Champion. Best main crop variety

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Ruby King



Chinese Giant

Two Fine Mango Peppers

Peppers

Peppers should be started in the house or hot-bed and handled about like tomatoes. They seem to do well in almost any soil except that which is too low and wet. Give the plants plenty of room in the row for best results. The seed seldom comes well planted out of doors. They need lots of heat and should be started in a hot-bed or greenhouse.

The largest, sweetest and best of all the mango or sweet peppers is the **Chinese Giant**. I have had them as large as a quart cup, but of course, they don't all grow that big. The Rural New Yorker, which is a mighty good authority, says editorially: "Chinese Giant pepper has given us great satisfaction the past summer. It is mild and well flavored and appears to be one of the few sweet peppers that do not shock the unwary customer by suddenly developing a taste like a torch light procession." It makes so few seeds that the true stock will always be scarce and high. A great big pepper, as big as your two fists, will often have only a dozen or so of seeds.

The most widely known and widely grown of all the mango peppers is the **Ruby King**. It is well known everywhere and always sells well. It is not so large as the Chinese Giant and is slightly more pointed in shape, but is somewhat earlier and sets more peppers to the bush. There is also a cross between this and Crimson Giant, which is known as **Ruby Giant**, and has, to a large extent, the good qualities of both parents. It is generally sold in the market as **Ruby King**, but is larger and thicker meated.

If you want a mango pepper that turns yellow when it is ripe, you should use the **Golden Queen**. This is about the same shape as Ruby King, but is smaller, holds the green color for a long time, and then turns yellow instead of red. A small mango pepper about the same size as Golden Queen is the **Bull Nose**. It is sometimes used for mangoes, but is pretty hot for that and not quite large enough. Another good small, sweet pepper is the **Neapolitan**, the earliest of all mango peppers.

If you want a genuine hot pepper, the kind to use is the long, red **Cayenne**. This is the real red hot kind, grows 3 to 4 inches long and is very prolific, often one hundred or more to a single bush. Still smaller and still hotter varieties are **Red Chili** and **Red Cluster**, which

grow about an inch long, very thick on the bush and very hot. These are the ones that are used for chili sauce. There is a still smaller and still hotter variety, known as the **Bouquet Pepper**. It is about a half inch long, hotter than double-distilled fire and grows in thick clusters on little dwarf bushes, often hundreds of them to a single bush until it looks like a big red bouquet of peppers.

Parsley

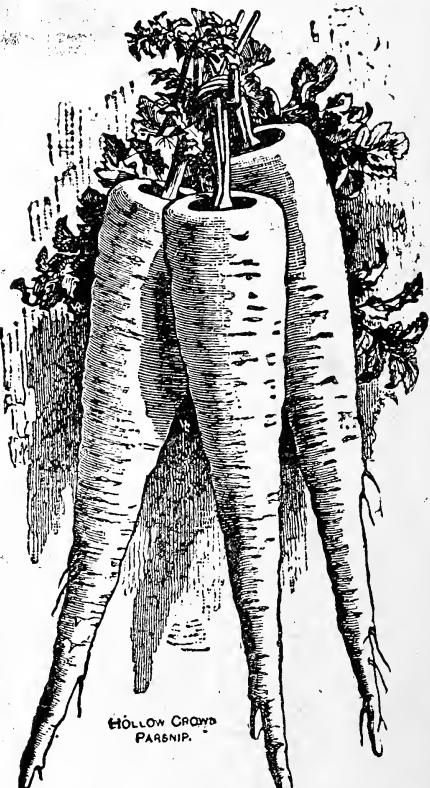
Used for seasoning and garnishing. It is easily grown. Sow the seed early in the spring in rows like parsnips or carrots. The **Moss Curled** is the best variety.

Parsnips

Many people have trouble to get parsnip seed to grow well. The trouble is either old seed or it is planted too late. It should be planted very early while the ground is cool and moist.

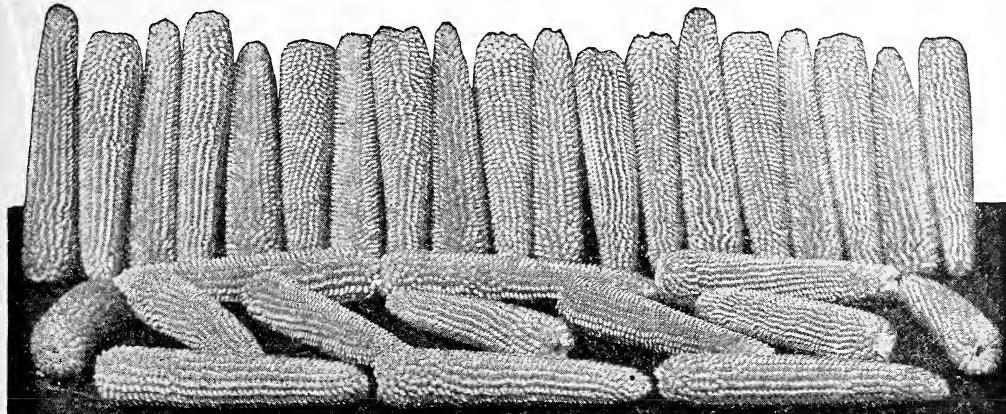
Hollow Crown or Long Smooth. The standard sort. Long, smooth, tender and sweet.

Improved Half Long. Much like the above, but shorter and heavier. Fine quality.

HOLLOW CROWN
PARSNIP.

Parsnip, Hollow Crown

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Monarch White Rice Popcorn

Popcorn

The best way I know of for boys to make money is to plant popcorn. It is easily grown, yields well, and always is ready sale. It is a sure crop, too.

I remember once when I was about ten years old I made \$17 off a little patch about as big as a town lot, and popcorn did not sell as high then as it does now.

A couple of boys I know had a vacant lot planted to Baby Golden popcorn and they raised 500 lbs. which they sold at 5c a pound, clearing them just \$25.00. Now, wouldn't you like to do that? Popcorn should be planted just like field corn, only maybe planted a little thicker.

There are several varieties but the ones that have done the best for me are Baby Golden, Little Giant, Monarch White Rice and Queen's Golden. **Baby Golden** is the daintiest, prettiest little ear you ever saw. It is not only pretty but it pops fine. There are no hard hulls and every grain pops. It has the sharp pointed grains just like Little Giant and Monarch White Rice. It is just like Little Giant except in color. Little Giant is white instead of yellow. As far as quality is concerned I suppose there is really very little difference between the two varieties but nevertheless I am prejudiced in favor of Baby Golden. Both varieties pop out a snowy white.

If you want a white variety of popcorn in a small ear there is nothing better than **Little Giant**. The yield on both these small varieties is just as good as on the larger sorts.

Of the two larger sorts we list the **Monarch White Rice** as the most popular. In fact I suppose there is more White Rice grown than any other variety. It has the sharp pointed grains and is called in the south, "Squirrel Tooth Corn." Ears are medium in size. This is the variety that is used most extensively by the popcorn wagons.

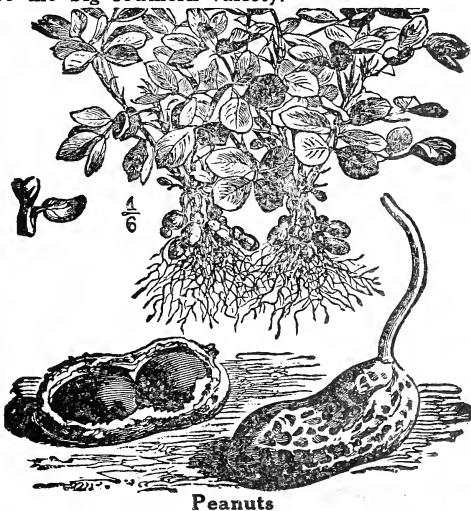
The **Queen's Golden** is a larger ear with smooth grain. These grains pop out a creamy white and very large, in fact much larger than other sorts. This is the variety to use if you want large grains for stringing to decorate a Christmas tree with or for other like purposes.

Peanuts

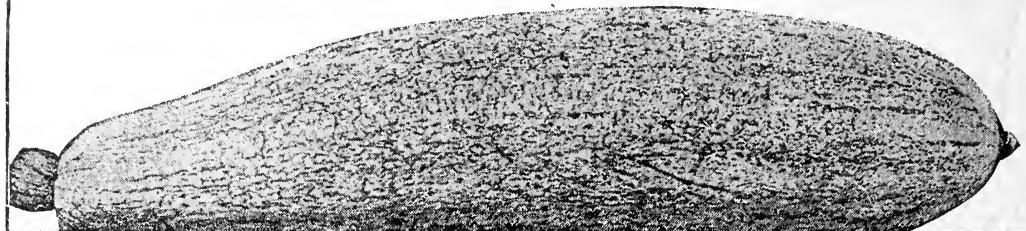
Few people know that peanuts can be grown in this climate. They may not make as big a yield as they do in the south—I don't know about that, but they certainly yield well. Of course I use northern seed. The southern seed would be everlasting too late. Plant just like beans, after it gets warm in the spring. Thin to a foot apart in the row and keep well hoed.

The earliest and best ones for the north are the **Early Northern Peanuts**. They make small pods, but they are well filled, and are so prolific that they yield practically as well as the big southern variety. The bush stands nearly upright like an early potato bush, with the peanuts clustered about the roots. This strain can be depended upon for a crop in any ordinary season, in any country where corn will ripen. This is a special strain of the variety that is used for salted peanuts—in fact most of the peanut butter is also made from this variety.

If you want something really big and live far enough south for a long season, you should raise the **Jumbo or Southern Peanuts**. These are the big southern variety.



Peanuts



WILSON & WILSON, MANUFACTURERS OF HARDWARE, TOOLS, FURNITURE, AND MUSICAL BUILDING MATERIALS, LEGAL

The Banana Squash—An Old Variety Come Back

This is not a new variety, but is very scarce although it used to be quite generally grown a generation ago. It is probably the finest in quality of all squashes, large in size, a great yielder, a good keeper, and in fact is just about right in every way, but unfortunately it makes but very little seed and for that reason the seedsmen seem to have dropped it and is practically unknown to the present generation. I finally got a little start of the seed and by planting a large acreage I got enough to offer it for sale last year and I think I will have enough to supply all of you this year. The seed is bound to be high-priced, however, as it don't make one-tenth the seed that other kinds do.

It grows to large size, generally 2 feet long and sometimes over 3 feet. It keeps equal to a Hubbard, is better quality, more prolific and earlier. It has a tough shell, but not hard like the Hubbard. The pictures show its appearance better than I can describe it. Price, pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

Out around Greeley, Colo., in that great trucking section, this is by far the most popular squash grown. I found them growing there in abundance and I thought it would be a good chance to get some seed, but I had to pay \$1.50 per 100 lbs. for the squashes and I only got a little handful from each squash, so it did not pan out very well. That was when I was first

getting a start. I have them grown on a big scale now here, and in Michigan and in Colorado and in Nebraska, so I manage to get enough seed to go round, but it makes so few seeds that it will always cost more for seed than other varieties, but it's worth it.

Here is what a man in Idaho says,

"The Banana squash did very well. They yield a large crop of squash, but a very small amount of seed. I believe I will have from 2 to 3 lbs. of seed out of several hundred squashes. A number of the very best baking squashes never had a seed in them, and I never got more than 24 to 36 seed out of them. The Banana squash is one of the best varieties I have ever seen. They are thick-meated and of good flavor. They are, I believe, one of the very best for home use or canning."

—J. F. Carnefix, Payette, Idaho.
And here is what another man says about them:

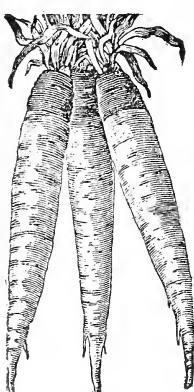
"It is the most delicious of all the pumpkin and squash family for pies. My wife will put a few pieces in a kettle with a little water to start to cooking, and in 15 minutes it is ready to mix for the pies, and she will have pie baked within 35 minutes after putting it on to cook. It is a splendid keeper and we have kept them till April. It simply is the best squash I have ever seen in my 50 years' experience in gardening."

Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster

(One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill, 8 lbs. to the acre.)

Why don't you grow salsify? It is one of the most delicious and nutritious of vegetables and should be more generally cultivated for use in winter, when the supply of really good vegetables is so limited. It has the true oyster flavor, and makes a delicious and inexpensive substitute for them to be used in soup, etc. Cultivate like parsnips.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. Average fully double size of old Long White. The roots are white, smooth and, notwithstanding their enormous size, of superior quality.



Salsify

Honey Dew Casaba

There are a great many varieties of these Casabas. They usually have a hard, smooth skin and a flavor all their own. They are extensively grown in California, but up to the time we found this variety, we have never been successful in finding one that would do well here in the middle west.

However, a year or so ago we found the Honey Dew out in Colorado. They were growing and shipping large quantities of them, which sold well on their markets. They are splendid shippers, very large, being as large as the Perfection, smooth with hardly any rib showing. I can not say they are particularly attractive, but for quality there is absolutely nothing ahead of them. They are very sweet, the flesh a light green and fine grain. They do not ripen as early as other muskmelons, but they will keep well. Pull what are not ripe at time of frost and store them in a cool place and there they will ripen and you can have muskmelons Christmas time.

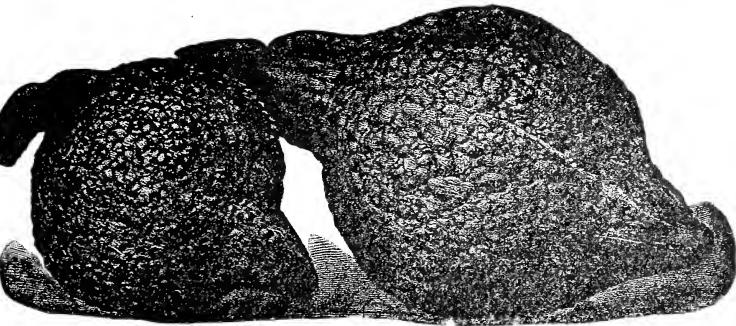
For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

Squashes

Squashes should have very rich, loose soil, and plenty of room. Make the hills far apart, and don't crowd them. Put in plenty of seed, and after the bugs get done with them, thin them to about three plants in each hill.

Without a doubt the king of all varieties is the *Genuine Hubbard*. This is the big warty, hard-shelled, dark green winter squash. It is big, prolific and fine quality. Will keep all winter and gets better all the time. For nearly a century it has been the standard of quality with which all others have been compared. The new extra warty strain is claimed to be a slight improvement over the old type, but doubt if there is any real difference except a little in looks. Good, pure seed of this variety is always scarce and is especially short this year, but I have provided for a big lot of seed and am well fixed. If you want to plant a big field of them, write for special prices.

A somewhat similar squash is the *Marble-head*, which is sometimes called the *Blue Hubbard*. It is somewhat like the Hubbard, but lighter colored. Otherwise I can see very little difference except that it is not quite so good a keeper. There is also a smaller, yellow-colored squash called *Golden Hubbard*, which somewhat resembles the Hubbard in shape and quality. Hard-shelled the same way, but is much smaller and is orange-yellow in color. If you prefer a soft-shelled squash, you should plant the *Orange Marrow*, or, as it is called, the *Boston Marrow*. It is the same shape and size as the Hubbard, but is soft-shelled and is not so good a keeper. It is not so good a quality as Hubbard, but is much earlier and more prolific. It is valuable for early fall sales, besides, many people prefer it because it can be cut with a knife. There is a small winter squash called the *Delicious*, which I believe is fully as good quality as the Hubbard. Some claim it is even better. It is about the same color as Hub-



Genuine Hubbard

bard, but different shape, being broad at one end and pointed at the other end. It is good for early fall and winter, and while not very large, it makes up for this in high quality. The *Sibley*, or *Pike's Peak*, is a good deal the same type of a squash as the *Delicious*. It is a small, light gray squash of most excellent quality, and while not hard-shelled, it keeps well for winter use.

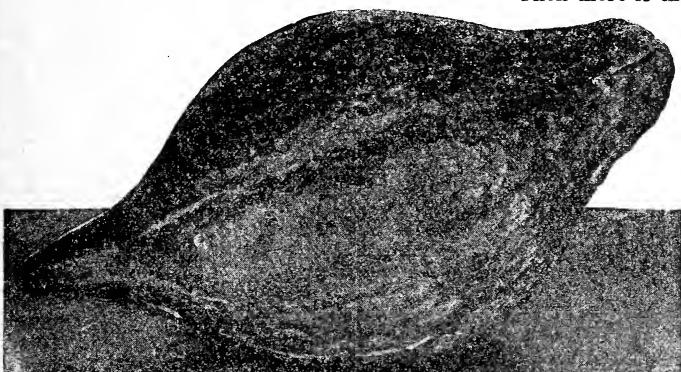
The old-fashioned *Turk's Turban*, or *Essex Hybrid* squash, is also of good quality, but with us it is not a very heavy yielder. There is also a little odd-looking winter squash, called the *Fordhook*, which many people esteem very highly. It is about the size and shape of a big cucumber, bears enormously, comes on the market early in the fall and will keep all winter. It is just a nice size to cut in halves and bake that way.

If you want the biggest squash you can get regardless of quality, you should use the *Mammoth* or *Hundredweight Squash*. There are a number of strains of this mammoth squash. They are very large and coarse, and sometimes grow to weigh as much as 200 lbs.

The old-fashioned *Cushaw*, or *Crookneck*, I really don't know whether to call it a squash or a pumpkin, but I will class it with the squashes.

Among the summer squashes or real early varieties, the *Summer Bush Crookneck* is as popular as any. It is shaped like the *Cushaw* but much smaller. The color is a deep yellow and covered with warts or small bumps.

Then there is the flat scalloped edged squashes known as *Early Golden Bush Scallop* and *Mammoth White Bush Scallop*. There is no difference in the quality, the color being the principal point of distinction. The *Pattypan* or *Cymelon* is another good one, practically the same as *Mammoth White Bush Scallop*. Some plant these early varieties among the melons as a trap crop. The striped bugs prefer them to the melons. When they are feasting nicely spray with *Paris Green* or *Arsenate of Lead*. Don't spray the melon or you may injure them.



Sibley or Pike's Peak

Radishes



Early Round Dark Red

long, slender, scarlet radish; other markets want a long, white radish; while still others will accept nothing but the short, round radish. In either case, if you grow the wrong kind you have trouble selling them. So find out first of all what your market wants, and then try to grow that particular type of radish. Of course for a home garden it does not make so much difference, and any radish of good quality would grow all right. For the big market find out what kind is wanted and grow that kind exclusively. For home market or garden you should grow a half dozen varieties.

Varieties

Probably the earliest class of radishes are the little round, red ones. This includes the *Early Bird*, *Early Round Dark Red*, *Scarlet Turnip*, *White Tipped* and *Early Scarlet Globe*. These are all very early, very tender and very sweet, almost round and bright red with often more or less of a white tip. *Early Bird* and *Early Scarlet Globe* are practically the same

It is really hard to say which is the best variety of radishes. The different markets have different ideas about this, and if you expect to plant heavily of radishes for market, you should first find out what sort of a radish sells best in your particular market. In some places they want a

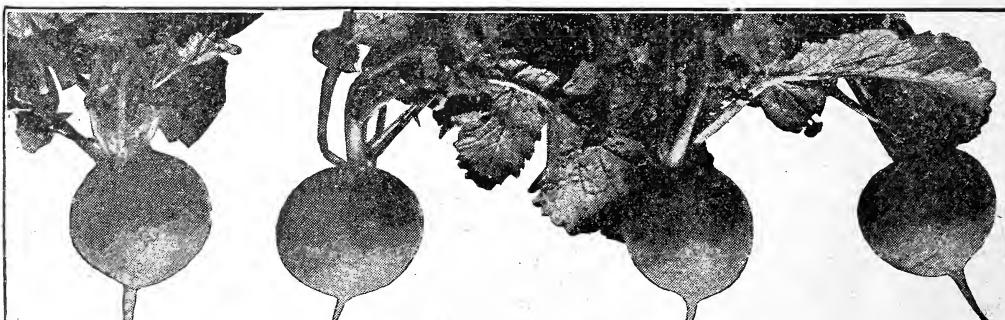
radish, solid, bright scarlet in color and more of a perfect globe in shape. In most markets it is the best seller.

The *Scarlet Turnip* and *Scarlet Turnip White Tipped* are more flattened or turnip-shaped, one being scarlet and the other red with white tip. The *Sparkler* is a very fine special strain of the same variety, having a remarkably clear, bright color, and perfect shape and appearance. *Crimson Marble* is a perfect ball in shape and a deep red color. It is very early and always sells well. In early radishes of slightly longer oval or half-long shape, we have the *French Breakfast* and *French Forcing*, or *Paris Beauty*.

The *French Breakfast* is the well known, white-tipped, half long, early radish, very tender, but gets pithy quickly. The *French Forcing* is the one I sent out free for two or three years. It is a good radish, bright red, oblong, very early and very sweet. Does not last long, but is such good eating you won't give it a chance to last.

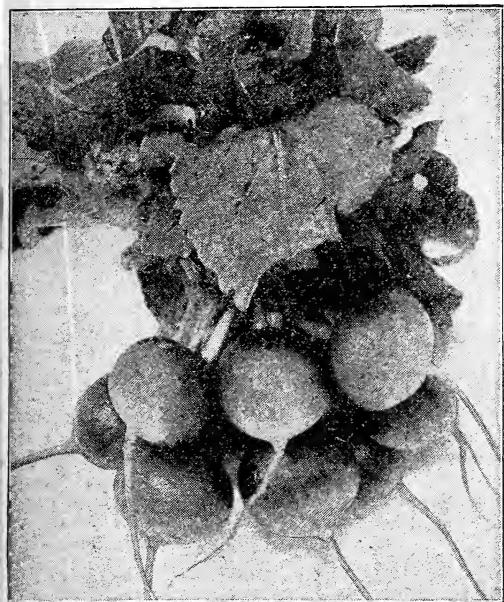
Among the round white varieties the only one of importance is *Round White*, which is about as early as the round red varieties. Really there is not enough difference in earliness to speak of. In quality, also, there is very little difference if any. It is more a matter of whether you prefer a red or white radish. *Crimson Giant* is an early red radish, looking much like the old *Early Scarlet Globe*, but more perfect in shape and color, and much larger. It comes in nearly as early as the first early, but keeps on growing and remains tender, solid and sweet until it gets as large as a teacup or larger. I have sold from them sometimes nearly a month on one sowing.

Rapid Red is a pretty bright red, very early small tops, and is a good forcer. The *Long Brightest Scarlet* is not as long as *Long Scarlet*, and a much brighter red, shading to white toward tip. It makes a good appearance when bunched ready for market. The *Chartier* is some later and larger. Is not as bright a red as *Long Brightest Scarlet* nor as dark a red as *Long Scarlet*. It is between the two in both color and shape. It stands well through the summer. The most popular long red radish is the *Long Scarlet*. It is a long, slender, dark red and very tender. For a long radish it has very few tops and is called by some *Long Scarlet Short Top*.



Crimson Giant

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book



Scarlet Turnip White Tip Radish

Radishes

(Continued)

The *Icicle* is probably the tenderest and sweetest of all the long radishes and the earliest. The one thing against it is the white color. Most people seem to prefer, for some reason, the red radishes. But if you do not object to the color, the *Icicle* is the one you should grow. It is very early. Another long white radish is the *Lady Finger*. Compared with the *Icicle* it is larger, later and will stand longer without getting pithy. The *Strasburg* is a very large, white radish, very late and egg-shaped, and never gets pithy. Often grows to weigh seven or eight pounds and can be cooked like a turnip. It is the kind to grow if you want something that will stand all summer.

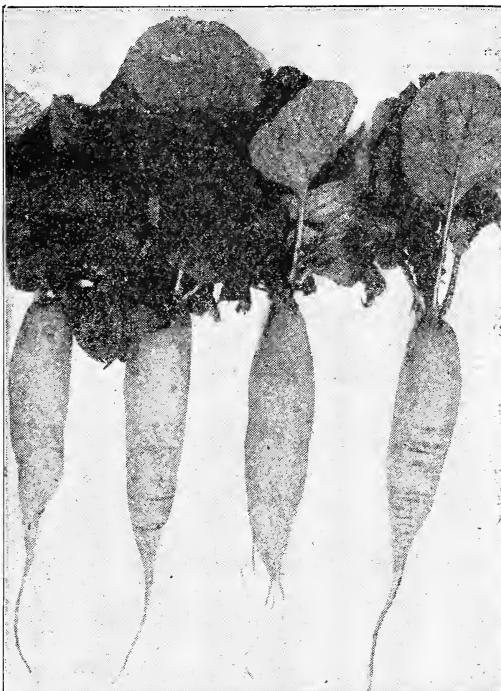
For the home garden many people prefer a mixture of radishes, so I have for years made what we call the *All Season's Mixture*, which is a mixture of all the different kinds of radishes, mostly early ones. I have sold this mixture ever since I started in the seed business, and it has always given great satisfaction.

For winter radishes, the ones you can sow in the fall at turnip sowing time and have for fall and winter use the best kind is the *Chinese Rose Winter*. This is a good-sized radish when ready to pull, being six or seven inches long and about two inches in diameter. It has more or less of a stump root instead of being pointed. It is pink and makes a nice appearing radish. The *Mikado* or *Chinese White Winter* is another good one, white instead of pink. They grow to a large size without getting pithy and can be kept through the winter.

Plant Plenty of Radishes

There is no garden crop that makes as much money for the time and money spent as radishes. The seed is cheap, it is sure to grow, it will make a crop in 30 or 40 days, will get out of the way in time for other crops on the same ground, and if you happen to hit the market right you will make big money. If you don't make a hit you are not out much anyway. The important thing is to get them on the market early, earlier than anyone else. The first week on radishes is worth more than all the rest of the season put together. I have often sold as high as \$200 worth of radishes off of an acre of ground in one week and then had a lot left to plow under.

Pick warm, loose soil, fall plowed, if possible, and as rich as you can make it. Put on 10 lbs. of seed per acre, either broadcast or drilled in rows 12 inches apart. If in rows, cultivate once or twice, and thin when small to 2 inches apart in the row. Then they will all mature early and make good specimens.

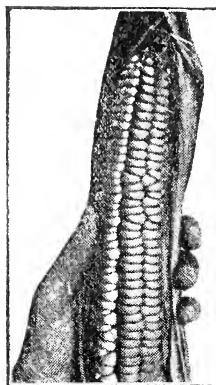


Icicle Radish

These are the tenderest and possibly the earliest of all radishes. They are pure white, tender, mild, and very quick growing. They get pithy quick, but that is true of all tender, sweet, early radishes. We have a splendid strain of this variety, the true stuff. There has been a great deal of trouble over *Icicle*, many firms sending out instead *Lady Finger* and *Strasburg* which are no good to a man who wants *Icicle*. We give genuine original *Icicle*.

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Sweet Corn



White Mexican

Among the earliest varieties of sweet corn is the *Early Mayflower* and *White Mexican*. They are not as large as the later varieties, but there is not anything from the very first mess you pick to the last that will taste any better.

White Mexican has made a fine record and is still going strong. It originated in northwest Iowa. Is good size for an early variety; does not show the objectionable deep furrows be-

tween the rows; is pure white and I don't see how it can be beaten for an extra early.

For a cracking good sort to follow it we have the *White Mexican Home Grown* which has a longer ear, of just as good quality or a little better and will make a better yield, naturally, because of its larger size. These follow each other very closely and you can have sweet corn evry day and not miss a meal until they are both gone.

Early Mayflower is in the same class as *White Mexican*. In fact if anything it is earlier and better. It originated way up in the New England states where it would have to be early in order to make good. It is white, grows a good sized ear, usually ten rows or better. It proves to be just a little earlier than any other sort we have. For the past two years, in the trials, we have gathered our first mess of roasting ears from the *Early Mayflower*. The quality has been good, in fact, better than most early kinds. It seems to contain a larger percent of sugar than is usually found in an early corn. The appearance of the dry grain shows that. I pronounce it one of the best things in early sweet corn that has come out yet. You are safe in planting all you want of it.

Peep O'Day is another earlier variety supposed to belong in the same class as those mentioned above, but it is so very small and often wormy that it is usually disappointing. Next comes the *Cory* class of sweet corn which has been popular for the early markets for a good many years.

White Cory or *White Cob Cory* is the most popular among them. It is very early, grows a fair sized ear and comes at a time when sweet corn is appreciated and in demand. *First of All* which is practically the same as *Red Cob Cory*, is the same season and size as *White Cory*, and I do not think there is any difference in the quality although some do not agree with me. The dry grain shows a pink tinge and the cob is red but this does not show up in the ear at roasting ear stage.

Whatever we say we will have to acknowledge that it is hard to beat *Golden Bantam*, either among the early or late varieties. It is

classed as an early, coming in at the same time or just following *White Cory*. Its color has been its only objection but of late people are coming to think differently and to really prefer the color. When ready for use it is a rich creamy yellow and deepening to an orange color when ripe.

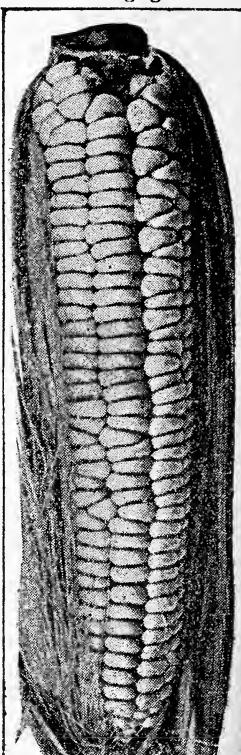
In quality it is equal to any of the later varieties. The ear is just the right size to serve on the table and many people make several plantings for succession and depend on this variety for their entire supply.

In the second early varieties, the best known is the *Early Minnesota*, which comes in just after *Cory* and *White Mexican*. A slightly larger and better second-early is *Early Champion*, which is probably the best of all the second-earlies. Long sweet ears like the later sorts, and is in and gone before *Evergreen* is ready. Next following would be *Early Evergreen*, which is an early selection from the Stowell's *Evergreen*. Slightly smaller and about a week earlier. Ears are of good shape and fine quality. *Black Mexican* also comes in about the same season. It is a very sweet variety, medium early and fair size, but its color is against it, the grains being blue-black.

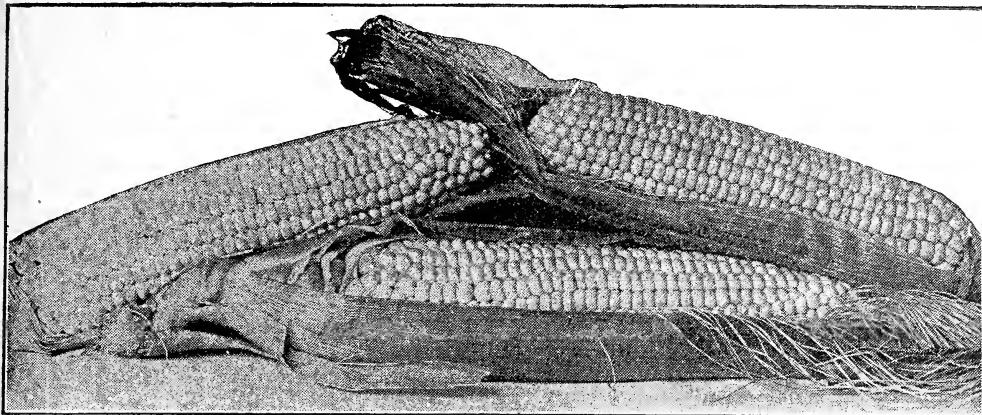
For the main crop of big, juicy, roasting ears, either for home use or for the canning factory, there is nothing equal to Stowell's *Evergreen* and its improved strain, the *White Evergreen*. Both are very similar, juicy, sweet, solid ears, heavy yielders, staying green and tender for a long time. The Stowell's *Evergreen* is the standard variety for the canning factories everywhere, while the *White Evergreen* is more prized for home use and market garden trade.

We grow our Stowell's and White *Evergreen* on our home ground and cure it on hangers and it is extra fine. We can give you the best you ever got.

An old standard variety noted for its quality is *Country Gentleman*. It was at one time known as *Shoe Peg* but was improved to such an extent that it deserved a new name. It is a late variety, deep grained with zig zag rows, ears of medium size and exceptional quality. *Zig Zag Evergreen* is a cross between this one and Stowell's *Evergreen* made in an effort to get a



Early Mayflower

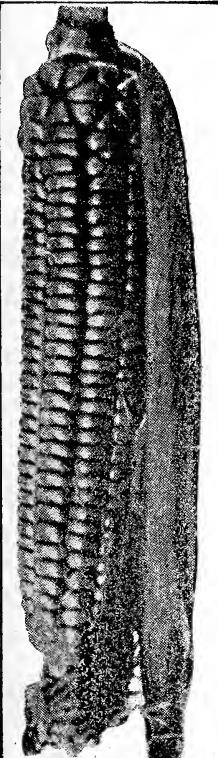


White Evergreen

For the main crop of big, juicy, roasting ears for home use or for the canning factory, there is nothing equal to *Stowell's Evergreen* and its improved strain, the *White Evergreen*.

Sweet Corn

(Continued)



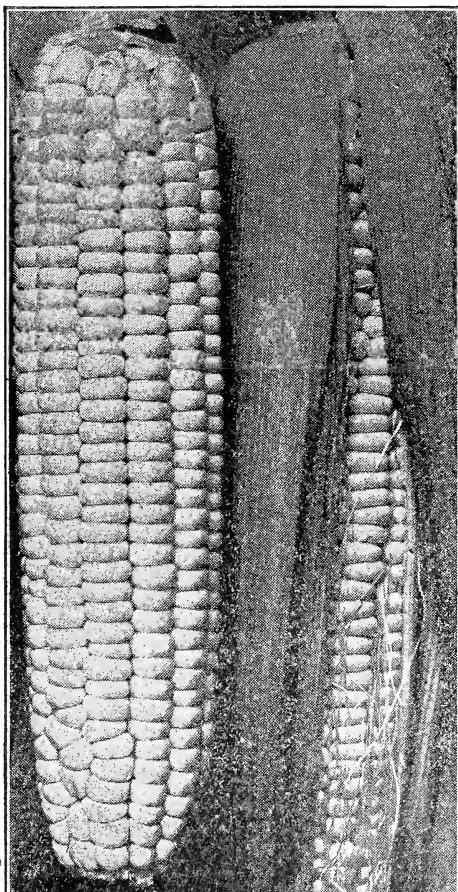
Golden Bantam

roasting ears are scarce.

larger ear resembling Country Gentleman with the quality of this variety. I doubt if the result was attained, but it is a good variety anyway and comes fairly near half-way between the two parents.

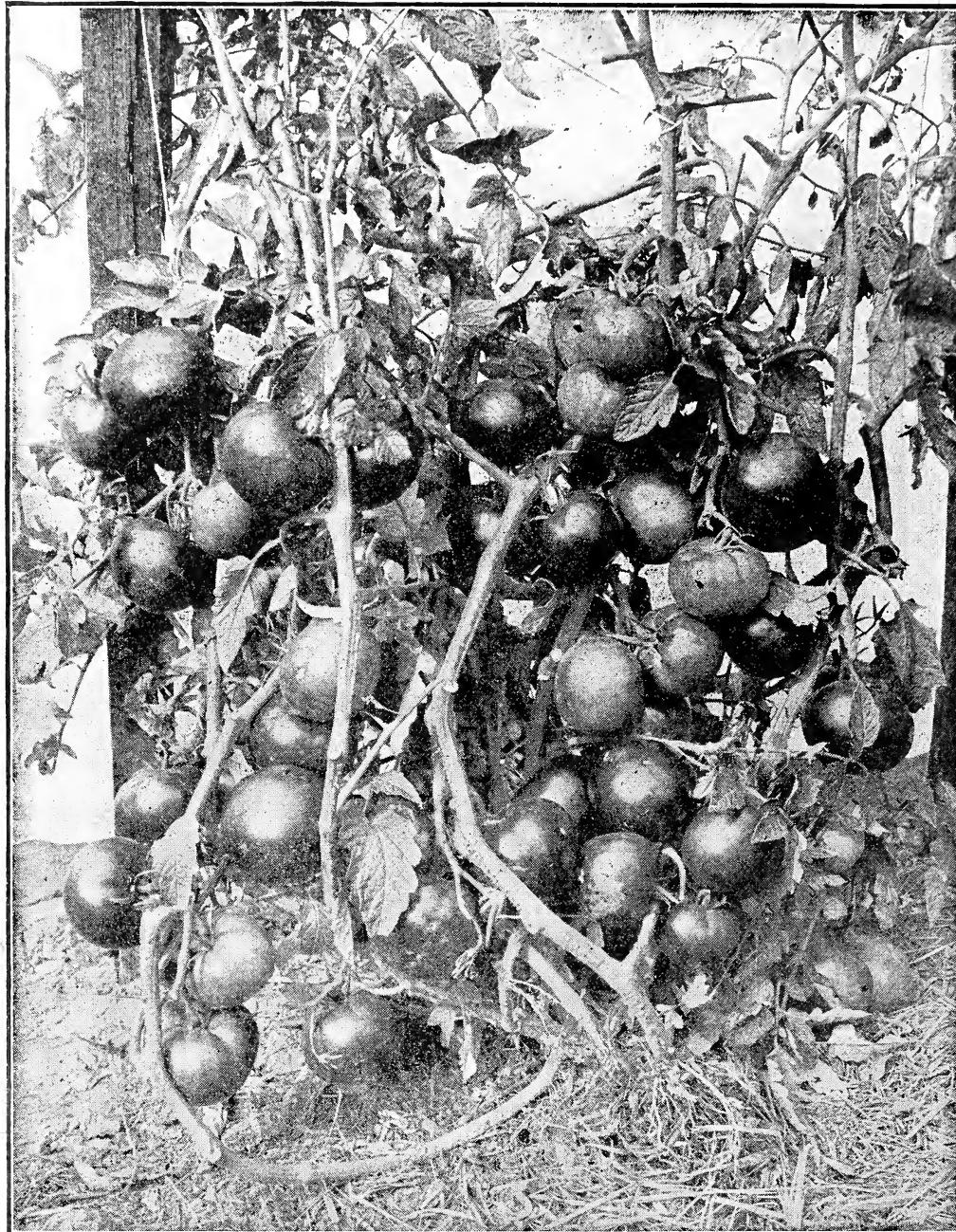
In the south, where it is hard to grow the true sweet corn on account of worms in the ears, the standard variety is *Adams' Extra Early*. This is not true sweet corn, but it is good for early roasting ears. Very early, and hardy, and free from worms.

There is also a variety grown in the mountain states called *White Australian*. It is very hardy and will grow and mature in high altitudes and on dry land where other corn would fail. Like Adams' Extra Early, it is not a true sweet corn, and is not of high quality, but it will make roasting ears where



Early Chippewa

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

**A Single Plant of Our New Redhead Tomato**

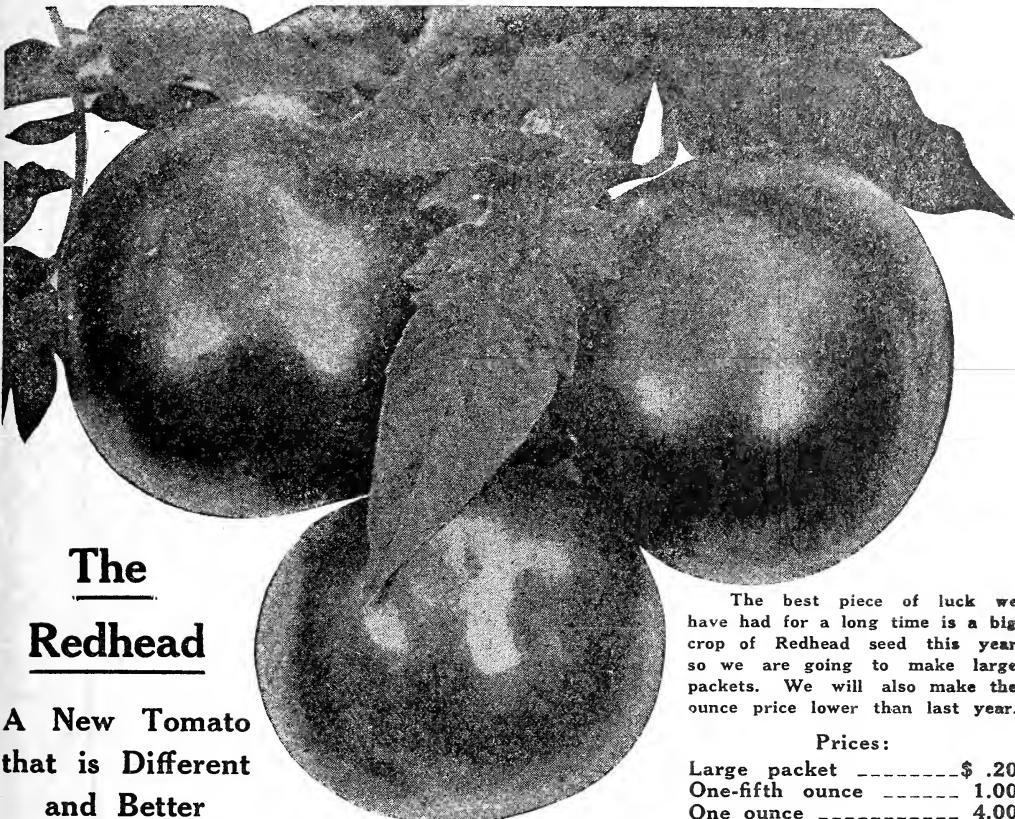
This will give you some idea of how it bears. It beats anything to yield we have ever had, early or late. Unlike most early tomatoes it holds its size, shape and quality clear through the season. Ripening as early as the earliest, it has the size and deep red color of such popular late varieties as Stone.

There is another big point with this tomato

that must not be overlooked and that is the tendency to set on fruit from the first bloom. Most early varieties as you know, give great promise by blooming early but it is all false alarm. They drop this bloom and do not set fruit. This is where the Redhead beats them.

Price: large pkt. 20c; one-fifth oz. \$1.00; one oz. \$4.00.

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The Redhead

A New Tomato that is Different and Better

For eight years I have been hunting for an early tomato better than Field's Early June, which I first introduced in 1909, and now I have it in the new "Redhead."

The Early June has made good everywhere and has proven all that was ever claimed for it, but there was never anything so good but what there was eventually something better, and that has proven to be the case with the Early June. It is good, but the "Redhead" is better.

During this eight years, I suppose I tried out 1,000 different strains of early tomatoes in our trial grounds. Customers sent in hundreds of them and I tried out all the crack sorts offered by other seed houses, but none proved better than Early June except this one. And unless it was better than Early June there was no use offering it. I first heard of this tomato two years ago in an odd way. I bought some canned tomatoes from a customer of mine who runs a home canner in connection with his market garden. They were so solid, meaty, high-colored and fine-flavored, that I immediately wrote to know what kind they were. Here is his reply:

"Friend Field: I certainly appreciate your kind letter, and note that you are stuck on our tomatoes. Now, Field, I am going to tell you a tomato story. The tomatoes you got are only second grade. We had about an acre of these tomatoes, a private early variety of my own,

The best piece of luck we have had for a long time is a big crop of Redhead seed this year so we are going to make large packets. We will also make the ounce price lower than last year.

Prices:

Large packet	-----	\$.20
One-fifth ounce	-----	1.00
One ounce	-----	4.00

and we sold over \$600 worth of early tomatoes from it and then canned 2,000 cans of first-grade, besides a few second grade, all from that one acre. Now this sounds rather fishy, but I have the proof to back it up. The flavor of this tomato far excels anything I have ever found in my 20 years of market gardening, and I never saw anything in the tomato line that would compare with it in earliness, yield, smoothness and color."

Of course I was interested and he sent me some plants for the trial grounds and sent Frank some for his market garden. They proved to be away ahead of everything else we had, but we tried them out another year to make sure, and they did it right over again.

So we paid the originator \$500 to save us a sack of extra-select seed from his first pickings, and we have it in the house now ready to divide with you.

Description—This tomato is a deep blood red, not yellowish nor purplish, but just *red red*. It is almost a globe, a little flattened, never rough or wrinkled. The photographs show this exactly. Does not crack easily and seems practically resistant to blight. Foliage and vine medium, neither light nor heavy. Cuts very solid, almost like Ponderosa. Very early, at least as early as anything on the market, and much bigger and better than any first early. Ripens clear to stem, solid color. Keeps on bearing till late. See prices above.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

Main Crop Varieties of Tomatoes

For main crop tomatoes there is nothing to equal the *New Stone*. This is the best representative of the Livingstone type of big, solid, "beefy", smooth, red tomatoes. It is the earliest of any of the large tomatoes, always smooth and remarkably free from rot. It is solid-meatied, of good flavor and very prolific. In most localities this is the only one the canning factories will allow grown for them. It holds up its size clear to the end of the season and after it once gets started bearing will bear heavily and continuously until frost.

Matchless is a very similar variety, large, solid, blood-red tomato, suitable for main crop or canning.

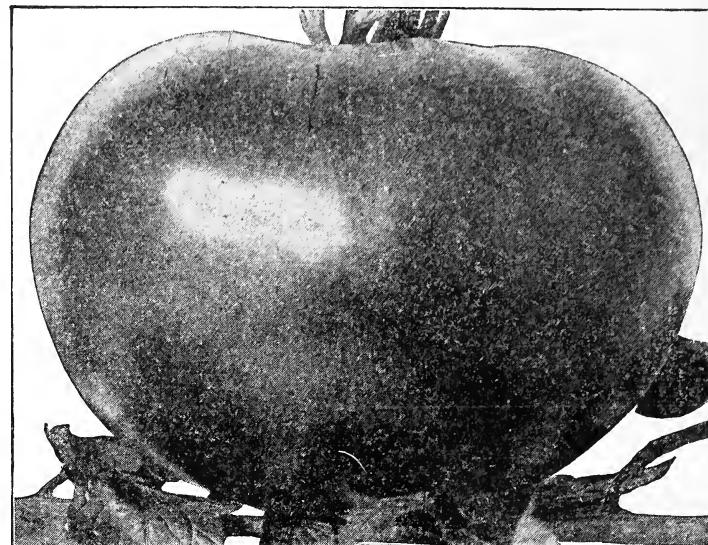
If you want an extra-large, showy tomato of very high quality, however, there is nothing equal to the Ponderosa class of tomatoes. This includes *Ponderosa*, *Crimson Cushion*, *Beef-steak*, *Majestic*, *Tenderloin* and several others. Most of these, however, are simply *Ponderosa* under another name and for that reason we don't use anything but the regular straight *Ponderosa*. It is a very large tomato, almost seedless, sometimes a little rough, but is certainly the largest of all and the finest of all.

There is also a dwarf or bush form of *Ponderosa*, which is sold under several different names, but is best named simply *Dwarf Ponderosa*. It is supposed to be the *Ponderosa* on a Dwarf Champion bush, but with us has been late and a very shy yielder, and I would not recommend it.

A great tomato for the south is the *Mississippi Girl* tomato, shown on the preceding page.

Another tomato that is grown largely in the south, especially for shipping, is the *Livingstone Globe*. It is a very fine purple tomato, globe-shaped and good every way. We have the true strain.

Of the small tomatoes for preserving or for sweet pickles, probably the best one is the *Yellow Pear*. A small, pear-shaped yellow tomato, which seems very hardy and yields enormously. The *Yellow Plum* is very similar, but slightly different in shape. There is also a larger yellow tomato, known as *Golden Beauty*. This is a big, round, smooth, yellow tomato of very much the same size and shape as *Beauty*, but golden yellow.



New Stone. Best of all the big, smooth, red, main crop tomatoes

another page. But there are lots of other good varieties of tomatoes, each one of which has some particular point of excellence.

Generally speaking, the best first-early tomato outside of *Early June* and *Redhead*, is the *Earliana*. It is of good size, fairly smooth, good quality and ripens an enormous amount of fruit very early. Later in the season the big main crop tomatoes go ahead of it, but for the first three weeks of the season, when tomatoes are high priced and taste good, they will turn out lots of fruit.

The *Earliana* is a scarlet of fire red color. In some markets this is an advantage, while others prefer a purple or pink tomato, or as it is sometimes called, flesh-colored.

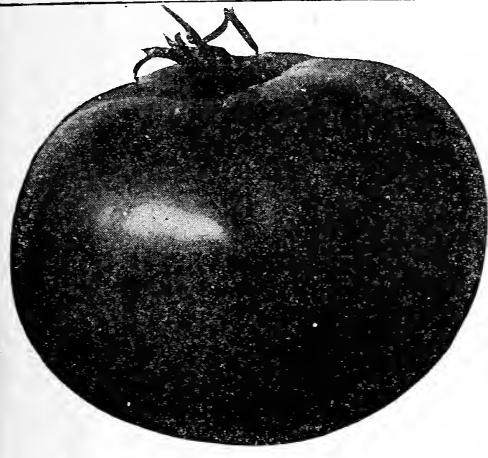
While the *Earliana* is a fine tomato and a great money-maker in most markets, it would lose you money in a market that demanded a purple tomato. In such case you should plant *June Pink*, *Acme* and *Beauty*. *June Pink* is best described as a pink *Earliana*, as it has the same light, slender vine, is early and bears fairly well. It is not so large and smooth, however, as *Acme*, which for that reason is generally chosen by southern truckers as the variety to grow to ship north. *Acme* is a purple variety, very smooth, nice medium size and very early. *Beauty* is very similar, but even larger; is a smooth solid, fine flavored tomato, almost as large as *New Stone*, but purple color. Where markets call for purple or flesh-colored tomatoes, this is fine one to grow; is good size, fine appearance, medium early.

Another purple early tomato is the *Dwarf Champion*. This is especially desirable in some places on account of its very dwarf stocky bush, and holds the tomatoes up off the ground and does not run to vine in extra rich soil, as is the case with many tomatoes.

Early Varieties of Tomatoes

Of course, I don't believe there is any tomato made so good as my *Field's Early June* and *Redhead*, which I have described fully on

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book



Bonny Best

Bonny Best is a splendid second early tomato classed by some as an early sort. It is much larger than most early or intermediate varieties. If you know what the New Stone looks like, you will have a good idea of the general appearance of this tomato. It is perfectly smooth, solid and ripens a heavy crop. A good succession will include this variety and would be Redhead for early, Bonny Best for second and New Stone for late.

Chalk's Early Jewel is a smooth, bright red early tomato. A little deeper color than the Earliana, not quite so early, but larger.

Miscellaneous Varieties, Tomatoes

Of the small tomatoes for preserving or for sweet pickles, probably the best one is the **Yellow Pear**. A small, pear-shaped yellow tomato, which seems very hardy and yields enormously. The **Yellow Plum** is very similar, but slightly different in shape. There is also a larger yellow tomato, known as **Golden Beauty**. This is a big, round, smooth, yellow tomato of very much the same size and shape as Beauty, but golden yellow.

A packet of tomato seed should make anywhere from 100 to 500 plants according to luck. An oz. of tomato seed should make 2,000 to 4,000 plants.

For an acre of tomatoes you will need from 1,000 to 8,000 plants, according to the distance they are set. The usual distance between plants is 4 by 3 ft. This would take 3,360 plants for an acre. Other distances would take as follows:

6x6	1,200
5x5	1,742
4x2	5,445
3x3	4,840
3x2	7,260

Tomato Culture

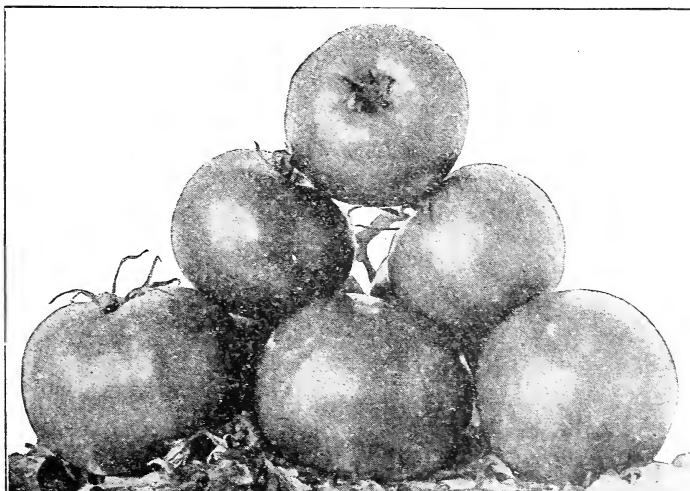
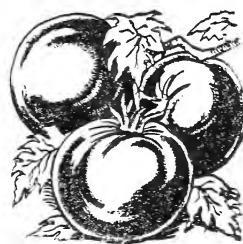
Tomato seed should be planted about ten weeks before you wish to transplant them to the field. At this time they should be blooming. They are a tender plant and should not go out for three or four weeks after cabbage does, which in this latitude will be May 10th to the 15th. Sow the seed in the house or hotbed, figuring about 2,500 plants to the ounce.

After the plants are about two inches or more high, transplant, giving them more room, say four inches each way. They could at this time be transplanted to boxes, which would help in the final transplanting to the field.

By using these paper or wooden boxes they will hardly wilt when set in the field. The square strawberry box is good for this purpose. They should be kept growing in a thrifty condition from the start until they are fruiting. If checked, will not be as early or yield as well.

Give the early varieties such as Field's Early June, Earliana, Red Head, Dwarf Champion about three or four feet each way. The later, larger varieties should stand six feet apart. It is advisable, especially with the late varieties, to allow the vines to grow over a support of some kind. This holds the fruit off the ground and prevents rooting. A good way to do this is to drive three stakes in the ground and fasten a wooden barrel hoop to them.

Thus the vines can lean over in any direction and still be supported. Ponderosa does exceptionally well trained to a trellis or heavy stake, tying the vines every foot or so to this support with a heavy cord. Tomatoes respond to good care and are well worth the trouble.



Chalk's Early Jewel



Field's Early June Tomato

Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; 1 lb. \$8.00

History. This tomato originated with Rev. W. H. Rust, who lives about 30 miles from here, just across the line in Missouri. He is a country parson of the old circuit rider type. He has two country charges, a little five acre farm and a passion for gardening. His special hobby is tomatoes. For several years he has been trying to get a tomato that would be earlier and better than anything in the list. The *Early June Tomato* is the result of his twenty years of patient experimenting. When he first brought me some of the tomatoes I thought it was a Stone he had till I cut them open, when it was easy to see I was wrong. When I found he had been selling them since June 14 and was getting practically double price on account of high quality I began to get interested.

It is earlier than Earliana, as smooth and handsome as Stone, and more prolific than either one.

I know that statement sounds pretty strong, but it's gospel truth and I've got the papers to back it up. I made the statement last year and I wish to make it more positive than ever this year. I got literally hundreds of letters from customers about it, but I haven't room to print them. It would take a big book.

I am not going to give any long description of the tomato, as that one line tells the whole story. It looks like Earliana and has much the same kind of vine, but is a little earlier, is smoother, redder and much solid. Very mild, sweet flavor, instead of the somewhat sour taste so common in early tomatoes. It bears much heavier than any other early tomato. It looks just like Stone for shape and color, possibly not quite so large. Flesh is solid and seedless as Ponderosa, and you know that's the limit.

A Money Maker. Just think what it would mean to have tomatoes ahead of anyone else, and much finer ones, too. Rev. Rust sold over \$100 worth from 102 vines in the parsonage garden.

Rev. Rust's Own Description. Here is

what Rev. Rust himself has to say of the Early June tomato. I asked him to make a brief statement:

"I believe it to be the earliest of all. And not only is it early, but large. In color it is crimson red and very attractive. It is almost seedless, the flesh thick and firm and the flavor delicious. I have marketed it here for five years past and have never had a complaint on quality, and have received an average price of 5½ cents per pound for the whole season."

Plant the Early June in the house or hot-bed nine or ten weeks before you expect to set them in the field. Transplant them once before they go in the open. A good plan for this transplanting is to transfer them to plant boxes or the square strawberry boxes, then when they reach a good size and the weather is warm, set them in the field, breaking away this box and the plant will not wilt. We will be glad to furnish you a little booklet telling more about tomato culture as well as the growing of other garden crops. Ask for it.

The Pink Early June

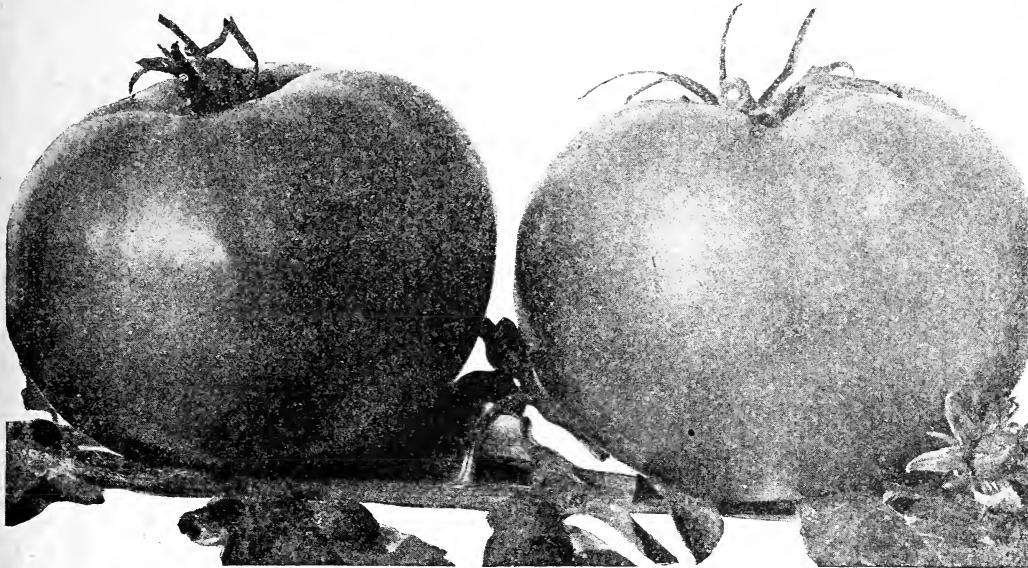
The only possible drawback to Field's Early June is that some markets object to a bright red tomato and demand a pink or flesh-colored one instead. The *Early June* is a fire red without a trace of pink or purple.

Two or three years ago, however, we found a single plant, evidently a sport or hybrid, bearing typical Early June tomatoes except that they were of a pink or purple color like Acme or Beauty.

It proved to be fixed in character and comes absolutely true to type. It is very early, smooth and solid; like the parent and with the Acme color. It is remarkably heavy yielding and is a great money maker. Some of the boys insisted that on our grounds it out-yielded the regular Early June, but that may have been imagination. Our stock of *Pink Early June* is limited, but while it lasts we will supply it.

For Prices of Seed on this Page,

see Price List in Center of Book



A pair of typical Mississippi Tomatoes. Best tomato for canning and for main crop through the summer

The Mississippi Girl Tomato

There is a great demand for a perfect canning tomato and we have been working along that line for several years, starting, of course, with the Stone type of tomato, for the Stone tomato has always been acknowledged as the finest of all, canning tomatoes. What we have is not exactly improved Stone, although it is along the same line. It has the same deep red color as the Stone; but is slightly larger, more uniform in size and of remarkable ability to withstand hot, dry summer weather.

Perhaps you have all had some experience with tomatoes blooming all right, but failing to bear fruit. This is especially common in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mississippi and other southern states. The Mississippi Girl is remarkably free from this failing. Here is a summing up of what we claim for the new one:

A wonderful deep red color	A long season of bearing
Uniform, even size	Thrifty, vigorous vines
An enormous yielder	Ability to stand hot weather
Solid, deep, red flesh	Apparently blight proof
Freedom from cracking	Smooth as an egg

Now, if these qualifications are what you are looking for in a tomato, you need go no further, for I am sure the Mississippi Girl will suit you.

The name was given in honor of the girls of Mississippi who have done such wonderful things with their "Tomato Clubs." You know all over the south, and especially in Mississippi, the girls have been organizing clubs, not to do fancy work, or to study high-brow literature, or to promote social aspirations, but for the humble and useful purpose of canning tomatoes and they have done a wonderful lot of good and, incidentally, made a lot of money for themselves. We had some of the clubs experiment with this new tomato before we placed it on the market. Among others, we sent a lot of trial packages to the Mississippi Girl Tomato Club

of Oktibbeha County and they were so enthusiastic about its quality that we named it in their honor. While it does exceptionally well in the south, it will do well anywhere in the country where tomatoes grow at all. While not the first early, this tomato ripens quite early and they stay good and hold their size clear through the summer.

This tomato would be a beauty to sell on the market for slicing purposes, but everyone who had it was enthusiastic about it as a canning tomato that I have emphasized that particular advantage more in the description.

How to Grow Them

Most people set tomatoes too close. Early varieties should stand 3x4 ft. and late 5x5 ft.

All you gain in planting tomatoes extra early is lost if the growth is seriously checked later on.

The easiest time to check the growth is while they are small, in the plant bed.

Some things that will injure tomatoes are: An abrupt change in the temperature while small.

Too much or too little moisture while in the hot-bed.

Exposure during a cold chilly spell of weather.

Even a light frost will usually kill.

Crowding in the plant bed.

Rough handling during transplanting.

Lack of moisture at transplanting.

Plants too large when set in the field.

Crowding in the field.

Transplanting to the field too early.

Lack of cultivation at any stage of growth.

Weeds.

Ask for "Helpful Hints for Gardeners" which tells all about tomato growing.

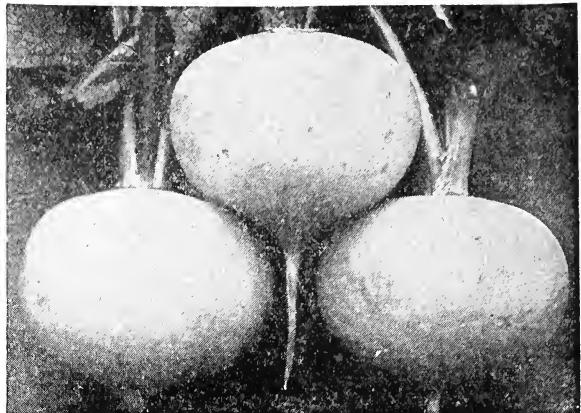
Turnips

Early turnips should be sown, or better yet, drilled, very early. You can't get them in too early. They will come on quickly and be ready to eat a couple of weeks before the early potatoes are. They should be thinned out, however, to at least six inches apart in the row. Most people let turnips stand too thick. That makes them small and tough and bitter. Every early turnip should have a piece of ground at least twelve by six inches and late turnips a square foot of ground to each plant. Late turnips can be sown in July and August and will keep growing until the ground freezes. Use from one to three lbs. of seed per acre.

For early use the best variety of turnips is the *Early Milan*. It is tender, sweet and very early. Looks like the old *Purple Top Strap Leaf*, but smaller and earlier. There is also a pure white strain of the same turnip, called *Early White Milan*. No difference except color. *Snowball* is fine for either early or late.

For main crop, and especially for fall sowing the main standby is the old-fashioned *Purple Top Strap Leaf*. Large, sweet and fine grain. The *Purple Top Globe* is practically the same turnip, but slightly deeper in shape and a little heavier. On account of its shape it yields better than the old flat type. *White Globe* is much like *Purple Top Globe*, except that it is white and somewhat later. There is also a yellow-fleshed turnip called *Amber Globe*, but I do not like it so well as the ordinary varieties.

The *Rutabaga Turnip* is a different growing turnip entirely. It has smooth leaves like a cabbage, grows slower than an ordinary turnip and much larger. The best variety has a purple top with a yellow flesh. This is the variety we use. They are not much of a success here in Iowa, but in the northern states they are quite valuable.



Turnips, Purple Top Globe

There is a long slender turnip, called *Cowhorn Turnip*, which is much used for stock feeding and for a fertilizer crop to plow under. It is too big and coarse for table use, but is valuable in other ways.

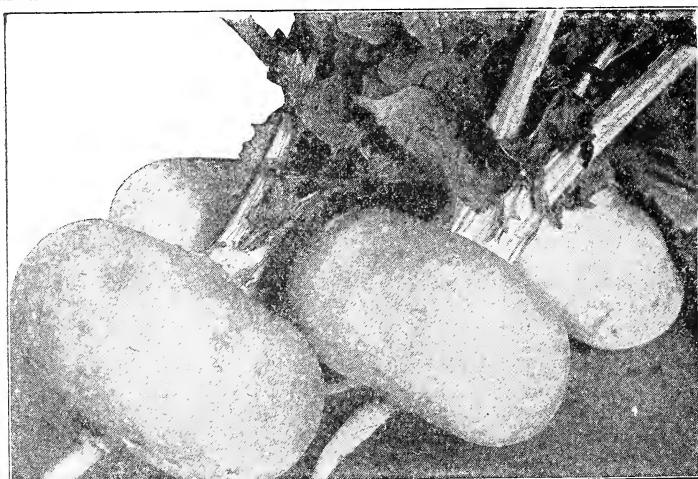
We have the seed of a very large turnip grown in Japan and named by the Japanese *Tennoji*. It is flat, snowy white and very much liked by these people. We will give a packet of this variety with every order for turnip seed, providing you ask for it. Don't forget to ask for it if you want it. I think we will have enough seed for all, but in case we run out toward the end of the season we will put in something else interesting.

Mushrooms

Mushrooms can be grown with fair to good success by those who will take the pains to do the work right and have patience to overcome a possible failure or two at first. I do not advise the growing of mushrooms commercially with the expectation of making a lot of money off of them until you have had some experience.

Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn (produced under the new selective method which makes possible the segregation of varieties) is received absolutely fresh at frequent intervals from the manufacturer. This spawn will produce mushrooms of a specific variety, selected with special reference to size, color and prolificness. It absolutely eliminates all danger raising poisonous mushrooms.

Each brick weighs from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. and will spawn 10 square feet of beds. Sold by the brick. Standard brick, 50c, 3 bricks \$1.25 postpaid by express or freight. 10 bricks \$3.50.



Turnips, Purple Top Strap Leaf

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

Odds and Ends

Here are a lot of things having no special place in the catalog, so I have piled them all in together here. If you don't see what you want, ask for it. I probably will have it.

Gourds. I can supply any of the following varieties: Dipper, Nest Egg, Sugar Trough and fancy mixed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

Endive. Somewhat like lettuce, but more bitter. Can be bleached like celery. Pkt. 5c.

Garden Lemon, or Vine Peach. Valuable for preserves. Pkt. 10c.

Ground Cherry. The old fashioned yellow variety common in old gardens. Grows easily from seed. Pkt. 10c.

Kale or Green Kale. Grown for greens. Looks like loose, green, curly cabbage leaves. Either tall or dwarf. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

Kohlrabi or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c.

Mustard. Chinese curled, White, Black, Giant Southern and the new Ostrich Plume. Any variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c.

Parsley. Moss curled for seasoning. Pkt. 5c.

Okra or Gumbo. The pods are full of little seeds like peas. Pick these pods when young and tender and cook pods, seeds and all just like string beans. Fine. Try it. We furnish a mixture of varieties. Per packet 5c, oz. 15c.

Rhubarb or Pieplant. The stalks are red, large and very tender. It is much like the Victoria, but larger and slightly redder. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

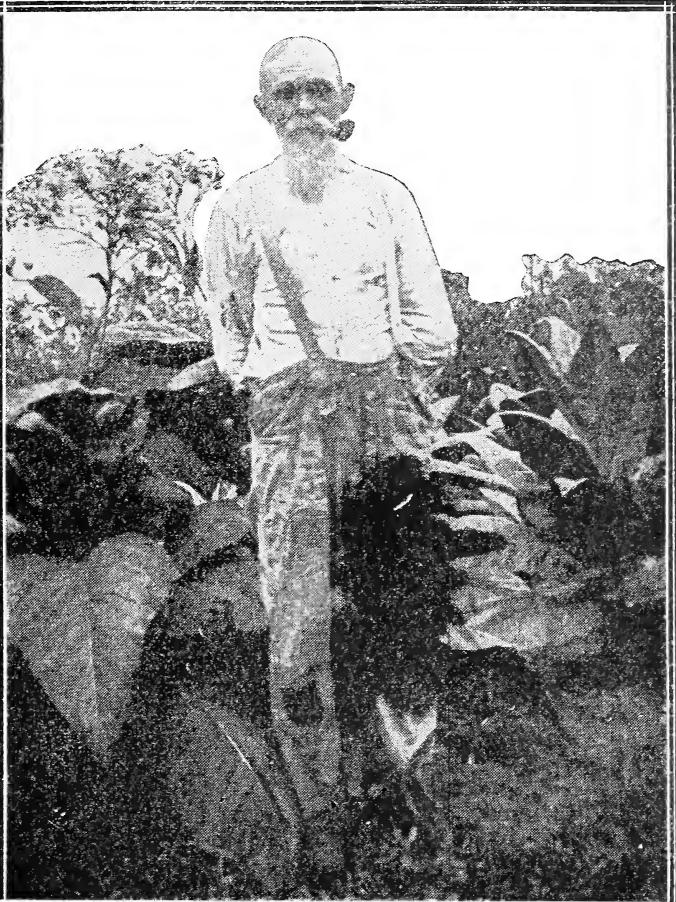
Sage, Mammoth. The best sort. Pkt. 10c.

Spinach, Bloomsdale Savoy. Best variety. Pkt. 10c.

Sunflower, Mammoth Russian. Grown for chicken feed. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c, pt. 25c.

Herbs

	Pkt.	Oz.
Balm	10	
Borage	05	
Caraway	05	
Coriander	05	
Dill	10	25c
Hoarhound	10	
Majoram Sweet	05	



He Recommends White Burley

	Pkt.	Oz.
Summer Savoy	10	
Sage	10	
Wormwood	05	

Tobacco

We don't grow tobacco commercially here in Iowa and I really don't know about it myself but lots of my customers have written in, asking that we give them some first class, pure improved varieties of tobacco seed. I wrote to friends and customers in the tobacco growing districts and among others I found a man in Tennessee growing remarkably fine White Burley Tobacco. He has made a specialty of this variety, selecting the best plants for seed every year and I contracted with him to grow me enough of this select seed so that I could offer it to my customers. I have every reason to believe that he has a remarkably pure, fine strain of this tobacco and I feel confident that if you want the best there is in tobacco, this seed would be the stuff for you to use. This is the variety sold as Sweet Burley tobacco. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$5.00.

Kentucky Blue Grass

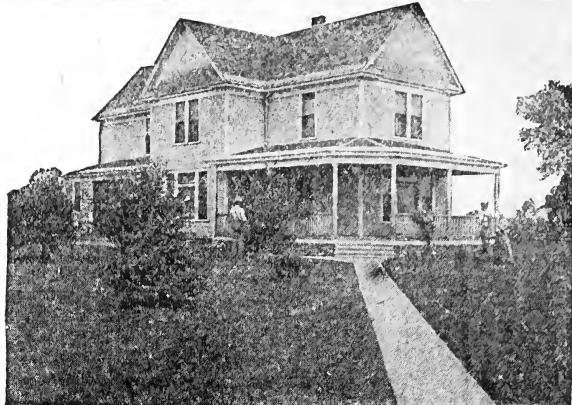
For those who want straight Kentucky Blue Grass we have a fine lot of good, pure seed. 35c per lb., postpaid.

White Clover

Very often it is advisable, especially on poor clay soils, to make an extra heavy seeding of white clover. For this we can furnish a stock free from trash and weed seed. 65c per lb. postpaid.

Bermuda Grass

For the south, especially for poor, rocky sandy soils, this grass has been a splendid success. It is a low growing grass that spreads by rooting at the joints. It will stand any amount of tramping, in fact you can hardly kill it out. It is the sal-



vation for those trying to grow a good lawn under hot, dry, unfavorable conditions. It winter kills in the north. 65c per lb. postpaid.

Field's Evergreen Mixed Lawn Grass Seed

Some people seem to think that it is a hard matter, or impossible to get a nice lawn started, but we have always found it very easy, if you use good seed and pay attention to getting the ground prepared in good shape to start with.

Preparation. In the first place you must, of course, have soil that is fairly rich. If it is real poor and thin, sandy or sour, or heavy clay, you will have to add some good soil to it before you start. It must be worked up fine and mellow and free from sticks, trash, clods, and stones. You can't cultivate lawn grass after it is planted so you must do all your cultivation beforehand. When you get the ground nicely fixed, sow the seed broadcast at the rate of one pound to three hundred square feet and then rake it in so it will be covered nicely. Of course, it must be kept moist until it gets well started. Grass is mighty tender stuff when it is young and if it gets dried out down to the roots, it will kill out, but if you can keep it moist and growing until it is two or three weeks old, the chances are you will have no further trouble getting a nice lawn. Of course, the richer the soil the better chance you will have and the quicker you will get a good growth of grass. Rich soil, plenty of moisture and plenty of good seed will give you a fine lawn in a short time.

The Seed. I have studied and experimented on the lawn grass question a great deal and I have worked out a mixture or combination of grasses that I consider just about right. It don't do to depend on any kind of grass alone. Kentucky Blue Grass is all right, but it is slow to start and turns brown in dry weather. I use some of it in the mixture. In fact, it is the basis of all good lawn grass mixtures, but you can improve it mighty well by using other grasses and white clover along with it. If you want straight Blue Grass, I can furnish it, but I am positive you will have much better results from the mixture than you would with the straight Blue Grass. If you won't believe it try it out yourself.

Our Evergreen Mixture. I believe that our Evergreen Mixture is the best mixed lawn grass seed you can buy anywhere. It is good, solid clean seed, free from weed seeds and trash. It is guaranteed to show high germination and start quickly and evenly. It will thrive in any part of the country and on any soil that is fairly rich and moist. It will stay green all summer and will make a smooth, velvety, close woven sod, which is what we all want.

Ready for Mowing in Four Weeks. If you will prepare the soil in good shape and keep it moist until the grass gets started, you can have a lawn ready to mow in four weeks from the time you sow the seed and it will keep coming and getting better all the time. *Be sure and use plenty of seed, not less than one pound for each 300 square feet.*

If you want to patch up an old lawn, which already has some grass on it, you could use less seed, but it is much better to use too much rather than not enough. Grass seed is ordinarily figured at 14 lbs. to the bushel, but I have used clean, solid seed and our mixture weighs 20 lbs. to the bushel and we sell it on that basis.

Price, by mail, postpaid, 40c per lb.
Price, by freight or express \$1.50 per peck.
\$6.00 per bu. of 20 lbs.

Sow Lawn Grass at Any Time of the Year. It is simply a question of moisture. I have good stands of lawn grass from sowings in practically every month of the year, and I have lost stands nearly all times of year. It depends on whether you have moisture or not.

All grass seed is very tender to drouth when small, and it must have sufficient moisture till 4 to 6 weeks old. Then it will take care of itself fairly well. If it don't rain often enough after you sow the seed, you will have to keep the ground watered. You simply must have moisture or you will get no grass. If you have or can get moisture, it don't matter much when you sow. Just whenever the ground is ready.

Be sure and use plenty of seed. Not less than 1 lb. to 300 sq. ft. and 1 lb. to 200 sq. ft. is better.

Condensed Postpaid Price List of Garden Seeds

For 1919

This is a condensed list of all the garden seeds that are described and priced in the 1919 catalog. I have written short descriptions here of each item and put down the correct postpaid price.

Everything is listed here, and the prices are the same as in the body of the catalog. You can make up your order from this even better than from the complete catalog, as it is handier to get at.

Wholesale Prices. Write for special prices on large amounts of garden seeds to come by freight or express at your expense.

I Guarantee Safe Arrival of all money sent to me by check, draft or money order, or registered letter,

and I guarantee safe arrival of goods to you. If for any reason goods fail to arrive I will refill.

These Prices are Postpaid. Unless otherwise specified, these prices include prepayment of all postage, delivered anywhere in the U. S.

How to Send Money. You can send the money any way you please, only it is not safe to send loose silver, and loose stamps are a nuisance. Silver is almost sure to break out of the envelope unless extra well wrapped.

Send Money Order, Draft or Check if you can. Next best is paper money in a registered letter. Failing there, send silver in a card wrapper and use as a last resort, stamps. Canadian stamps we can't use.

ASPARAGUS

(See Page 88)

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
<i>Bonvalett's Giant.</i> Very early and tender	10	20	55
<i>Columbian Mammoth White.</i> Has large white or light green stalks	5	10	30
<i>Conover's Colossal.</i> Standard sort; large green stalks	5	10	30
<i>Palmetto.</i> Very desirable, bright green stalks	5	10	30

BEANS

(See Page 6)

	Pkt.	1/4 lb.	lb.	3 lbs.
<i>Dwarf or Bush, Green Pod Snap.</i>				
<i>Black Valentine.</i> Very early; resembles Round Pod Valentine	5	15	50	1.35
<i>Stringless Green Pod.</i> Very prolific and tender; round pods	7	15	50	1.35
<i>Early Six Weeks.</i> Early, flat pod	5	15	50	1.35
<i>Field's First Early.</i> Very early, large, flat pod, heavy yielder	10	18	60	1.60
<i>Giant Stringless Green Pod.</i> Round pod	5	15	50	1.35
<i>Refugee, or 1000 to 1.</i> Late, heavy yielding, round pod	5	15	50	1.35
<i>Round Pod Valentine.</i> A splendid well known early variety	5	15	50	1.35

BEANS

(See Page 8)

	Pkt.	1/4 lb.	lb.	3 lbs.
<i>Dwarf or Bush, Wax or Yellow Pod</i>				
<i>Challenge Black Wax.</i> Small round pod, prolific very early	5	15	50	1.35
<i>Davis' White Kidney Wax.</i> Large, flat pod; good shelling or snap	5	15	50	1.35
<i>Golden Wax.</i> Medium size, flat pod of good quality	7	15	50	1.35
<i>New Stringless Yellow Pod.</i> Medium size, round, tender pods	7	15	50	1.35
<i>Perfection Wax.</i> Large, long, straight pod, prolific, late	5	15	50	1.35
<i>Round Pod Kidney Wax.</i>	10	18	60	1.60
<i>Sure Crop Wax.</i>	10	18	60	1.60
<i>Wardwell's Kidney Wax.</i> Early, large flat pod; does not rust	5	15	50	1.35
<i>Pencil Pod Black Wax.</i> Round pod for home use	5	15	50	1.35

BEANS

(See Page 9)

	Pkt.	1/4 lb.	lb.	3 lbs.
<i>Bush Varieties for Shell Beans</i>				
<i>Wilson's Bush Lima.</i> (See page 7)	15	25		
<i>Burpee's Bush Lima.</i> Good bean, but requires long season	5	15	50	1.35
<i>Dreer's Bush Lima.</i> Quality and yield good, bush low and spreading	5	15	50	1.35
<i>Dwarf Horticultural.</i> Shell bean	5	15	50	1.35
<i>Fordhook Bush Lima.</i> Best large-podded bush lima	7	18	60	1.60
<i>Henderson's Bush Lima.</i> Very prolific, small bean	5	15	50	1.35
<i>Red Kidney.</i> Used as shell bean	5	10	35	.90
<i>White Kidney.</i> Similar to above but has white seeds	5	10	35	.90
<i>White Wonder.</i> An improvement on the old navy field bean	5	10	35	.90
<i>Tepary.</i> Dry weather navy bean	5	10	35	.90
<i>Great Northern.</i>	5	15	45	1.20

POLE BEANS

(See Page 10)

	Pkt.	1/4 lb.	lb.	3 lbs.
<i>Green Podded</i>				
<i>Cutshort or Cornhill.</i> Short, straight pod, thrifty vine, late	5	15	50	1.35
<i>Dutch Case Knife.</i> Large-podded, white-seeded, prolific	5	15	50	1.35
<i>Horticultural or Cranberry.</i> Medium				

and I guarantee safe arrival of goods to you. If for any reason goods fail to arrive I will refill.

These Prices are Postpaid. Unless otherwise specified, these prices include prepayment of all postage, delivered anywhere in the U. S.

How to Send Money. You can send the money any way you please, only it is not safe to send loose silver, and loose stamps are a nuisance. Silver is almost sure to break out of the envelope unless extra well wrapped.

Send Money Order, Draft or Check if you can. Next best is paper money in a registered letter. Failing there, send silver in a card wrapper and use as a last resort, stamps. Canadian stamps we can't use.

Pkt. 1/4 lb. lb. 3 lbs.

long pods; late	5	15	50	1.35
<i>Improved Missouri Wonder.</i> Early; heavy yielder, splendid quality	10	20	65	1.65
<i>Kentucky Wonder.</i> Long pod; early	7	18	60	1.60
<i>White Creaseback.</i> Small pod; late	5	15	50	1.35
<i>Lazy Wife.</i> Late except in south—Crop failure				
<i>White-Seeded Kentucky Wonder.</i>				
Medium large pod, fair yielder	5	15	50	1.35

POLE BEANS

(See Page 11)

	Pkt.	1/4 lb.	lb.	3 lbs.
<i>Wax Podded.</i>				
<i>Golden Cluster Wax.</i> Medium early	7	18	60	1.60
<i>Kentucky Wonder Wax.</i> Pods long and broad. Quality fine; early	7	18	60	1.60

POLE LIMAS

(See Page 12)

	Pkt.	1/4 lb.	lb.	3 lbs.
<i>Extra Early Lima.</i> Small; yields enormously; earliest pole lima	5	15	50	1.35
<i>King Lima.</i> Large, high quality	5	15	50	1.35
<i>Seibert's Early Lima.</i> Earlier than King Lima; of high quality	5	15	50	1.35

BEETS

(See Page 13)

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
<i>Blood Turnip.</i> Main crop; roots flat	7	20	55
<i>Crimson Globe.</i> Smooth, globe-shaped, medium early			
<i>Crosby's Egyptian.</i> Early, smooth, flat, globe-shaped, bright red	7	20	55
<i>Detroit Dark Red.</i> Early, dark red, round, smooth			

ECLIPSE (Special Strain)

(See Page 12)

	Pkt.	1/4 lb.
<i>Extra Early Flat Egyptian.</i> Very early, small tops	7	15
<i>Long Blood.</i> Late; flesh dark red	7	18
<i>BEETS</i>		
<i>Giant Feeding Sugar.</i> Rich in protein and sugar; good size	7	25

	Pkt.	1/4 lb.
<i>Golden Tankard Mangel.</i> Medium size, easily harvested	7	25
<i>Genuine Sugar Beet,</i> formerly Klien's Wanzleben	7	25
<i>Mammoth Long Red Mangel.</i> Yields enormously, large and long	10	30
<i>Giant Slidstrup.</i> Very high feeding value; yields well		

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
<i>Chantenay.</i> Early and tender, medium size, stump root	7	20	55
<i>Danver's Half Long.</i> Follows Chantenay, yields well, good quality	10	25	65
<i>Long Orange.</i> Late, very tender	7	20	55
<i>Oxheart.</i> Short, stump root, early	10	25	65
<i>White Belgian.</i> Pointed; for stock	5	15	40
<i>White Vosgoes.</i> Late stock carrot	5	15	40
<i>Yellow Belgian.</i> Like White Belgian	5	15	40

CARROTS

(See Page 14)

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
<i>Chantenay.</i> Early and tender, medium size, stump root	7	20	55
<i>Danver's Half Long.</i> Follows Chantenay, yields well, good quality	10	25	65
<i>Long Orange.</i> Late, very tender	7	20	55
<i>Oxheart.</i> Short, stump root, early	10	25	65
<i>White Belgian.</i> Pointed; for stock	5	15	40
<i>White Vosgoes.</i> Late stock carrot	5	15	40
<i>Yellow Belgian.</i> Like White Belgian	5	15	40

CELERY

(See Page 20)

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
<i>American Grown.</i>			
<i>Giant Pascal.</i> Large, late variety	7	40	
<i>Golden Self-Bleaching.</i> A creamy white, easy to bleach			
<i>White Plume.</i> Tender, delicate flavor	10	75	2.40

CABBAGE

(See Page 15)

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
<i>Early and Second Early.</i>			
<i>All Head Early.</i> Large, flat heads, full in center, second early	10	75	
<i>All Seasons.</i> Mid-summer or late	7	75	

CONDENSED POSTPAID PRICE LIST OF GARDEN SEEDS (CONTINUED)

CABBAGE (Continued) Pkt. Oz.

harleston or Large Wakefield. Follows Jersey Wakefield, pointed	10	75
openhagen Market. Early, Medium large, round heads	10	
'anish Summer Ballthead. Very hard, round heads	15	1.00
arly Flat Dutch. Midseason, flat	7	65
arly Jersey Wakefield. Extreme early, pointed heads	12	90
arly Spring. Very early, round Crop failure lory of Enkhuizen. Medium early, globe-shaped head	10	85
arly Winningstat. Medium early, pointed heads	10	75
enderson's Early Summer. Flat head, medium size	5	75
orseman. Early round heads, best early cabbage grown	20	

ate or Main Crop (See Page 16)

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

utumn King. Large, flat heads	5	65
ornbelt. Large, solid, flat heads, good keeper	10	85
iant Drumhead. Very late, of immense size; heads rather loose	5	65
ollander or Danish Ballhead. Hard heading variety; does well north	10	85 3.25
arge American Drumhead. Large, late, flat head	5	65
ammoth Red Rock, Splendid for pickles and cold slaw		Crop failure
remium Flat Dutch. Large, solid, flat head, good keeper	10	75
zoy. Leaves crumpled and twisted		Crop failure
ccession. Midseason or late; rounding flat head	5	65
rethead. Large, flat head, good yielder, and good quality	10	85
olga. Large, round head, sweet	10	

CAULIFLOWER (See Page 12)

anish Grown. (See Page 12)	Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz.
ry Weather (Copenhagen). Heads good size and compact	25 1.00
arliest Dwarf Erfurt. Long growing, medium sized head	15 75
owball. Early, good size, reliable	20 85
anish Perfection. Early, compact, good size, and easily bleached	20 85

CUCUMBERS (See Page 22)

icago Pickle. Short, pickling sort	10	55
ol and Crisp. Early strain of		
White Spine	7	15 45
is' Perfect. Long, green slicer	10	50
ly Cluster. Short, good slicer	10	15 50
ly Cyclone. Earliest of all, small	7	15 45
ly Russian. Early and short, good pickle	7	15 45
ernal. Large, late slicing, green	7	15 45
ergreen. Medium size, good all purpose variety	10	20 55
erbearing. Rather short. Early Russian superior	10	15 80
ith. Very large, late variety	7	15 45
nderson's Perfected White Spine. Medium early, prolific, fine slicer	10	20 55
ng Green. Large, long slicing	10	20 55
ite Pearl. Medium size, good for slicing	7	15 45
ite Spine. Medium long slicer, good cropper	10	15 50

LETTUCE (See Page 21)

g Boston. Large, butter head, good shipper	7	15 45
ck Seeded Simpson. Large, early, loose head	10	20 55
onze Head. High quality	7	15 45
lifornia Cream Butter. Smooth leaf and small head; fine quality	10	20 55
and Rapids. Good forcing, bunching variety. Very pretty	7	15 45
inson. Cabbage head type; good summer variety	10	20 55
berg. Crisp head variety; large	7	15 45
ty King. Early, butter-head type	10	20 55
w York or Wonderful. Dark green, solid head	7	15 45
izehead. Reddish brown leaves. Quality fine, bunching	10	20 55
ite Heart Cos. Elongated head, medium size	7	15 45

EGG PLANT

Pkt. Oz.

Black Beauty. Earliest large variety; rich glorsy skin	10	75
Early Long Purple. Small but early Crop failure new York Purple. Cool size, pear shape; very popular	10	75

PEPPERS

(See Page 40)

Hot Bouquet. Very small, grows in clusters; red hot	7	50
Cayenne. Long, hot pepper	10	60 2.15

Red Chili. Used extensively in south for chili sauce	7	50
Red Cluster. About an inch long, grows in clusters	7	50

PEPPERS

(See Page 40)

Sweet or Mango. (See Page 16)	Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
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Chinese Giant. Largest mango; late	15	75 2.40
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Golden Queen. Medium sized yellow		Crop failure
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Large Bullnose. Medium-sized early, red manga	10	65 2.25
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Spanish Pimento. Genuine variety	7	50
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Ruby King. Larger and thicker meated than the above	10	65 2.25
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Sweet Neapolitan. Very early, medium-sized; prolific	7	50
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Ruby Giant. In size between Ruby King and Chinese Giant	10	65 2.25
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ONIONS

(See Page 31)

Australian. Brown. Stands dry weather well. Flat	7	25 .80
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Bartletta. Standard white pickler	7	50 1.85
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Giant Prizetaker. Large, mild, yellow	10	35 1.10
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Globe Red Wethersfield. Globe strain of Red Wethersfield	10	35 1.10
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Large Red Globe. Rich red in color and a heavy yielder	10	35 1.10
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Mountain Danvers. Extremely early, slightly flattened globe shape	15	45 1.25
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New Queen. Small, ealy white	7	50 1.85
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Ohio Yellow Globe. Very uniform; standard in the east	7	30 1.00
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Red Wethersfield. Standard flat variety; heavy yielder	10	30 1.00
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Silver King or White Portugal. Early, medium size, early use	7	40 1.25
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Southport White Globe. Large and late, good keeper	7	40 1.25
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Yellow Danvers Flat. Very good yielder and keeper	7	25 .80
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Yellow Globe Danvers. Runs very uniform in size and shape	7	30 1.00
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Yellow Strasburg. Good variety to grow sets from	7	25 .80
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ONION SETS

(See Page 35)

Red, Yellow and White Bottom. Any variety, by mail postpaid	15	30 .75
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(See Page 40)	Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
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Hollow Crown. Large, long, heavy yielder	10	20 60
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Improved Half Long. Much like above, but some shorter	10	20 60
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PEANUTS

(See Page 41)

Early Northern. Small, early, prolific	15	25 45
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Jumbo. Larger and later than above	15	25 45
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PEAS

(See Page 37)

Smooth Early. (See Page 37)	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. lb. 3 lbs.
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Alaska. Best extreme early	5	15 45 1.20
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Fillbasket. Long, fat pod, follows Alaska and Improved Extra Early	5	15 45 1.20
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Improved Extra Early. Good yielder, well-filled pods	5	15 45 1.20
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PEAS

(See Page 38)

Wrinkled Early. (See Page 38)	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. lb. 3 lbs.
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American Wonder. Very dwarf, high quality, early	5	15 45 1.20
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Gradus. High quality, medium tall, large pod	5	12 40 1.05
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Laxtonian. Very large, well filled pods, highest quality, fine; dwarf	5	15 50
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Little Marvel. Very high quality; good cropper; dwarf	5	15 50 1.35
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CONDENSED POSTPAID PRICE LIST OF GARDEN SEEDS (CONTINUED)

PEAS (Continued)

	Pkt.	1/4 lb.	lb.	3 lbs.
<i>Nott's Excelsior.</i> Similar to American Wonder	5	15	45	1.20
<i>Premium Gem.</i> (Little Gem). Dwarf, medium sized pod; prolific	5	12	40	1.05
<i>Thomas Laxton.</i> Like <i>rGadus</i>	5	12	40	1.05

PEAS

Main Crop	(See Page 38)
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	Pkt.	1/4 lb.	lb.	3 lbs.
<i>Advancer.</i> Dwarf, medium-sized pod	5	12	40	
<i>Bliss Everbearing.</i> Dwarf, strong growing, main crop	5	15	45	1.20
<i>Champion of England.</i> Very late, should be staked	5	12	35	
<i>Dwarf Champion.</i> Good quality, prolific, dwarf	5	15	50	1.35
<i>Dwarf Gray Sugar.</i> To be used like snap beans	5	15	45	1.20
<i>English Early.</i> Dwarf, vigorous grower, large pods, of high quality	5	15	50	1.35
<i>English Second Early.</i> Very dwarf, large pods, fine	5	15	50	
<i>English Main Crop.</i> High quality; lots of large pods	5	15	50	
<i>Horsford's Market Garden.</i> Dwarf, medium-sized pod, hardy vines	5	12	40	
<i>Marrowfat.</i> Late, tall, smooth seed	5	12	35	
<i>Stratagem.</i> Large pods, high quality, late	5	15	45	
<i>Telephone.</i> Very large pods, should be staked	5	15	45	1.20
<i>Alderman.</i> Like <i>Telephone</i> but better	5	15	50	1.35

POPCORN

	Pkt.	1/4 lb.	lb.	3 lbs.
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<i>Baby Golden.</i> Very small, yellow	10	15	45	
<i>Little Giant.</i> Small, white	10	15	45	
<i>Queen's Golden.</i> Large, yellow sort	7	12	35	
<i>Monarch White Rice.</i> Sharp-pointed grain; very popular	7	12	35	

PUMPKINS

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
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<i>Big Tom.</i> Large, heavy yielding field pumpkin	7	15	45	
<i>Buff Pie.</i> Large, flat, good for pies or stock	7	15	45	
<i>Large Cheese.</i> Standard canning, good for stock	7	15	45	
<i>Small Sugar.</i> High quality for pie	10	20	55	
<i>Yankee Field.</i> Large red cow pumpkin	7	15	45	

RADISHES

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
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<i>Early Round Varieties</i>				
<i>Crimson Giant.</i> Grows large and remains tender and sweet	10	20	55	
<i>Crimson Marble.</i> Slightly flattened, globe-shaped; uniform	7	15	45	
<i>Early Round Dark Red.</i> Very early, mild and sweet	10	20	55	
<i>Early Scarlet Globe.</i> Bright red, comes quick	10	20	55	
<i>Early Bird.</i> Similar to above	10	20	55	
<i>French Breakfast.</i> Very early; gets pithy quick	7	15	45	
<i>Round White.</i> Best round white sort	7	15	45	
<i>Scarlet Turnip White Radish.</i> A very pretty early round radish	7	15	45	
<i>Sparkler.</i> Special strain of above	10	20	55	

RADISHES

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
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<i>Half Long and Long Varieties</i>				
<i>Chartier.</i> Long, red, good quality	7	15	45	
<i>French Forcing or Paris Beauty.</i> Half long, bright scarlet, very early	7	15	45	
<i>Icecle.</i> Very early, crisp, sweet, medium, long, white	10	20	55	
<i>Lady Finger.</i> A long white. Main crop	10	20	55	
<i>Long Brightest Scarlet.</i> Intense bright scarlet	7	15	45	
<i>Long Scarlet.</i> Large, medium, late, good variety	10	20	55	
<i>Strasburg.</i> Large, half long white, good summer radish	10	20	55	
<i>All Seasons.</i> All of the above and more in mixture	7	15	45	

RADISHES

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
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<i>Chinese Rose Winter.</i> Standard for winter use	5	12	40
<i>Chinese White Winter or Mikado.</i> Very large; similar to above	5	12	40
<i>Japanese Radish.</i> (Sakurajima). Extremely large white winter radish	10	30	

SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER

(See Page 42)

<i>Mammoth Sandwich Island</i>	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
		10	35

(See Page 42)

<i>SQUASH.</i>	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
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<i>Banana.</i> Long, thick flesh, finest quality, good keeper	Crop	failure
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<i>Blue Hubbard.</i> Large, late, good quality, does not keep well	5	15	45
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<i>Boston Marrow.</i> Soft-shelled Hubbard	5	15	45
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<i>Cushaw or Crookneck.</i> Old-fashioned variety, very popular	7	15	45
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<i>Delicious.</i> Medium size, high quality, winter squash	10	20	55
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<i>Early Golden Bush Scallop.</i> To be used while green, flat	7	15	45
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<i>Exhibition Collection.</i> A mixture of squashes and pumpkins	20	55	
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<i>Fordhook.</i> Small; fine for baking	7	15	45
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<i>Golden Hubbard.</i> Fine quality; not a long keeper	5	15	45
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<i>Genuine Hubbard</i> (warted). Large, good keeper	10	20	55
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<i>Genuine Hubbard</i> (Wolf stock). Colorado grown seed	15	30	90
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<i>Mammoth White Bush Scallop.</i> Very early, to be used while green	7	15	45
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<i>Mammoth or Hundred Weight.</i> Very large, good for stock	5	15	45
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<i>Pattypan or Cymelon.</i> White, flat scalloped edge	5	15	45
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<i>Sibley or Pike's Peak.</i> Medium-sized good quality, keeps well	10	20	55
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<i>Summer Bush or Crookneck.</i> Yellow warty, crooked-neck squash	10	20	55
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SWEET CORN

(See Page 4)

<i>Peep O'Day.</i> Early, but small	5	12	35
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<i>White Mexican.</i> (Sioux City). Best real early sweet corn	7	18	55
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<i>Adam's Extra Early.</i> Not a sweet corn; early and hardy	5	10	30
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<i>First of All.</i> Early, dry corn pink, good quality	5	12	35
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<i>Early Minnesota.</i> A large, early 8-rowed	5	15	45
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<i>Golden Bantam.</i> Mountain Grown. Splendid early, yellow at roasting stage	10	18	55
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<i>Early Champion.</i> Midseason, large ear, good yielder	7	18	55
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<i>Early Evergreen.</i> High quality, mid-season	5	15	45
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<i>Black Mexican.</i> Medium late, shallow grained, fair quality	5	12	35
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<i>Early Mayflower.</i> Extremely early, good quality	7	18	55
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<i>White Cory.</i> Standard early variety	5	15	45
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<i>White Mexican.</i> (Home-grown). Larger and larger than regular strain	5	18	55
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<i>Zig Zag Evergreen.</i> Good quality, medium-sized ear	5	12	35
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<i>White Evergreen.</i> Large, deep-grained, very juicy and sweet	7	15	45
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<i>Stowell's Evergreen.</i> Rank growing, large eared, late	7	15	45
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<i>Country Gentleman.</i> Small ear, high quality, deep grain	7	18	55
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TOMATOES

Varieties are arranged as near as possible

order of ripening.

(See Page 4)

<i>Redhead.</i> Very early, large, bright red, 1-5 oz, \$1.00	20	40	
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CONDENSED POSTPAID PRICE LIST OF GARDEN SEEDS (CONTINUED)

TOMATOES (Continued)

	Pkt. Oz.
<i>Beauty.</i> Main crop, pink, large, good canner	7 40
<i>Mississippi Girl.</i> Large, smooth, bright red	10 75
<i>New Stone.</i> Good size, solid, bright red; good canner	10 45
<i>Matchless.</i> Large, smooth, dark red	7 40
<i>Livingston's Globe.</i> Medium size, pink, high quality	10 45
<i>Ponderosa.</i> Solid and meaty, very large, pink	15 65
<i>Yellow Pear.</i> Standard preserving	10
<i>Yellow Ponderosa.</i>	15 65

TURNIPS

(See Page 54)

	Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb.
<i>Amber Globe.</i> Yellow-fleshed, main crop	7 15 45
<i>Cowhorn.</i> Long, white stock turnip	7 15 45
<i>Extra Early Milan.</i> Extra early, purple top turnip	10 25 75
<i>Early White Milan.</i> Very early, white flat turnip	10 25 75
<i>Early Snowball.</i> Name describes it	7 20 60
<i>Purple Top Strap Leaf.</i> Large, flat, for late planting	10 20 60
<i>Purple Top Globe.</i> Similar to above, but globe-shaped	10 20 60
<i>Rutabaga, American Purple Top.</i>	10 20 60
<i>Seven Top Turnip.</i> For greens	5 15 45
<i>White Globe.</i> Large, late, sweet	7 15 45

MUSKMELONS

(See Page 24)

	Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb.
<i>Banana.</i> Long, yellow melon, fair quality	10 20 65
<i>Bay View.</i> Long, oblong, green-fleshed melon	5 15 45
<i>Burrell's Gem.</i> (Extra fine) pink meated, Rocky Ford	7 15 50
<i>California Cream Cantaloupe.</i> Large old fashioned yellow variety	7 15 50
<i>Emerald Gem.</i> Medium sized, salmon-fleshed, fine quality	5 15 45
<i>Extra Early Hackensack.</i> Said to be ten days earlier than Hackensack	7 15 50
<i>Field's Daisy.</i> Yellow fleshed, highest quality	15 35 1.00
<i>Green Meated Nutmeg.</i> Medium sized melon, good quality	10 20 65
<i>Greeley Wonder.</i> Large, early, yellow flesh	15 35 1.00
<i>Hackensack.</i> Large, round melon, green-fleshed	5 15 45
<i>Honey Dew.</i> A Casaba melon	10 25 75
<i>Improved Rocky Ford.</i> Southern type, larger than Standard	7 15 50
<i>Long Island Beauty.</i> An improved Hackensack	5 15 45
<i>Netted Osage.</i> Salmon-fleshed	7 15 50
<i>Osage.</i> Thick, yellow flesh, fine quality	5 15 45
<i>Perfection.</i> Large, fine, yellow-fleshed melon	10 25 75
<i>Rocky Ford-Pollock Strain.</i> Special selection of Rocky Ford	5 15 45
<i>Salmon-Fleshed Rocky Ford.</i> High quality, good shipper	10 25 75
<i>Standard Rocky Ford.</i> Best strain grown in Rocky Ford district	10 25 75

WATERMELONS

(See Page 28)

	Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb.
<i>Alabama Sweets.</i> Long, striped melon good shipper	7 15 40
<i>Angel Kiss.</i> Long, grey-colored	7 15 40
<i>Cole's Early.</i> Small, early, round, striped melon	7 15 40
<i>Florida Favorite.</i> Medium-sized, long striped melon	5 12 30
<i>Fordhook Early.</i> Rather short and blocky, solid red flesh	5 12 30
<i>Golden Honey.</i> Best yellow-fleshed	10 25 65
<i>Halbert Honey.</i> Long, dark green melon of finest quality	10 20 50
<i>Harris' Early.</i> Like Cole's Early but earlier	7 15 40
<i>Iceberg.</i> An improved Kolb's Gem	5 12 30
<i>Ice Cream or Peerless.</i> Medium early medium sized, for home use	7 15 40
<i>Improved Kleckley.</i> Selected strain, originated at Rocky Ford	12 25 60
<i>Kolb's Gem.</i> (Blue Gem.) Nearly round, thick rind, good shipper	5 12 30
<i>Kleckley Sweets.</i> Large oblong, dark red flesh	10 20 50

	Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb.
<i>McIvor's Wonderful Sugar.</i> Long striped; fine quality, good shipper	5 12 30
<i>Monte Cristo.</i> Similar to Kleckley	10 20 50
<i>Phinney's Early.</i> Very early, small, fruit oblong and striped	5 12 30
<i>Princess.</i> Small, individual-size	10 25 65
<i>Halbert's Rubber Rind.</i> High quality melon that will stand handling	7 15 40
<i>Sweetheart.</i> Large, round, light green, shipper	7 15 40
<i>Tom Watson.</i> High quality, good shipper, large	10 20 50
<i>Boys' Watermelon Collection.</i> Large pkts.	10

VEGETABLES USED FOR GREENS

(See Page 55)

	Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb.
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	Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb.
<i>Collards.</i> Popular in the south	5 15
<i>Kale.</i> Dwarf; low growings; belongs to cabbage family	5 25
<i>Kale.</i> Tall; stands 2 to 3 ft. high	5 25
<i>Mustard.</i> Black. Very early. Goes to seed soon	5 15
<i>Mustard.</i> Chinese Broadleaved. Large flat leaf, crumpled at edges	5 15
<i>Mustard.</i> Chinese Curled. Resembles Ostrich Plume	5 15
<i>Mustard.</i> Ostrich Plume. Well named. Very pretty	5 15
<i>Mustard.</i> White. Grown for seed	5 15
<i>Mustard.</i> Fordhook. Fancy. Very finely curled	5 15
<i>Spinach.</i> Bloomsdale Savoy. Very early, good sized	7 15 40
<i>Spinach.</i> Giant Thick Leaf. Later than above and stands longer without going to seed	7 15 40
<i>Swiss Chard Ullucus.</i> Large fleshy crumpled leaf	7 20 50

ODDS and ENDS

(See Page 55)

	Pkt. Oz.
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	Pkt. Oz.
<i>Chicory.</i> Large rooted. A good substitute for coffee	10 25
<i>Citron.</i> Red Seeded. Small, striped preserving melon	7 20
<i>Citron.</i> Green Seeded. Round, light green	7 20
<i>Endive.</i> Green curled. Dark green leaves, curly	5 20
<i>Garden Lemon or Vine Peach.</i> Valuable for preserves	10 30
<i>Garlic.</i> Tastes like onion, only more so. Per bulb, 5c; per lb., 50c	
<i>Ground Cherry.</i> Yellow. Old fashioned yellow variety	10 50
<i>Kohlrabi.</i> White Vienna. Turnip-rooted cabbage	10 35
<i>Leek.</i> Large Flag. Used for soups	5 20
<i>Mushrooms.</i> Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn. Brick 50, 3 bricks \$1.25.	
<i>Okras.</i> Mixed. Cook pods while young for soups	7 15
<i>Parsley, Moss.</i> Curled. Used for garnishing and seasoning	5 20
<i>Rhubarb or Pieplant.</i>	5 20
<i>Sunflower, Mammoth Russian.</i> Grown for chicken feed	15 25 40
<i>Tobacco Dust.</i> lb. 25c; 3 lbs. 65c. 12 lbs., express not prepaid, \$1.00	

	Pkt. Oz.
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Tobacco, White Burley. Fine strain of this variety

	Pkt. Oz.
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	Pkt. Oz.
<i>Brussels, Sprouts.</i>	10 25
<i>HERBS</i>	(See Page 55)
<i>Balm.</i> For making balm tea, Perennial	10
<i>Borage.</i> Leaves used for flavoring. Annual	5
<i>Caraway.</i> Seeds used for flavoring bread. Biennial	10
<i>Castor Oil Plant.</i> Seeds are pressed to obtain oil. Annual	5
<i>Coriander.</i> Seeds used in confectionery. Annual	5
<i>Dill.</i> Sown for dill pickles. Annual	10 25
<i>Hoarhound.</i> For seasoning and cough remedy. Perennial	10
<i>Marjoram, Sweet.</i> Perennial	5
<i>Summer Savory.</i> Used for seasoning. Annual	10
<i>Sage, Mammoth Broadleaf.</i> For seasoning and medicinal purposes. Perennial	10
<i>Wormwood.</i> Perennial	5

War Garden Collections



Last year showed a remarkable increase in the number of people who made garden, and this season will, from present conditions, show a bigger increase. These folks who are new at the business need a little help, both in the selection of varieties, and instructions for planting and growing.

These collections will solve the selection of varieties, and a booklet of gardening information, which we will furnish free if you will ask for it, will give you information for growing and planting.

I don't much care which way we sell this seed, whether in collections such as are listed

here or from the retail price list in the center of the catalog. Our profits will be about the same either way. I have worked these collections up for your convenience, and best of all they will make you a big saving on your garden seed bill, which I feel sure you will appreciate.

The varieties we use in them are all good standard varieties that you will find listed in this catalog, and the seed same as we use in any other packet.

These collections can not be broken, as they are up right now ready to be mailed to you. If you want something different, select it from the retail price list.

Novelty Collection No. 1—85c Postpaid

1 Pkt. Cabbage. Danish Summer Ballhead. Mid-season variety	15c
1 Pkt. Muskmelon. Field's Daisy. Very high quality	15c
1 Pkt. Onion, Mountain Danvers. Early, good keeper	15c
1 Pkt. Beans, Wilson's Bush Lima. Early	15c
1 Pkt. Tomato, Redhead. Smooth bright red	20c
1 Pkt. Beet, Blood Red. Splendid main crop	15c
1 Pkt. Beans, Sure Crop Wax. Long slender pod. Very tender	10c

The above list totals \$1.05 and we will send it postpaid for 85 cents.

Mixture Collection No. 2—60c Postpaid

You might call this one an All Season's Mixture, which it really is. We have sold it for a good many years and it is growing more popular each year.

Radishes—All Season's Mixture—A special mix of all the early and late radishes we list. It will furnish radishes for a month.

Lettuce—Six of the best varieties, early and late.

Table Beets—Mixture of all varieties.

Onions—Big onions, little onions, red, white, yellow and brown. Enough seed to raise 10 bushels of onions.

Watermelons—Over 20 varieties. If you can't find melons to please you in this lot, you are hard to suit.

Muskmelons—12 different sorts—all good ones.

Pumpkins—All kinds, mostly pie pumpkins. This will plant a good-sized patch and make more pies than you can eat.

Squashes—Winter squashes of all known varieties. Contains Hubbard, Marrow, Cushaw and all the favorites.

Carrots—A mixture of five varieties. Long and short, early and late.

Turnips—Early and late, white, purple and yellow.

All the above, a full ounce of each, for 60c, postpaid. Ask for Collection No. 2.

Large Backyard Col. No. 3—\$1.25 Postpaid

This is a splendid collection for a large backyard garden. It contains all the important vegetables in moderate quantities and has been a good seller with us for a number of years.

1/4 lb. Sweet Corn	10	1 pkt. Tomatoes	05
1 pkt. Turnips	05	2 ozs. Early Peas	10
1 pkt. Ea. Cabbage	10	2 ozs. Late Peas	10
1 pkt. Late Cabbage	10	2 ozs. Wax Beans	10
1 pkt. Muskmelon	05	2 ozs. Green Pod Beans	10
1 pkt. Watermelon	05	2 ozs. Pole Beans	10
1 pkt. Cucumber	05	1 oz. Lettuce	15
1 pkt. Ea. Radishes	05	1 pkt. Salsify	10
1 pkt. Late Radishes	05	1 pkt. Early Beets	05
1 pkt. Onions	10	1 plkt. Late Beets	05
1 pkt. Carrots	05	1 pkt. Early Squash	10
1 pkt. Parsnips	05	1 pkt. Late Squash	10
1/4 lb. Popcorn	10	1 pkt. Pumpkin	05

Total \$2.00. Special postpaid price \$1.25

Complete Garden Col. No. 7. \$3.32 Postpaid

This complete collection will furnish a good sized family with a steady supply of vegetables throughout the season. If there are some items you do not use you can give them to your neighbors and still be ahead as the discount is liberal. We have carefully selected varieties for a succession so you will have no trouble there. The qualities are also well balanced.

One quarter pound each Bush Snap Beans, Bush Limas and Pole Beans	50c
One ounce Table Beets	20c
Packet of Carrots	10c
Packet of Celery	10c
Packet each of early and late Cabbage	20c
Packet of Cauliflower	20c
Packet of an all purpose Cucumber	10c
Packet of Lettuce	10c
Packet of a good mild variety of Onion	10c
Packet of Parsnips	10c
Succession of Peas, 1/4 lb. each of 3 varieties	45c
Both hot and mango Peppers	20c
A quarter pound of Popcorn	12c
Succession of Radishes, 3 varieties, a pkt. each	27c
Early and late Squash, a packet each	15c
Succession of Sweet Corn, 3 varieties, 1/4 lb. each	51c
Early and main crop Tomato, a packet each	15c
Early and late Turnip, a packet each	20c
Both watermelon and muskmelon, an oz. each	35c
A vegetable for greens which will be either mustard or spinach	5c

Total \$4.15. Special postpaid price \$3.32.

Flower Seeds, Condensed List

For complete list of flowers see pages 57 to 67 of catalog

I wish I had room to describe all the flowers in full, but I am running short on space, so will have to give simply a condensed list of them.

Old-Fashioned Flowers. I have included in the list all the old-fashioned flowers of our grandmothers' day. Look over the list and see the old friends you will find there.

Ageratum Mexicanum.	Blue	05	Mourning Bride (<i>Scabiosa</i>) Mixed
Albiflorum.	White	05	Nasturtium. (See page 62)
Alyssum Benthami (Sweet Alyssum)	10	Nicotina affinis. New Hybrida	
Alyssum (Sweet Yellow)	05	Pansy. (See page 57)	
Asters (See page 58)		Petunia. (See page 63)	
Bachelor's Button (<i>Centaurea Cyanus</i>)	05	Pinks. (See page 63)	
Balsam Apple (<i>Momordica Elaterium</i>)	05	Phlox Drummondii <i>grandiflora</i>	
Balloon Vine (<i>Cardiospermum</i>)	05	Portulaca (<i>Rose Moss</i>) Single Mixed	
Balsam or Touch-Me-Not. (See page 60)		Double Mixed	
Butterfly Flower (<i>Shizanthus</i>)	05	Salpiglossis. Mixed	
Calliopsis Atkinsoni. Yellow and brown	05	Salvia Splendens	
Drummondii. Deep yellow	05	Smilax. Greenhouse climber	
California Poppy	05	Sunflower. Dwarf double	
Canary Bird Vine. Fine climber	10	Sweet Peas. (See page 65)	
Candytuft. White	10	Sweet Sultan (<i>Centausa alba</i>)	
Mixed colors	10	Sweet William. Single Mixed	
Canna. Mixed	10	Double Mixed	
Canterbury Bells. Mixed	05	Ten Weeks Stocks. Dwarf. Mixed	
Carnation. (See page 60)		Tropaeolum. See Nasturtium	
Castor Bean. Mixed	05	Verbena. (See page 64)	
Celosia C. <i>pyramidalis plumosa</i>) Mixed	05	Vinca. Mixed colors	
Chrysanthemum, Annual. Double white	05	Violet. Sweet English	
Cobea Scandens. Fine climber	10	Wallflower. Double Dwarf Branching. Mixe	
Coxcomb. (<i>Celosia Cristata</i>) Dwarf mixed	05	Wild Cucumber. Native climber	
Coleus. Foliage plant. Fine mixture	10	Zinnia. Finest mixture; large louble	
Columbine (<i>Aquilegia</i>). Double mixed	10	Miniature. Mixed	
Coreopsis. Perennial, yellow	10		
Cornflower. Blue	05		
Cosmos. Mixed	10		
Cypress Vine. Red and white, mixed	10		
Dahlias. Fine single mixed	10		
Finest double mixed	10		
Devil-in-the-Bush (<i>Nigella</i>)	05		
Digitalis (<i>Foxglove</i>) Mixed	05		
Everlastings (<i>Helichrysum</i>) Mixed	05		
Feverfew. Double white	05		
Forget-Me-Not. Blue	10		
Four-O'Clocks, or Marvel of Peru	05		
Gaillardia Grandiflora (Blanket Flower)	10		
Geranium. Finest double and single sorts			
mixed	10		
Gypsophila elegans (Angels' Breath)	05		
Heartsease. Tufted or bedding pansies	10		
Heliotrope	05		
Hollyhock. (See page 61)			
Hyacinth Bean <i>Dolichos Lablab</i> ; Mixed	05		
Ice Plant (<i>Mesembryanthemum</i>)	10		
Japanese Hop. Beautiful climber	10		
Job's Tears, or Indian Beads	05		
Joseph's Coat (<i>Amarantus tricolor</i>)	05		
Kochia Tricophylla (Summer Cypress)	05		
Launanta Hybrida	05		
Larkspur. (See page 60)			
Lobelia. Deep blue	10		
Pure white	10		
Love-Lies Bleeding (<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i>)	05		
Marigold. Dwarf Mixed	05		
Tall Mixed	05		
Mignonette, Sweet	05		
Morning Glory. (See page 62)			
Moonflower. (See page 62)			

Flower Seed Collections

A great many people would rather buy flower seed in collections. It saves them and also the trouble of making the selection. I have made up three that I believe will fill a bill. Two of them are made up of annualities, both single and double, dwarf and climbing. They are suitable for bedding and for flowers; for borders and for backgrounds in sunshiny places or shady places. In fact, I have made the collections large enough so you would have something suitable for most purposes.

One of the collections is made up of annuals and biennials. There is always a demand for this class of flowers, as they are easily taken care of. When they are once ed, they are always planted.

These collections are already made up and cannot be broken. With them will be set

35c Collection of Annuals	Perennials and Bi
Candytuft	10c
Coxcomb	5c
Four O'Clock	5c
Marigold	5c
Morning Glory	5c
Poppy, Finest Mixed	10c
Touch-Me-Not	10c
Total	50c
Special price	35c
Total	Special price

65c Collection of Annuals	
Asters	10c
Callospis	5c
Cypress Vine	10c
Everlastings	5c
Mignonette	5c
Nasturtium, Dwarf	5c
Pansies	10c
Total \$1.10	Special price 65c

Price List of Seed Corn for 1919

Selected seed, butted and tipped by hand, shelled and graded, tested before shipping and test marked on each sack. Prices f. o. b. here

Standard Varieties

	10 bu.	5 bu.	2 bu.	Bu.	1/2 Bu.	Pk.	Gal.
	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.				
landoh Yellow	4.75	4.85	4.90	5.00	2.65	1.50	90
te Elephant	4.75	4.85	4.90	5.00	2.65	1.50	90
's Yellow Dent	4.75	4.85	4.90	5.00	2.65	1.50	90
te County White	4.75	4.85	4.90	5.00	2.65	1.50	90
landoh Special	4.75	4.85	4.90	5.00	2.65	1.50	90
oved Calico	4.75	4.85	4.90	5.00	2.65	1.50	90
planter	4.75	4.85	4.90	5.00	2.65	1.50	90
Silvermine	4.75	4.85	4.90	5.00	2.65	1.50	90
te Imperial (red cob)	4.75	4.85	4.90	5.00	2.65	1.50	90
Early Corn—80 to 90 days							
e of the North	4.75	4.85	4.90	5.00	2.65	1.50	90
ir King	4.75	4.85	4.90	5.00	2.65	1.50	90
a Early White Dent	4.75	4.85	4.90	5.00	2.65	1.50	90
90 Day	4.75	4.85	4.90	5.00	2.65	1.50	90
or Yankee Corn	4.75	4.85	4.90	5.00	2.65	1.50	90
te Australian	4.75	4.85	4.90	5.00	2.65	1.50	90
Fodder and Ensilage Corn							
moth White Ensilage	3.50	3.60	3.65	3.75	2.00	1.10	60
ning Ensilage	3.50	3.60	3.65	3.75	2.00	1.10	60
ter Flint Corn	3.75	3.85	3.90	4.00	2.15	1.15	65
y Dent Fodder Corn	3.75	3.85	3.90	4.00	2.15	1.15	65

Ear Seed Corn

Same price as shelled corn, except for a 25c charge for boxing.)

In quantities of one bushel or over, we will ship ear corn at the same price as shelled. The prices above are on the very best quality of seed, shelled, graded and dried, ready for use in the planter. We can ship the same corn in the ear at the same

You will have the satisfaction of seeing the ear, but you will lose the shrink. It cost you more freight and there is always loss in shipping. It is absolutely the same in every way as the shelled corn and we see no reason for making any difference in price. Ear corn will be shipped in sacks the same as shelled corn, unless otherwise specified. If want it packed in boxes, add 25c per bushel actual cost of boxes. Remember we cannot ship ear corn except in even bushels.

Seed Corn by Mail

Shelled seed, large packet 10c, pound 25c; one variety, 65c. These prices apply to varieties, anywhere in the U. S.

Grading

The grains, in all varieties except fodder, are graded to 1-5 inch in thickness and 20-64, 22-64 or 24-64 in width, according to variety. Absolutely no butt or tip or unevenness in our corn.

Guarantee on Seed Corn

If course I can't guarantee you a crop, for I be there to plant it and tend it, but you take the seed home and examine it and test it in the neighbors; and if you feel that you have been beat, you can have your money back. That's fair. All I ask is, that you give me a shake on the deal and I will leave matters in your hands.

Certified Corn—Every Ear Tested

100 Per Cent

We can fill a limited number of orders, in all varieties, for "single ear tested seed." That is, we test each ear separately, taking out six grains sprouting them, and saving only the ears that show a good, strong sprout on each of the 6 grains tested.

We sell this single ear tested seed corn, either ear or shelled, with the guarantee that six grains from each ear have been tested, and that no corn is shipped that does not show a good strong sprout in three to five days from every grain tested. It should show a 100 per cent test for you, and if it does not you may return it and have every cent of your money back. Price, \$8.00 per bushel, either in the ear or shelled and graded.

Germination 94 Per Cent or Better

We do not expect to send out any seed corn that does not test for us at least 94 per cent. And that is good enough for anyone.

Sold Subject to Your Own Test

We sell it all subject to your own test and approval, and if it is not absolutely satisfactory to you in every way you can return it at our expense, and we will refund your money and pay the freight. You can't lose on a deal of that kind. You can have two weeks or a month to test it if you wish. All I want is for you to be satisfied in your own mind.

Safe Arrival Guaranteed

We guarantee safe arrival of seed corn to you, and in case any shipment arrives short or damaged, we will upon receiving proper proofs from you for filing freight claim, make good the loss to you, either by refilling or refunding, and collect the loss from the railroad.



Wholesale Net Prices January 1, 1919

Good to January 31, 1919 (Subject to stock being unsold)
On Clover, Alfalfa and Other Grass and Field Seeds Which Fluctuate in Price

Address all orders to HENRY FIELD SEED CO., Shenandoah, Iowa

We Want Early Orders—So we have made these prices very low consid-

"From Iowa anding present conditions and market. We have based them on what the stuff cost
proud of it" us, not on what it would cost us to replace it. We have got the seed in the
house, bought right, and up to January 31, (if it lasts that long) we will sell at
these prices. When it is gone and we have to buy more at higher prices, you will have to pay
more, providing you can get the seed at all. Better buy now while the buying is good.
Write for special quotations after January 31, or send your order and I will fill at lowest possible price.

Time Limit. Note that these prices are good only till January 31, 1919, and if you do not buy in that time you should write for our new prices. We reserve the right to cancel these prices when stock on hand is sold.

These prices are f. o. b. Shenandoah, customer to pay the freight. If you want delivered prices we will make a special estimate for you on request.

No extra charge for sacks, except for wheat and rye. All other seeds are sold "sacks weighed in." Remember this when comparing prices.

Prices are strictly net, spot cash, and no discount.

Safe arrival guaranteed. We guarantee that all seeds will reach you in good order.

Sold on approval. These seeds are priced and sold with the understanding that if not found perfectly

satisfactory they may be returned at our expense and your money will be refunded. You can be the judge of quality.

Reference. First National Bank of Shenandoah, Ia.

Free Samples. We will gladly send free samples of any kind of seed quoted here.

Subject to Sale. All prices are subject to stock being unsold on receipt of order.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH OR YOUR MONEY BACK

It is mutually agreed and understood that any seeds or other goods ordered of us may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt if not satisfactory and money paid for them will be refunded, but we do not and cannot, in any way, warrant the crop, as it is dependent on so many conditions beyond our control.

HENRY FIELD SEED CO.

(Every item is extra fancy grade unless specified otherwise).

	Per	Equals	Per	Equals
Clover Seed (60 lbs. per bu.)	100 lbs. per bu.		100 lbs. per bu.	
Medium or Common Red	\$48.00	\$27.00		
Mammoth Red				
Alsike	38.33	23.00		
White or Dutch	60.00	36.00		
Sweet Clover (all hulled and scarified)				
White Biennial	30.00	18.00		
Yellow Biennial	28.00	16.80		
Ask for prices on unhulled, unscarified and annual.				
Alfalfa (all dry land northern grown, hardy)				
Kansas-Nebraska, first grade	22.00	13.20		
Kansas-Nebraska, poor but honest	13.33	8.00		
Dakota grown	23.50	14.10		
Montana Grown	25.00	15.00		
Liscomb, Montana grown	40.00	24.00		
Grimm, Dakota or Colorado grown	50.00	30.00		
Balistic, Dakota grown	50.00	30.00		
Timothy and Timothy Mixtures (all 45 lbs. per bu.)				
Timothy, best home grown	13.00	5.85		
Timothy-Alsike mixture	15.00	6.75		
Timothy-Red clover mixture	17.00	7.65		
Blue Grass (all 14 lbs. per bu.)				
Kentucky Blue Grass	30.00	4.20		
Canadian Blue Grass	20.00	2.80		
Other Grasses				
Red Top, fancy solid seed	18.00	2.52		
" unhulled or rough seed	10.00	1.40		
Orchard Grass	28.00	3.92		
Bermuda Grass	50.00			
Brome Grass (<i>Bromus inermis</i>)	30.00	4.20		
Lawn Grass Mixture	30.00			
Permanent Pasture Mixture	15.00			
Permanent Meadow Mixture	15.00			
Lowland Pasture Mixture	15.00			
Woodland Pasture Mixture	15.00			
DWARF ESSEX RAPE	15.00			
SUDAN GRASS	20.00			
Cane or Sorghum (all 50 lbs. per bu.)				
Fodder cane, Amber type	6.00	3.00		
Fodder cane, Orange type	6.00	3.00		
Fodder cane, mixed	5.00	2.50		
Syrup Cane, Orange (<i>Short Orange</i>)	15.00	7.50		
" " Wisconsin Amber	25.00	12.50		
" " Early Rose	15.00	7.50		
Grain Sorghums (all 56 lbs. per bu.)				
Kaffir corn, white, black hull	6.00	3.36		
Milo Maize	6.00	3.36		
Feterita	7.00	3.92		
Broom corn, Evergreen	10.00			
" " Oklahoma Dwarf	10.00			
Millet (50 lbs. per bu.)				
Golden	7.00	3.50		
Common or fodder	6.00	3.00		
Siberian	6.00	3.00		

These are wholesale prices, good for amounts of 10 pounds of a kind, or over. Add 2c per pound for amounts of 5 to 10 pounds. Add 5c per pound for amounts below 5 pounds.

We Sell Inoculating Bacteria

We can furnish inoculating bacteria for any of the legumes, and carry it always on hand here in two leading brands, the Standard and the Nitrogen. It is specially made up for each of the leading crops, such as Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Alsike, Red Clover, Soy Beans, Garden and Navy Beans, Cow Peas, Garden Peas, etc. Specify what seed you want it for.

Full directions with each package.

	Standard Bacteria (bottles)	Nitrogen (in cans)
Garden size	.45	Garden size
1 acre size	.75	1/2 acre size
2 acre size	1.40	1 acre size
4 acre size	2.25	2 acre size
6 acre size	3.00	5 acre size

(Add 5c per bottle or can for postage)



Mountain Grown Pansies. From Seeds Grown a Mile High

Pansies like this are easily grown from seed planted either in spring or fall. Spring planting will bloom the same season, and are the best for summer and fall blooming. Fall seedling is best for spring and early summer blooming. We can also supply plants in early spring.

If you have ever been in Colorado in the summer time you have probably noticed the wonderful pansies they grow out there. They are simply wonderful. Of course, it is partly the climate, for pansies love cool weather and in the high altitude out there, it sure is cool in summer. We have visited Colorado three different summers on our auto trips and we always admired the pansies and got in touch with some of the best growers.

I find that the pansy seed grown there carries its vigor, and size, and beauty even when grown in other places. It seems like the cool mountain air puts extra life into it.

Finally I made arrangements with a pansy specialist at Boulder, Colorado, to grow me some seed and I have a limited amount of this seed to offer now. It is a mixture only, but the finest mixture I ever saw. He says it is the best in the world and I think maybe he is right.

Then I got from a man in Washington, some seed in separate colors, grown under the same conditions, just a small amount each of white, yellow and black.

I have put up this seed as follows: The Mile High Mixture, 150 seeds per packet. The separate colors in 50 seed packets and will sell as below while stock lasts.

PRICES: Mile High Mixture, 150 seeds—25c

Pure White, 50 seeds—15c

Deep Yellow, 50 seeds—15c

Jet Black, 50 seeds—15c

SPECIAL OFFER: One pkt. each of above, 4 pkts. in all, for 50c.

Plant early in spring either outdoors or in the hot-bed. Will do well almost anywhere. I

have the very best American, French and English seed, and for size and brilliant coloring you cannot beat it anywhere.

International Mixture of Show Pansies. This is a special mixture of the very finest and largest pansies. If there are any better pansies to be had anywhere, I wouldn't know where to look for them. All the big fellows are included and under high culture blooms 3 inches or more in diameter may be expected. It covers the entire range of color, from pure white to deep red and coal black, with all the shadings and combinations of colors in between. Pkt. 20c, 2 for 35c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00.

American Mixture is from seed grown right here in America by American growers. We can grow just as good seed as Europe, or any other country, so why import.

The flowers are large and the mixture shows a wide range of color, "a multitude of smiling pansy faces." This will be the most popular mixture we have. Price: per packet 10c, 3 for 25c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c.

Named Giants. These named sorts are special colors which have been saved out and selected to come true to color, size and shape. They are all of the Giant type, the great big fellows with long stiff stems, gorgeous colors and ruffled edges. Pkt. 10c.

Golden Yellow. Clear, deep yellow.

King of the Blacks. Deepest velvety black.

Snow Queen. Pure white throughout.

Azure Blue. Clear, bright blue.

SPECIAL OFFER: One pkt. each of the above named Giants and one pkt. of American mixture, 35c.



Asters

Of the flowers grown from seed few are more satisfactory than asters. They are easily grown in any good soil, in any location, and by anyone. They will grow in open ground or in partial shade. They bloom at a time of the year when other flowers are scarce and from July till frost they furnish a wealth

of bloom. The seed can be planted either in the open ground or in a hot-bed or cold frame, or the plants may be started in a box in the house. There is a big list of sorts, but the ones I have selected are the ones I like best myself, and I am sure they will please you.

Florists' Mixture of Asters. This is made up from the cream of the list, all tall-growing, long-stemmed sorts, principally white, pink and red sorts with a sprinkling of other delicate shades. This is the mixture to grow for cut flowers or extra fine ones for the home garden. Large pkt. 10c, trade pkt. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c, oz. \$1.75.

Florists' White Asters. Tall. Many flower-lovers prefer to have the white sorts by themselves, and for these, I have made up a very fine mixture of tall, white asters from all the best known named sorts, such as Victoria, Crego, Giant Comet, Giant Branching, Peony-flowered and Ostrich Feather. Large pkt. 10c, trade pkt. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c, oz. \$1.75.

Florists' Pink Asters. Tall. Similar in quality to the Florists' White Asters described above, but containing only pink, flesh-colored and peach-blossom colors. Large pkt. 10c, trade pkt. 25c, oz. \$1.75.

Florists' Mixture

Florists' Red Asters. Tall. This is the deep red section of the same extra-fine grade. Colors are various shades of deep red, ranging from cherry to deep crimson. Large pkt. 10c, trade pkt. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c, 1 oz. \$1.75.

Florists' Blue Asters. Tall. Same extra-

Asters

(Continued)

the quality as the other Florists' Mixture of asters but covering the blue shades, ranging from light blue or lavender to sky-blue and royal blue. Large pkt. 10c, trade pkt. 25c, oz. 50c, 1 oz. \$1.75.

Florists' Mixture of Extra Early Asters. dwarf. This mixture is made up from the best extra-early or June-flowering asters. They cover a whole range of color, but run stronger on whites, pinks and reds. Large pkt. 10c, trade pkt. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c, 1 oz. \$1.75.

SPECIAL OFFER: One large packet each of the six mixtures, 50c. With these six separate mixtures of Florists' Asters you would be well fixed for commercial aster growing, and in the home flower garden, you would have the most wonderful lot of flowers that could be imagined.

Queen of the Market. A fine strain of early asters, specially valuable for commercial work. Mixed, all colors. Pkt. 10c, 3 pkts. 25c, oz. 75c.

Peony-Flowered Perfection. Probably the largest aster of any. Large, tall plants and enormous peony-shaped flowers, 3 to 4 inches across. Mixed, all colors. Pkt. 10c, 3 pkts. 25c, oz. 75c.

Giant Comet or Poodle. Just like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Enormous flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, with long, twisted, curling petals. Very fine. Mixed, all colors. Pkt. 10c, 3 pkts. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

Semples' Giant Branching. Late flowering, very large and graceful. Borne on a branching upright bush. Very free-flowering. Mixed, all colors. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

Choice Mixed. A good mixture of asters containing all colors, shapes and sizes. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

Tall Mixed. A good mixture of all the sorts. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Dwarf Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

White Mixed. All kinds, shapes and sizes of asters, all pure white. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Flower Seeds

In making up my list of flowers I have had a farm flower garden in mind and have chosen seeds that will grow and bloom with the least care, the ones that will not complain if a few seeds are left in and can stand a little dry weather in a pinch. I maintain the same high quality and liberal measure in flower seeds that do in other departments. They must be in keeping with the big fat packets of vegetable seeds and the seed corn in the ear. I handle only the very best strains and I know they will please you. I get the seeds in bulk from the best growers—American, English and French—and put them up in good, liberal farmer-size packets, not the two-for-a-cent size you sometimes get.

Culture. Most flower seeds should be sown shallow, say three times the diameter of the seed, and kept covered with an old cloth or sput till sprouted to prevent drying out. Plant rows for easy tending and keep the weeds pulled out, but be sure first that they are weeds.



Balsams. See next page

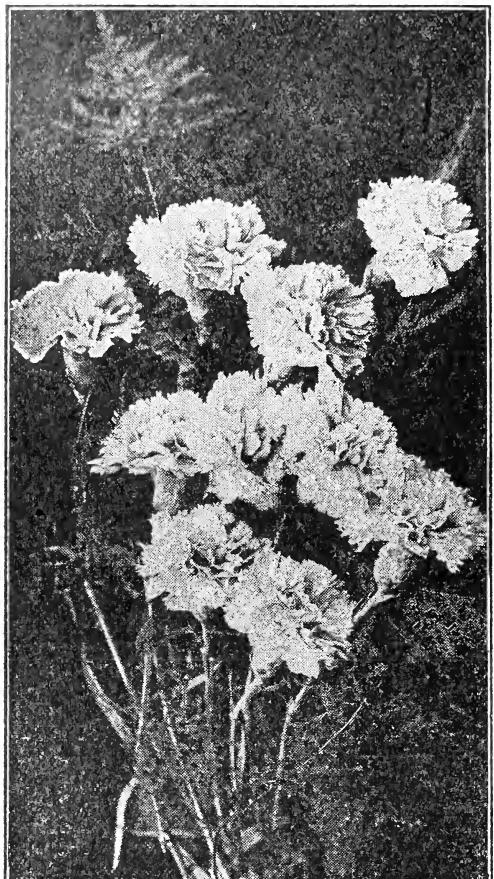
With slow-growing seeds it is a good plan to drop in a few cabbage or radish seeds, as they will come up quickly and mark the rows for you.

Unless otherwise specified, the flowers are in mixed colors, as most people prefer them that way. On some, I offer separate colors, but in such cases the colors are given.

Flowers for the Children. Nothing pleases a child so much as a flower garden of their very own. Buy a few flower seeds for the children and give them a chance to have a little garden.

Unless specially mentioned these are flowers which bloom from seed the first year and should be sown in the spring. All are easily grown and will succeed for anyone.

We have a little booklet on Flower Culture which you are welcome to. Ask for it.



Carnations

The regular greenhouse carnations are rather hard for the amateur to grow, but are very fine if you can grow them. The Marguerite Carnations are not quite so large, but are much earlier and easier to grow. They will bloom the first year from seed.

Dwarf Marguerite. A certain success. Sweet scented and fine in every way. Pure white, dark red, pure yellow, or all colors mixed. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c.

Larkspur

Seed of Larkspur are very slow to sprout and for this reason it is a good plan to plant a few turnip seed along with it which will come up quick and mark the row. Another good plan is to plant them in the fall. This not only gives them an early start but the action of the frost will help sprout the seed.

Giant Emperor. Finest of all Larkspurs. Very few flowering. Purple, pure white, red or all colors mixed. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c.

Double Dwarf Rocket. Full double, a mass of flowers and only a foot high. Mixed, all colors. Pkt. 5c.

Giant Double Hyacinth, Flowered. About 3 feet high and as double and solid as a double hyacinth. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Balsam or Touch-Me-Not

An old favorite and always a success. The modern improved sorts are beauties, too.

Prize Double. The very finest to be had. All colors mixed. All the fullest double. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c, oz. \$1.50.

Camelia-Flowered. Very double and large. Flowers all shades of color, and all covered with white dots. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c.

Dwarf or Tom Thumb Balsam. Grows only about 8 or 10 inches high. Very handsome double. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c.

Choice Mixed. All kinds and colors. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, oz. 50c.

Coreopsis Lanceolata

(*Perennial*)

This bright yellow flower is invaluable and should be more generally grown. It works fine in clumps along the border.

The flowers, which are large and single, are born on long graceful stems and make a splendid cut flower. It is a perennial, grows from eighteen to twenty-four inches high. It is very hardy. Price per packet 10c.



Coreopsis Lanceolata

(*Perennial*)

This should not be confused with the annual Coreopsis or Calliopsis. The annual usually comes in yellow and brown and is a very pretty plant and flower. The bloom is only about half as large as the perennial.



Cosmos

This is a tall growing annual with dark green feathery foliage. It bears a pretty single flower which shows up beautifully against this dark green foliage. It is good as a cut flower but works best in the background.

Giant Cosmos stands four or five feet high and blooms late in the season.

Early Flowering Cosmos blooms much earlier and is about three feet high.

Price per packet 10c.



Daisies

These are among the most popular flowers and are easily grown from seed. The true Daisies are white with yellow center, but the so-called English Daisy comes in colors.

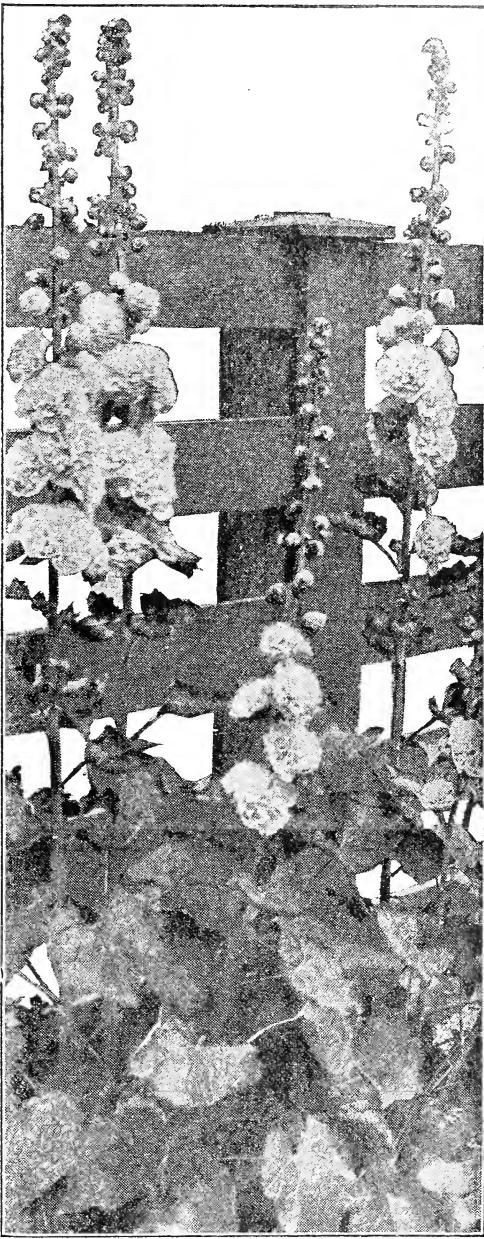
Daisies work best as cut flowers. Use a little green with them and they show up beautiful. Florists use them a great deal.

Marguerite or Oxeye Daisy-----10c

Shasta Daisy -----10c

English Daisy, Mixed colors----- 5c

Double Daisy (Bellis) Mixed-----10c



Hollyhocks

A favorite with everyone. Tall and stately and always handsome. Most beautiful when seen in groups or long rows with a background of evergreens or shrubbery.

The single is harder and will stand more neglect than the double and really looks as well in the back of your flower garden or along the fence. The picture above shows the double.

Finest Double Mixed. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c.

Finest Single Mixed. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.



Morning Glories

This is one of the most reliable climbers I know of. It does well anywhere. The foliage is always healthy. The flowers are so bright and cheerful that it is a comfort to grow them. Colors are white and all shades of red and blue.

Imperial Japanese. The finest of all Morning Glories. Far ahead of the old-fashioned sort. This is imported seed and very fine. A wonderful range of colors. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c.

Choice Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

Moonflower

Giant White. This is the true, big white everblooming moonflower. A great climber. We have them climbing all over the seed house and they go 20 to 40 feet high in a remarkably short space of time. Pkt. 10c, 3 pkts. 25c.

Mammoth Pink. Very much like the big white moonflower, but pink in color. A great climber. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c.

Heavenly Blue. Flowers 4 to 5 inches across, in large clusters and produced in such abundance as to almost hide the foliage. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c.

One each of the three Moonflowers, white, pink and blue, for 25c.

Nasturtiums

They don't ask for rich soil or a deep mellow seed bed or the pampering some flowers require, but are willing to endure hardships. They are very modest in all their requirements. They will thrive in poor soil among the rocks and fit in with these surroundings as though they were accustomed to it and had always grown there.

The climbing or trailing varieties are just the thing to clamber over an old stone wall or for a window box, or to climb up on a back yard fence and the dwarf varieties are fine for a border.

Really they do well anywhere. Their ability to adapt themselves, and their bright colors and healthy and attractive foliage makes them flower hard to replace. Colors are all shades of red and yellow.



Nasturtium

Nasturtiums

(Continued)

Dwarf or Tom Thumb

A mixture made up of the choicest sorts in all colors. All make a rounded, compact bush, generally covered with bright flowers. Large pkt. c, oz. 20c.

The following named sorts of Tom Thumb nasturtiums are the best to be had.

Beauty. Yellow, flamed with scarlet, 10c.

King of Tom Thumbs. Scarlet flowers, dark foliage, 5c.

King Theodore. Bluish green foliage, flowers almost black, 5c.

Ruby King. Dark foliage, deep red flowers, 5c.

Spotted King. Dark foliage, spotted flowers, 10c.

SPECIAL OFFER: One packet each of the above named varieties and one mixed, 25c.

Climbing Nasturtiums

(*Lobbianum*)

The very finest strain of all tall or climbing nasturtiums. An improved strain, noted for its brilliant flowers and rapid growth. Will climb six feet or more, with flowers all the way. Fine mixture from named sorts. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

Black Prince. Darkest of all. 10c.

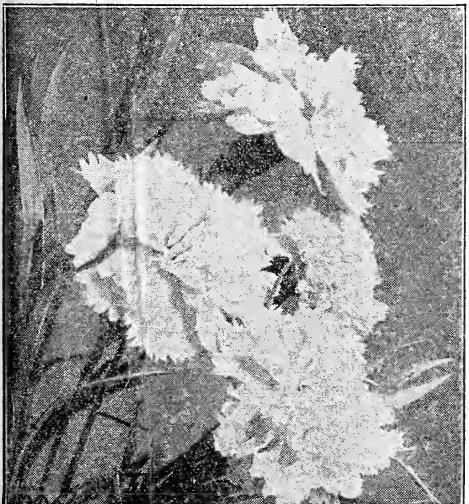
Cardinal. Glowing Scarlet. 10c.

Queen Alexandria. Blood red. 5c.

Napoleon III. Golden yellow, spotted brown, 5c.

Spitfire. Bright fiery red. 5c.

SPECIAL OFFER: One packet each of the above named varieties and one of the mixed, 25c.



Pinks

One of the old favorites. Easily grown and should be in every garden.

Double China. Double fragrant. Pkt. 5c.

Fireball. A very large, hardy garden pink, very double and deep fiery scarlet in color. Pkt. 10c.

Snowball. A fit mate for the Fireball. Just exactly like it, but pure white in color. Pkt. 10c.

Grass. (Clove Pinks). Very sweet scented. Hardy and will live for years. Always found in old-fashioned gardens. Mixed colors. Double and single. Pkt. 10c.



Petunias

One of the easiest grown annuals. Can be sown where they are to grow or can be started in a cold frame or window-box and be transplanted later. Seed of the double varieties should be very carefully sown, as they are weak at the best and the very weakest plants from them are the ones that are most likely to come double.

Hybrida. The ordinary, old-fashioned petunia. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.

Snowball. Pure white, compact growing, medium-sized single flowers; very free blooming and handsome. Pkt. 10c.

Giants of California. Flowers of enormous size, with beautifully ruffled and fringed edges and covering every known shade of color in petunias. Pkt. 20c.

Double Mixed. The big, genuine double petunia. All colors and shades. Of course they will not all come double, but at least 25 per cent, will be double ones. Pkt. 25c.

Giant Double Fringed. Saved only from the very finest fringed petunias of mammoth size. Will bring generally 30 per cent double flowers in every conceivable shade. Pkt. 30c.

SPECIAL OFFER: One pkt. each of the different kinds offered for 65c. These would cost 90c, if bought separately.



Poppies

These are my favorite flowers. They grow and bloom in any kind of soil and in any kind of weather. The colors are so brilliant and showy that they attract more attention than anything on the place. As someone has said: "They are red and not ashamed of it." My bed of poppies won the admiration of every passer this last summer, and in July, when it was so hot nothing else would bloom, the poppies were on hand, fresh and beautiful every morning.

Finest Mixed. These are the ones I had in my garden last summer. I saved seed from all the best ones of all kinds and made one grand mixture of it. I have all kinds and all colors, double and single. Many are the tall, stately kind. Pkt. 5c, oz. 50c.

Double Peony-Flowered. Tall growing and looks like a large peony. All colors and shades. Pkt. 5c.

Double Carnation-Flowered. Like a carnation but much larger. Pkt. 5c.

New Shirley, Mixed. This, to my mind, is the prettiest of all the poppies. The petals are so delicate and of so fine a texture that they resemble the finest tissue paper in bright colors. Pkt. 10c.

Plant poppy seed outdoors very early in the spring, the earlier the better. The seed should be barely covered as it is very small. They cannot be transplanted so sow the seed where you want the flowers to bloom.

Phlox Drummondi Grandiflora

You all know what it is, the old-fashione Phlox of Grandmother's garden. They have improved it some since then and the range of colors is greater. Nevertheless it is the same flower and will recall many tender memories.

It is a low growing plant, standing from six inches to a foot high. With its brilliant colored flowers it shows up well in a big bed and look well along the border. Will bloom all summer. Colors bright crimson, pink, buff, white and yellow. Sold in a mixture only. Price per Pkt. 10c.

Verbena

Verbenas will stand more hot, dry weather during the summer and more cold weather in the fall than almost any annual we have. I always plant them in the tulip beds after the tulips are done blooming and they keep them all fall.

Mammoth Mixed. The finest, largest and brightest Verbenas it is possible to procure. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Red, White and Blue. Separate colors, mammoth strain, the very finest, largest and brightest strains possible to get. Pkt. 10c.

Patriotic Verbena Collection. The red, white and blue. One packet each 25c.



Verbena Red, White and Blue
One packet each 25c

Sweet Peas

Finest Eckfords Mixed. This includes all the best Eckfords of the Grandiflora type, and also a sprinkling of what are known as the California Giants. It has every imaginable color and shade. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.

Countess Spencer Hybrids Mixed. This is the wonderful new orchid-flowering race of sweet peas which has created such a sensation the last two or three years and originated a new class of sweet peas. The flowers are of a very large size, frilled and ruffled at the edges, and generally three or four blooms to a stem. There is a wide range of color, mostly in soft delicate shades. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Perennial Sweet Peas. These grow somewhat like an ordinary sweet pea, but live over from year to year. Quite a curiosity. Pkt. 10c.

Dorothy Eckford. Best large, pure white, very fine.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyen. Best and largest yellow.

Jane Scott. Best large, deep pink.

Mrs. Dugdale. Bright rose color.

King Edward VII. Best brilliant scarlet.

Miss Willmott. Deep orange color.

Othello. Best and largest maroon.

Navy Blue. Only good, bright blue.

Any of above varieties, Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

SPECIAL OFFER: One pkt. each of the above named sorts, a pkt. of Cupids and an oz. of the best mixed, 10 pkts. altogether, sent postpaid for 35c. This collection will plant a double row 25 ft. long.

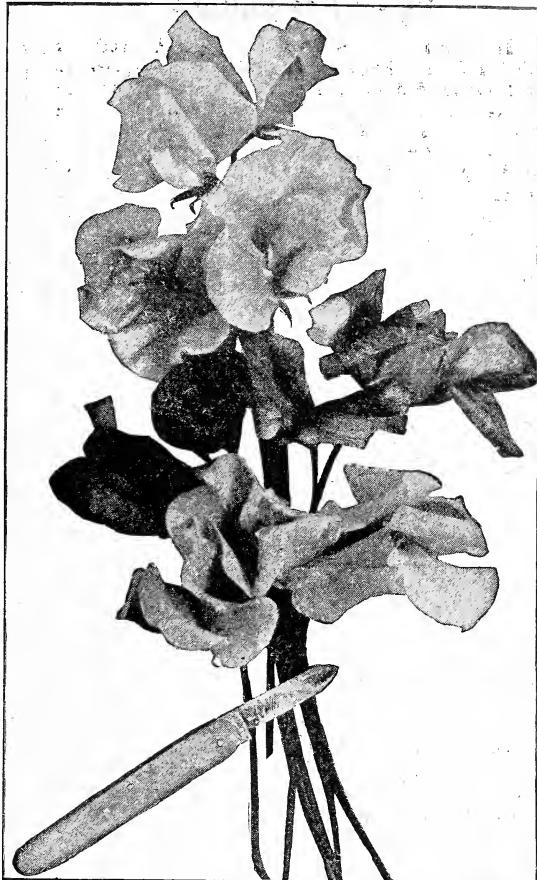
Named Spencer Sweet Peas

In this we have a new class of sweet peas which has attracted a great deal of attention for the last two or three years. Flowers of enormous size with both standard and wings waved, fluted and frilled, while the flowers are so loosely and gracefully set on the stems that they at once show their superiority to the older kinds. The vines are healthy and vigorous, growing taller than the ordinary varieties. The perfectly formed blooms often measures two inches across. The original variety, called Countess Spencer, originated in England.

Asta Ohn. Lavender suffused, or tinted with mauve. The best lavender in the list. Comes uniformly four blossoms to the stem and the stems are especially long.

Apple Blossom (Spencer). Standard primrose, showing veins of deep rose. Wings bright carmine overspread on primrose. It is very large with especially large drooping wings.

Countess Spencer. Bright, clear pink, showing a little deeper at the edges. Very large, frequently measure two inches across. The stems are long and it is just about a perfect sweet pea.



Spencer Sweet Peas

Dainty Spencer. White edges with light pink hooded form, very long stems.

Helen Lewis. Rich crimson-orange with wings of orange-rose. Very large with true Spencer form.

King Edward. (Spencer). Deep rich carmine-scarlet, of glossy effect.

Mrs. C. W. Breadmore. A lovely new "picotee" of true Spencer type. Distinctly pink edged upon a cream ground.

Mrs. Sankey. A pure white Spencer of finest type and good size.

Paradise Red Flake. Deep primrose, flaked or lightly striped rose red.

Prince of Austria. Chocolate and purple. Blended and striped.

Mixed Spencers. A mixture of these and other named varieties of Spencers. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

Prices: Any of the named Spencer varieties; Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

SPECIAL OFFER: One small packet each of the above 10 specially selected named Spencers and 1 large packet Mixed Spencers, 11 in all, 50c.

Sweet Pea Culture

It would be pretty hard to get the soil too rich for Sweet Peas. Some of the best growers recommended digging a trench two feet wide and as deep and filling with soil mixed with well rotted manure. All this work is not necessary however, unless you care to do it. Good bloom can be grown by planting on good garden soil. By all means spade up or plow the ground in the fall. Do this not only to have the soil ready for early planting but to give it an opportunity to thoroughly pulverize by winter freezing. Early planting is especially desirable as the plant should make as much growth as possible before hot summer weather.

Furrow out a trench six inches deep and cover the seed from one to two inches deep. Some varieties, those having hard smooth seeds, are slow in coming up but if planted in a good seed bed will make it all right. As the plant grows fill this trench in while cultivating. Do not allow the plants to stand too thick. They should be thinned out to from four to six inches apart or even more in cases where you are after extra fine bloom. Exhibition growers thin to a foot or eighteen inches apart and when the plant is six inches high, nip out the terminal bud so that the plant will branch. This is not advisable when you wish to make a good showing on a trellis.

Wire netting makes the best trellis, but most anything will do that will support the vines. If you have good soil most varieties will run up five or six feet high.

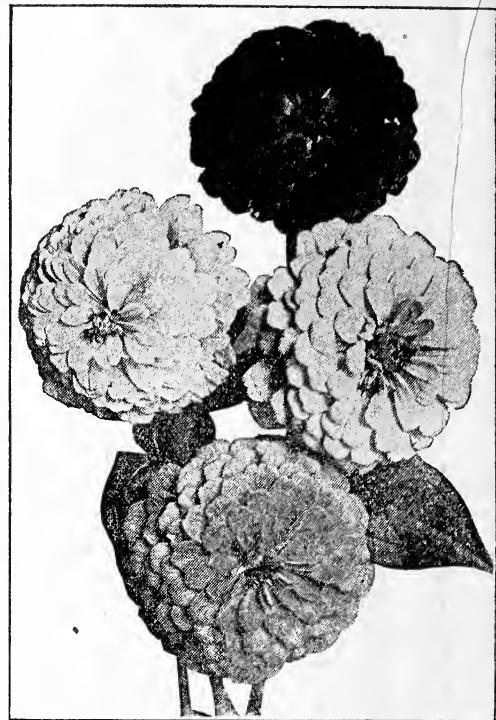
Do not neglect to cut off the bloom regularly. If you do the plant will stop blooming. Be careful not to injure the vine by pulling the bloom off. Best plan is to cut them off with a knife or a pair of scissors.

Pansy Culture

For spring sowing start the seed in the house or hot-bed. Use rich mellow soil and cover the seed about one-fourth inch deep. After planting moisten well and cover with a cloth to hold the moisture at the surface so the seed will sprout. Remove this cloth as soon as the sprout shows.

Transplanting before going outdoors makes better plants by improving the root growth and giving more room to develop in. Set outdoors about May 1st giving each plant about a foot of space each way. They do well in partial shade or in full sunshine. Do not allow the seed to form or they will stop blooming.

By planting the seed in August or early September your plants should bloom by May 1st. Sow the seed outdoors in a good mellow seed bed, covering not over one-fourth inch deep. Sprinkle this bed, then mulch with a covering of straw so that the surface soil will not dry out. As soon as the plants appear begin to take this mulch off. Cultivate well and after freezing weather mulch with straw just as you do strawberries. Particular attention should be given to the seed bed. The soil should be rich and mellow, so that the seed will have every advantage in getting started and be able to make a good growth.



Zinnia

This flower has been a favorite for a long time. You will find it occupying first place in any old-fashioned garden. Some of you possibly know it by the name, "Youth and Old Age." It is fine for a border or for cut flowers. Grows from fifteen to eighteen inches tall.

As a cut flower, it lasts much longer than others. After most other flowers have been killed by the first frost of autumn, it will still give an abundance of bloom. The flowers are of bright colors and what we offer are all double. Sold in a mixture only. Price per packet, 10c.

Gourds

These are in many ways the best vines on the list. They grow remarkably fast, will grow in any location and are useful as well as ornamental. We can supply the following varieties at 5c per packet each:

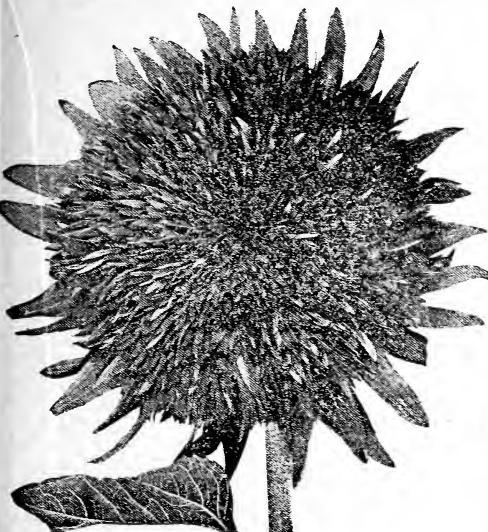
Fancy Mixed. All kinds from the little Orange to the 5 ft. Hercules' Club. Over 40 kinds in all.

Nest Egg. Guaranteed to fool the old hen every time.

Dipper. The old-fashioned Missouri sort.

Orange. Small and highly colored. Very pretty.

Sugar Trough. As large as a peck measure, often larger. Saw the top off and clean the seed out and you will have a very nice container. Save the top for a cover.



Double Dwarf Sunflower

It is grown as a double but as a rule comes with just enough single to give variety. It is about half as tall as the commercial variety and works in nice in the background.

Plant a long row in the border, and if you fancy it, in front and about them other low growing plants. The effect, a stately row of sentinels, will surprise and please you.

Price per packet, 10c.



Sweet William

Sweet Williams

This sweet scented old-fashioned flower is a perennial but does best as a biennial that is blooming the second year. It grows fifteen to eighteen inches high.

They bear close study and there is endless combinations of color. Fine for the border and for mass effects. It is hard to say which is prettiest, the single or the double. I could be well suited with either. All in mixed colors. Price per packet, single, 5c; double, 10c.

In the case of perennials and biennials such as Coreopsis Lanceolata, Canterbury Bells, Digitalis, or Foxglove, Gaillardia, Hollyhock, Pinks, or Daisies in which case there is no particular hurry in getting them started early, they can be planted outdoors in a well made bed and in early fall transplanted to permanent quarters.

While practically all these perennials and biennials are hardy, yet they should have winter protection, especially during the first winter when the plant is young and just establishing itself. Cover with mulch of straw.

—(From "Helpful Hints on Flower Culture.")
Ask for it.



Salpiglossis

Very few people are familiar with this flower. Not one in fifty, I suppose. It grows from fifteen to eighteen inches high, has long, graceful, drooping stems and is especially nice as a cut flower.

The flowers are trumpet shaped and beautifully variegated. Colors are deep blue, rose, violet, scarlet and a bronze striped with rich, velvety tints. Very few coming in solid colors. Sold in a mixture only. Price per packet, 10c.

Seed Corn--All Varieties

Yes, we are still growing and selling seed corn, the very best you can get anywhere except in your own field. You should have picked and hung your own seed last fall, but if you didn't, and must buy now, we can fix you out with good seed at a reasonable price.

We sell, I believe, more seed corn than any other seed house in the country, and have less kick on it. It is all sold subject to your own test and approval, and is all grown right here near Shenandoah, (except some early varieties northern grown.)

There is no use taking several pages in the catalog telling about it, and blowing, and telling big tales about yields, and all that. I have been growing and selling seed corn here at Shenandoah since heck was a pup, and have seen the rise and fall of dozens of competitors.

I am not specially anxious for seed corn business. I would rather sell garden seeds and alfalfa and flowers, but there are always some that need corn and I can do them more good than any one else can, so I rather have to stay with it.

And while I am in the business, I am going to do it right. Our seed is grown right, handled right and sold right.

Watch Seed Sense and monthly price lists for prices and special announcements.

Varieties of Seed Corn

Here is a very brief description of the different varieties of corn grown here at Shenandoah. We usually grow and have in stock and can supply first class seed of any of these varieties. Can send you further descriptions and samples on request. See monthly price list for prices.

White Corn—Standard Varieties

The most popular type of white corn here is the big, rough, heavy, deep-grained corn, which is most commonly known as *Boone County White*. We have an extra good, specially selected strain of *Boone County White* which we call *Cornplanter*. We think it is the best strain of *Boone County White* we have ever seen. There is also another strain or very similar strain of corn, called *Johnson County White*. It would be safe to group all three of these varieties as simply slightly different types of the same thing, the quality being largely dependent on the selection given that special strain.

We also grow quite extensively here a very large white corn, which is entirely different from the others in being a long, comparatively smooth ear, having generally from 14 to 16 rows instead of 18 to 22, as is the case with the others just mentioned. We call this the *White Elephant*. It is exceptionally good for thin land and at the same time makes large ears and an enormous yield on bottom land. It has a wider, shallower grain than the others but a longer ear and shells cut quite well.

If you want a slightly earlier type of white corn, use *Iowa Silvermine*. It is a medium sized, deep grained, white corn, comparatively

small cob and a good shelling ear. It is especially recommended for thin or old land. There is a *Red Cob White*, also known as *Imperial White* and *St. Charles White*, which is very similar to *Silvermine* except that it has a red cob instead of white. In other respects it is very nearly the same.

Yellow Corn—Standard Varieties

There are two general types of yellow corn grown here, one of them being the well known *Reid's Yellow Dent* in its various strains and the other being a larger grained, rougher corn, which we call *Shenandoah Yellow*.

Both are standard corn as to season, and so far as I can see there is very little to choose in yield or size of ear between the two. Personally I prefer a rough, rather wide-grained corn, slightly coarse in type, and for that reason I like and recommend the *Shenandoah Yellow* and it is the yellow corn most generally grown here.

Very similar varieties or possibly slightly different strains of the same thing are sold as *Legal Tender*, *Yellow Rose* and *Pride of Nishna*.

Reid's Yellow Dent is grown to perfection here and we can furnish it in either the rough or smooth type, ear or shelled.

If you want an earlier yellow corn, we have what we call *Shenandoah Special*, which is a first class second early, medium sized ear and a good yielder.

Extra Early Corn

There has always been a good assortment of extra early corn grown here on account of the big demand for it for seed and also for late replanting and for early hog feeding locally. Personally I like best the variety known as *Red 90 Day*, or *White Cap Red Dent*. It has a red grain with a white spot on the top, is very early, very hardy and a good yielder. It will mature almost anywhere and make a good crop. The extreme northern strain of this same corn is called *Northwest Dent*.

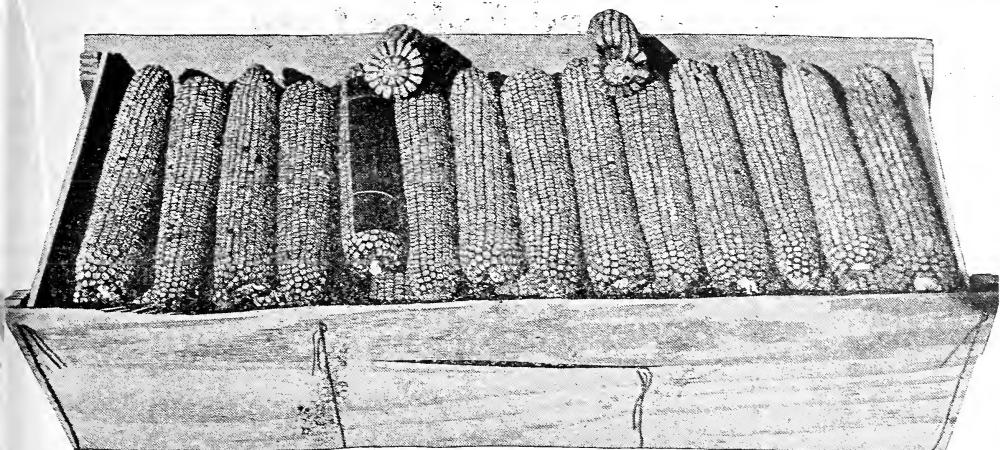
In yellow corn the best extra early is *Pride of the North*. In white corn there is what is known as *Extra Early White Dent*, a rather smooth, comparatively slim eared, extra early, white dent corn. There is now an improved variety along the same line known as *Silver King*. It looks something like *Silvermine* but earlier.

In a still earlier corn there are the *Flints*, which are the very earliest and very hardest of all. This *Flint* corn can be had in either yellow or white and also in the spotted or mixed color, which is known as *Squaw Corn*.

Northern Grown Seed Corn

We always have a supply of these extra early varieties grown in South Dakota, so as to be sure of extreme earliness for our northern trade and can generally supply any of the extra early varieties named above for shipment direct from the grower in South Dakota or from here, along with other seed, as you prefer.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book



Ear Seed or Shelled Seed

You can take your choice. The corn is the same whichever way you get it. I was the first man in the seed business to push ear seed corn, and I probably have sold more of it than any other man in the business. I still offer it for sale, and it is here for you if you want it. I really believe, however, I can give you a better value in the graded shelled seed. The tendency in the last two or three years has been more and more toward turning out the very best possible grade of seed prepared all ready for the planter. We were the first firm to offer graded seed. This year in addition to the most rigid selection in the ear, the best possible mechanical grading, we are hand-picking our corn to remove any possible poor grains that may have escaped the grader.

This makes it easily possible for us to turn out a practically perfect grade of shelled seed. We test a sample of every lot of shelled corn and do not ship it unless it shows a satisfactory test. With the ear corn we make as careful a selection as possible, but leave the testing to you. With ear corn you have some waste, probably about twenty per cent to the bushel, whereas the graded seed is all clear seed, with no waste whatever. Now I do not wish to influence you in your choice of shelled or ear seed, and am perfectly willing to sell it to you either way you want it but I tell you frankly that the graded seed is the best and nine-tenths of what we sell is this graded seed. It used to be that two-thirds of all we sold was ear corn, but now not one bushel in ten goes out in the ear. It is simply a case of better value the other way.

If you could get it in the ear and have it graded, too, it would be all right. But you can't have both, so you will simply have to take your choice. If you want ear seed corn, I am here to sell it to you, and it will be mighty fine corn, so, but no matter how good it is, it will never sell up just alike, best you can do. If you order it shelled, you get it graded, and when you come to plant, you will agree that it a mighty

nice way to have it. Any seed corn that is shipped you, if it doesn't look like you think it ought to, ship it back and I will refund every cent you paid. I sell it subject to your own test and approval. I will sell you corn that you will be proud to show your neighbors, either the seed or the crop. I will sell you seed either in the ear or shelled, and if you want every ear tested, I will do that for you.

The Four Vital Points of Corn

There are four vital points on seed corn that I have always insisted on; and it will do no harm to sum them up here:

1. Germination. It must grow and grow well. No matter how good a variety it is, it will do you no good unless it will grow. We test all our seed and sell it subject to your own test and rejection.

2. Grading. It must be graded so it will run well in any planter. You can't get good seed otherwise. It takes special and expensive machinery and we are fitted so we can turn out mighty near perfect quality.

3. Thoroughbred Types. A man is always proud of corn that "shows breeding"—corn that looks alike in the pile. This can come only from special breeding and selection from year to year, and this is what we have been doing for you.

4. Yield. You want varieties that will give you big yields. This is the most important of all. What we all aim at is 100 bushels to the acre of shelled corn. Mighty few of us strike it, but we are working that way. In our seed business, we have always put yield ahead of fine points and have tried to send out varieties that will give the farmers big yields.

Now if these four main points on seed corn fit your ideas we shall be glad to have you try some of our seed corn.

Ensilage and Fodder Corn

There is a large and increasing demand not only in the east, but in the central west, for seed corn especially good for ensilage and fodder purposes. It must be corn that will make a creditable showing of grain. It is important too, that it stand up well against the wind, so that it may be easily harvested. Western seed corn is for this reason much preferable to the eastern or southern seed, as it is used to the prairie winds and will stand up well in the face of winds that would blow down any eastern corn. This showed very plainly in my trial grounds, both this year and last, as corn from eastern seed went down badly, while the seed from Iowa and other western states stood perfectly. I sold lots of corn last year to farmers in the eastern states, and this fall I wrote to a number of them asking how it stood up and how it succeeded in general. Almost without exception they replied that it stood far better than any other corn, making a better yield of fodder and grain.

Mammoth White Ensilage. A big, rank growing white corn, somewhat similar to White Elephant, but has been bred up with the idea of making an enormous crop of fodder. It makes big, coarse ears that ripen easily in this latitude. Grows about 12 feet high on good land.

Leaming Ensilage. This is a special type of the Leaming, very popular all over the east for fodder corn. It grows about ten feet high, very leafy, stalks stand up well and can be planted thicker than the big, white corn. Ears yellow, solid, fairly early and of good size. Always can be depended upon for a good yield of both fodder and grain.

Fodder Flint Corn. This is the principal corn grown in New England and in fact, all through the extreme northern edge of the Corn Belt. It is harder than the Dent corn and will stand more cold and ripen much earlier than any Dent corn.

Early Dent Fodder Corn. An Early Dent corn of medium height, ripening very early. Fine quality.

Evergreen Sweet Fodder Corn. This is very much the same as the regular Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn, only not so carefully handled as the garden grade. It is of good germination, a vigorous, growthy type and good stuff in every way. It does not grow so large as field corn, but makes sweet fodder and can be planted very thick. It stools out much more than the field corn and the stalks being finer the stock will eat it up, stalks and all.

Early Sweet Fodder Corn. This is smaller than the Evergreen type of corn, but earlier, and is valuable for early feed. Specially valuable in north where extreme earliness is desired.

Fodder Cane. Many farmers use fodder cane and kaffir to mix with corn in silo. We can supply either one in good pure seed.



Kaffir Corn

The great fodder crop of western Kansas and Nebraska, valuable for both fodder and grain. In regions so dry that corn cannot be grown at all, kaffir corn will make a yield of 30 or 40 bushels per acre of seed, equal to corn in feeding qualities, besides a large amount of first-class fodder—better than the best corn fodder and almost equal to cane. This grain is especially valuable for fowls, as it is a convenient size for feeding and seems to be just the right quality. It can be sown broadcast at 75 lbs. per acre, or drilled in like corn, using about 5 or 10 lbs. per acre.

Drill Soy Beans With Fodder Corn

If you are growing fodder corn either for cutting for August and September feed or for the silo, or for shock fodder in the winter, it will pay you to mix Soy Beans with it. They grow nicely together, and the Soy Beans give you a balanced ration with the corn fodder and saves buying high priced protein feeds.

The usual practice is to use anywhere from an equal quantity of corn and beans to half as much beans as corn. They can be harvested together very nicely as the beans will grow three or four feet high in the corn and stand up well. They ripen at the same time.

The combination makes a green feed or silage that can't be beat. The beans are not expensive. Ask for prices or see latest price list. We can give you any variety you want.

Another good silage mixture is corn and sorghum drilled together. It makes a good mixture that stock relish and thrive on, and the yield is enormous.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book



Kaffir, Milo and Other Dry Weather Crops

There is an increasing demand every year for the so-called dry weather crops, such as Kaffir corn, milo maize, feterita, shallu and other grain sorghums. In the greater part of Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska they are a more certain crop and a more profitable crop than field corn, and every year they are being more grown and more favorably known in other states all over the corn belt.

As a rule they will grow anywhere that field corn will grow and many places where, owing to lack of moisture, field corn will not mature at

all. They will yield a crop of grain equal to a crop of field corn, and besides will make an abundance of fodder, which can either be fed dry or put into the silo like ensilage corn.

There is a host of varieties of these grains and unless you are wanting to experiment on a big scale it would not pay you to bother with all of them. I have tried practically all of them in my trial grounds and made quite a study of them, and the ones listed here are the ones I would advise you to grow. Any of these will be practically certain to succeed and we can furnish first-class seed of all of them.

Feterita—The New Grain Sorghum

Feterita belongs to the same class as Kaffir and milo, but is considerably earlier than either, it is said to stand drouth better and makes larger, softer grain. In manner of growth it is about half way between Kaffir and milo, but the heads stand perfectly straight and erect and the grains are very large, pure white and comparatively soft. Can be fed without grinding.

We have received news from every section that Feterita has withstood the drouth in practically every instance and has matured where Kaffir and milo are complete failures.

Feterita is the one crop that will beat the hot winds and drouth by maturing thirty days earlier than Kaffir corn and fifteen days earlier than milo. The feeding value of Feterita as a grain and forage crop is equal in every way to Kaffir, and we believe it to be much better on account of the grain being larger and softer than Kaffir.

White Kaffir—Black Hull

The best authorities claim that it is just as important to use selected heads of Kaffir as select ears of field corn. We have arranged with a grower in Kansas to select and save for us in the head, extra choice heads of Kaffir from a strain he has been selecting for 18 years.

We can also furnish plenty of the ordinary trade of Kaffir corn at a reasonable price.

For Prices of Seed on this Page,

Milo Maize

Next to Kaffir corn this is probably the best known of all the grain sorghums. It does not grow so tall as Kaffir corn, and as a rule does not yield as well under favorable conditions, but it can be grown on less moisture and for that reason is quite largely grown in the western part of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska, where Kaffir corn sometimes fails for lack of rain. The grains are considerably larger than those of Kaffir corn, and the heads, instead of standing straight up are inclined to droop, more or less.

Other Sorghums

We always have on hand more or less of the other varieties of grain sorghums and sweet sorghums. Here are a few:

Jerusalem Corn. Like Milo but drooping heads and thin flat grains.

Poultry Corn. Large brown grains somewhat like Feterita.

Shallu. Tall with feathery head and pearly white grains.

Red Kaffir. Something like the White Kaffir but earlier and harder, and with a long straight narrow head.

Ask for prices on any of the above or any other sorghum you want.

see Price List in Center of Book

Sudan Grass

The Great New Fodder Crop

Last year when I told you about the merits of Sudan grass I suspect some of you thought that—to put it mildly—I was stretching it a little, but another season of experience with it has proven rather that I did not tell it near strong enough.

It is undoubtedly the very greatest new crop since the introduction of alfalfa. That is the great thing about it—it will grow anywhere, on any soil and in any climate.

It is distinctly a fodder or hay plant. It produces lots of seed, but I do not think it will ever be grown much as a grain plant. But it will make more hay or fodder, of a better quality and with more absolute certainty of a crop than anything else except alfalfa and it has the advantage over alfalfa of being quick and easy to get.

It is certainly "the poor man's friend." It will grow on even the thinnest of soil and will make good in a dry season when everything else fails and will feed a team and cow to every acre. The renter or small land owner who goes on a farm with no hay, can sow seed in May and begin cutting hay in July and get another cutting in August and another in September. Good hay, too.

Briefly, it is an annual plant, somewhat similar to cane or kaffir, but much more slender and fine-stemmed, easier to cure, harder, quicker to mature, making a greater yield of better quality.

It stools like wheat and makes as high as 100 stems from a single seed. It keeps sprouting up and can be cut once a month. Ours planted in May was cut July 1st, when about five feet high, and by August 1st was five feet high again and again by September 1st was almost as high and ready for another cutting. The hay stays green, even after the seed ripens, and if cut before frost makes the best of hay, besides a seed crop.

The best way to plant it is to drill it in rows corn width and cultivate like corn. This takes from two to five pounds of seed per acre. It can be cut by hand or with a mower or binder or corn binder. It handles easiest in bundles, as it is so long it tangles if handled loose. It cures easily and perfectly.

Many people, in order to save the work of cultivating, sow it broadcast or drill it with a wheat drill, using about 20 pounds of seed per acre and handle it with a grain binder. This gives about the same yield as the drilled crop and no cultivating, but takes more seed.

In an extremely dry country it should always be drilled in rows and cultivated so as to conserve the moisture, same as all crops in such countries.

The hay keeps easily, either loose, in bulk, or stacked or shocked in bundles. It can be fed same as any hay and has higher feeding value than any other hay except alfalfa. It yields about the same as good alfalfa, say 5 to 10 tons per acre of dry hay.



Field of Sudan Grass

It is also fine to feed grain as a soiling crop or to put in a silo like corn. It does not sour like cane, nor get woody like kaffir. Its greatest advantage over other crops is in its ability to withstand drought. It will make a crop on less moisture than any other crop known. It was first introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a crop for the extremely dry regions of Oklahoma, Kansas and the Texas Panhandle and they went crazy over it there. It made a crop every year in spite of dry weather, hot winds or anything else. It has proven equally valuable in other states and has been grown successfully in every state in the Union. It is certain to supplant millet entirely and probably cane also, as it makes more and better feed than either and is easier grown and will stand more dry weather.

It is important to get northern grown seed free from Johnson grass and free from cane and kaffir hybrids. We are growing a big acreage of seed here at Shenandoah and can furnish genuine Iowa grown seed, guaranteed free from Johnson grass or hybrids or weeds of any kind. Can also furnish Colorado (mountain grown) seed and northwest Nebraska seed to those who wish it, at the same price as Iowa seed.

Wherever you buy your seed, insist on a guarantee on all the above points. They are important. Northern grown seed for planting either north or south.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

Sweet Clover

Its Value. Sweet clover is used either as feed crop or as a fertilizer to plow under to improve the soil. It is equal to red clover or alfalfa to plow under, makes a larger growth than either, grows faster and is easier to start.

What Soil to Sow it on. It will thrive on most any kind of soil. It will grow on any soil that will grow clover or alfalfa and on many soils that will not grow either. It will grow and thrive on thin, sandy soil, hardpan, gumbo, rocky upland, clay and alkali land.

A Biennial. Sweet Clover lives two years. It makes a large, rapid growth the first season and can be cut for hay or pastured the last half of the summer, but does not bloom or bear seed. The second year it blooms, bears seed and dies. Will make two crops of hay or a crop of hay and one of seed the second year. Can be plowed under either the first or second year. It makes heavy yield of seed which can be either threshed or hulled.

When to Sow. It seems to do best when sown very early in the spring, same as red clover. Does well sown either alone or with a nurse crop of small grain. Use from ten to twenty pounds of seed per acre. Cover very shallow. Can also be sown on pasture or rough land right on top of the ground without breaking up and is often sown on such land in the winter, especially the unhulled seed. The freezing and thawing seem to make it grow better.

Not Likely to Become a Pest. There is danger of its becoming a pest. It dies at the end of the second year and unless allowed to seed, can not spread. It runs wild along the roads, but never encroaches on cultivated land.

Good Feed. It can be pastured at any age except when quite small and stock soon learns to like it. It is claimed that it does not bloat stock at all. The hay is said to be equal to alfalfa, especially if it is cut before it gets old and woody.

A Profitable Seed Crop. It yields 10 to 15 lbs. of seed per acre, and prices are sure to be high for several years to come, on account of the enormous demand.

Sweet clover has come to stay. There is no doubt about it. Ask any farm paper, any state college, the United States Department, or better yet, any man that has grown it.

Varieties

There are three varieties grown in the United States and we can supply seed of all of them.

White Sweet Clover. (*Melilotus Alba*). Biennial, that is, lives two years and then dies. Blooms and makes seed the second season. Grows from four to six feet high. Hardy everywhere. Will make a hay crop the first year, and two crops of hay or one of hay and one of seed, the second year. This is the variety that is always meant when you say simply, "sweet clover." We can supply either hulled or unhulled seed. See blue list for prices.

Yellow Sweet Clover. (*Melilotus Officinalis*). This is also a biennial and is similar to



Sweet Clover on Our Trial Grounds

the white except that it is about two weeks earlier, and not quite so tall, and does not grow so heavy and coarse. It is more branching and inclined to lay closer to the ground. It generally does not make quite so large a crop of hay, but is considered by many as better for pasture, and makes a finer grade of hay. The use of this variety is increasing, and I notice many are changing over from white to yellow. In the San Luis valley in Colorado it is grown very extensively for pig pasture, and they like it there much better than the white. We can supply either hulled or unhulled seed, and generally have both Iowa and Colorado seed. See blue list for prices.

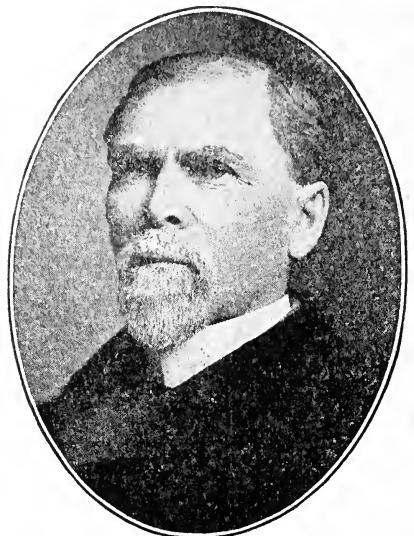
Yellow Annual. (*Melilotus Indica*). Not much account.

Sweet Clover in the Rotation

Sweet clover fits in well with the ordinary rotation as it is a two year crop like red clover. In fact it should always be sown and treated the same as red clover. Sown in the spring with a nurse crop, pastured or cut for hay that fall, pastured or cut for hay the next spring, and then cut for seed in the fall, and plowed under to be followed by corn.

It cannot be sown successfully in the fall like alfalfa, but should be sown in the winter or early spring. It is easier to get a catch than either alfalfa or red clover, but the seed should be inoculated unless you are sure the bacteria is already in the soil.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book



F. D. Coburn, the man who made Kansas rich by boosting Alfalfa

Alfalfa

I am convinced that most of the farmers of the United States are missing a good thing by not growing alfalfa. In some sections it is grown heavily, but in nine-tenths of the country it is hardly known. I have been trying it here and watching it on the farms of my neighbors and I have had a great deal of correspondence with customers in other states who have tried it and I have come to the conclusion that there is hardly a locality in the country where it cannot be grown. As I wanted to give my people the best possible information on this subject, I prevailed on Secretary Coburn, of Kansas, to write an article especially for me. This article is worth \$50 to any man who will follow it up. Ask for it. I have published it in pamphlet form and will be glad to send extra copies on request.

Where It Is Grown

In buying alfalfa seed it is important to know where it was grown. For the corn belt we prefer and use Kansas and Nebraska seed. For the north we have Dakota and Montana seed. We don't use southern or far western seed.

Northern Grown Alfalfa Seed

My alfalfa seed is all northern-grown and non-irrigated and hardy. It is suitable for use anywhere that alfalfa can be grown at all.

Alfalfa Seed by Mail

If you want a few pounds of alfalfa seed to experiment with, I can send it by mail at 35c per pound or 3 lbs. for \$1.00. (Except Grimm.)

Remember all our Alfalfa seed is sold subject to the test and approval of any State College or County Agent.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

Grimm Alfalfa Seed

Don't forget that we furnish you with some very fine Grimm alfalfa seed from western Dakota. This is from a field which has been standing for 15 years on high dry ground and has never winter-killed the least, although it is in a very exposed location. It has the typical spreading roots and creeping root stocks or underground stems.

You know the claim for Grimm alfalfa in addition to extreme hardiness is that it has spreading roots instead of a single tap root and that it makes underground creeping stems like Quack grass or Canada thistle. These branching roots enable it to thrive on hardpan where the single tap root of other varieties would fail to penetrate and the creeping underground stems enable it to spread and thicken up and increase and also enable it to withstand close pasturing which would be very hard on other varieties.

We can also furnish seed of Baltic, Laramie, Cossack and other special hardy strains all for northern grown, pure and dependable.

We also sell plants of all these varieties for spring setting at reasonable prices.

Good Alfalfa Seed

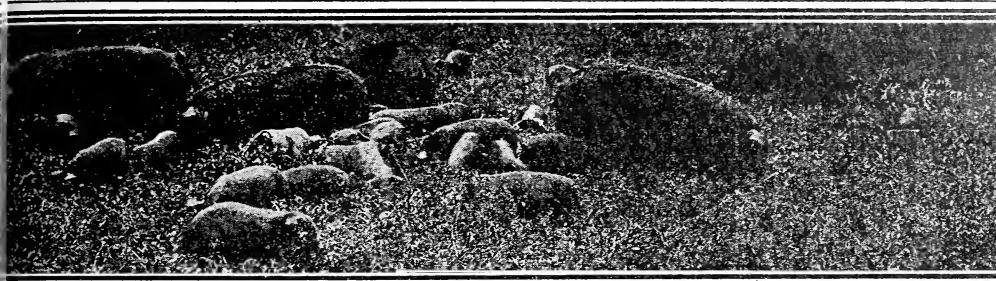
Sixteen Samples From Ten Leading Seedhouses and Ours the Best

"I have tested 16 samples of alfalfa seed sent out by ten of the leading seed companies and the sample which seemed to me to be the most satisfactory was that furnished by the Henry Field Seed Co., of Shenandoah, Iowa. 95 per cent of the sample grew and I found no bad seeds in it. He quotes a price of \$12.00 per bushel and states that on a single order of 100 pounds or over, he will pay the freight to nearby states."

This is a pretty good old world after all. Sometimes I get discouraged because farmers will write in and tell me I am asking too much for my alfalfa seed and that they can buy it cheaper elsewhere, and so on. They can't realize that I ask more for my seed because it's worth more. They think it's all alike and I'm holding them up. But when I get a report like the one above, it means something to me. This came from one of the most noted County Advisors in the country. I didn't even know he had a sample of my alfalfa seed. But he had been making a quiet hunt for good seed for the farmers of his county and this is his report to them. It went out to every farmer who is a member of the association in that country. I don't dare give his name or the name of the country, for those men don't like to be quoted on a matter of this kind. It gets them in bad with other seed houses, but it's the Gospel truth just the same and you may be sure I appreciate it.

If that kind of seed is good enough for you just help yourself. (Look up price first though, it may be different now.)

If you don't like our Alfalfa seed you don't have to keep it. Send it back and get your money back.



Alfalfa and Hogs

If I were raising hogs for a living I would ave alfalfa for them or else I'd move to where could have it. There is no feed on earth that will make as much pork, or as good pork, or make it quicker, or with so little work and risk and trouble, as alfalfa. Hogs and alfalfa just naturally dovetail in together better than any combination I ever saw. Hogs raised on alfalfa don't have cholera. Now hold on, brother, don't all me a liar till you've tried it and see. I've watched it pretty close and I have never found case of cholera among hogs pastured on alfalfa, and kept away from too much corn.

Careful tests and experiments show that hogs kept on alfalfa pasture, and alfalfa hay, average two or three more pigs to the litter (grown to maturity) give 30 per cent more milk, and the pigs at 3 months old are 25 per cent to 30 per cent bigger than pigs grown by my other method. The bone and muscle are much better developed that alfalfa hogs never break down in fattening and shipping.

The finest and highest priced hams and bacon in the market are made from hogs grown on alfalfa and finished with just a little corn.

The Nebraska State Experiment Station, after careful tests, announced that hogs fattened on alfalfa hay and corn put on gain at a cost of \$3.40 per 100 lbs., while hogs on corn alone put on gain at \$4.48 per 100 lbs.

The Iowa State Experiment Station reports that 1 acre of alfalfa is worth more than 3 acres of blue grass pig pasture.

The Kansas State Experiment Station reports that a bunch of hogs fed on corn and alfalfa made 90.9 lbs. gain per hog in 10 weeks, while an exactly similar bunch fed on corn alone made 52.3 lbs. gain per hog in 10 weeks. In both cases the hogs had all the corn they could eat, but the one bunch had the alfalfa in addition. They add: "These results are not due to the feeding value of the alfalfa alone, but also to its influence in aiding the hogs to better digest the corn."

I could go on this way forevr, but what's the use? If you're determined to keep on growing hogs on corn and cholera I suppose you'll ave to be allowed to do it. But just the same when I retire from the seed business I'm going to have the niftiest little bunch of hogs you ever saw, and they'd be raised on alfalfa and about a fourth ration of corn.

Don't pasture your hogs on the alfalfa till gets well established, say a year old or more, and don't put over 5 big hogs or 20 shoats to the acre then, it shouldn't be pastured too close.

For Prices of Seed on this Page,

The Gospel of Alfalfa

I want to warn you right now that if you get me started talking alfalfa I'm not going to stop till I run out of paper. It's pretty near a religion with me, this alfalfa business, and for a good many years I've been doing more missionary work for alfalfa than for the heathen.

The neighbors say I am crazy about alfalfa and maybe I am, but it's a good bit like it was with one good brother here years ago, who went to a camp meeting and got full of the real old time religion, the kind they used to have when you and I were boys. In fact, he got more religion than he could hold, and it set him to jumping and shouting, he was so happy.

It was rumored to him that the neighbors said he was crazy. "Well," he said, "if I'm crazy, it's a mighty good kind of crazy anyway." And that's the way I feel about this alfalfa business. And I'm going to keep on shouting about it. If you don't get alfalfa it won't be my fault.

Now, I know lots of you have heard that it's hard to start, and that it isn't suited to your land, and that you've got to inoculate and do this and that, until you get to going around in circles and scared to death about it.

How to Get Good Alfalfa Seed

Coburn says: "Success cannot come except when good seed is used. Much of that on the market, especially imported seed, has been adulterated or is so mixed with weed seeds that it would be dear as a gift."

He didn't make it a bit too strong, either. I have seen samples of alfalfa seed that would be ten dollars an acre damage to a man if he got it for nothing. Full of dodder, buckhorn, dock, lambsquarter, and the Lord only knows what. Don't touch it.

You don't have to buy that kind of seed. Get yourself one of these old-fashioned three-legged microscopes that sell for one dollar and examine closely every sample of seed offered you. If you see anything suspicious in it leave it alone. You can get the good seed if you insist on it.

I handle the best possible grade of seed, and sell it subject to approval. I get it direct from the growers in the best localities—no imported seed in mine. I ship it on the understanding that you can put it to any test you wish and if not satisfactory you can return it at my expense and have your money back. Now, if you want any better proposition than that, write it yourself.

see Price List in Center of Book

The Pure Clover Seed Question

There is no bigger question before the farmers right now than of pure clover seed. The country is rapidly getting filled up with bad weeds, and unless we can call a halt somewhere, it will soon be an impossibility to get really pure clover seed. The trouble is, so many farmers will buy an inferior grade of seed because of a little difference in the price. They think it is all about the same and one lot is higher because the holder wants more profit. Now, the fact is that the big profits are made on the low-grade seed. It is easier to take seed worth \$6 wholesale and retail it at \$8 than it is to take seed worth \$9 wholesale and retail it at \$10. Any dealer will tell you so, if you can get him to admit the truth.

Now, here is what I am getting at. There is no sense in buying poor clover seed and no need of it. If you will spend 50 cents on a small microscope, or a few cents on postage stamps getting samples and sending them to your state experiment station, you will learn a heap about clover seed. Don't buy any seed, even from a neighbor's farm, without strict examination. The bad weeds are getting to be everywhere and you are liable to get them where least expected.

The worst offenders are the dealers in small towns who handle clover seed as a side line. They know very little about it and care less, just so they can make a good profit on the seed. There are wholesale dealers who are looking for just this kind of customers, and they load them up with this devilish imported cull seed, and the merchant offers it to the farmers at a tempting price. The regular seedsmen, having a knowledge of the business, fine machinery for

cleaning seed, and a reputation to maintain, are more likely to have pure seed. Now listen: Get a sample from each of your home dealers, and some from regular seedsmen. Send them all to your state experiment station, or get them under the glass yourselves, and then buy where you can get seed free from weeds. Buy only on a guarantee of purity. I will gladly furnish a sample of mine for this test.

You get more clover seed to the dollar in the high grades, anyway, to say nothing of the freedom from weeds. The low grades are all full of dead seed trash. You can easily see under the glass that lots of them are not more than half good clover seed, and lots of the rest is downright calamity, as dangerous as dynamite.

In one sample lately that was being offered by an implement dealer in a small town at \$8.00 per bushel, I found two kinds of dodder, two of dock, three of thistle (including the dreaded Canada thistle), both kinds of buckhorn, and a lot of weed seed that I don't know, and I hope I never will know. As a rule, the implement dealers in the small towns are worse offenders, as they are not posted on clover seed, but many seedsmen, who ought to know better, are sending out such stuff. It ought to be made a penitentiary offense. I 'old one seedsmen friend of mine that he ought to get 60 days for selling such stuff. But he insisted that the farmers wanted something cheap and he had to give them what they wanted.

If that's the case, all right, but you'll have to go to him for it. I won't sell it. The seed I offer is subject to inspection and test. If it doesn't look good when you get it, ship it back at my expense and you can have your money back. This applies to all kinds of seeds. I have mentioned clover as the most important.



Common Impurities of Clover Seed. Description of Figures

1, bracted plantain; 2, black-seeded plantain; 3, ragweed; 4, ox-eye daisy; 5, red clover; 6, catmint; 7, crabgrass; 8, field dodder; 9, sorrel; 10, dog fennel; 11, chickweed; 12, lamb's-quarter; 13, green foxtail; 14, prickly sida; 15, vervain; 16, madder; 17, yellow foxtail; 18, clover dodder; 19, heal-all; 20, yellow trefoil; 21, spurge; 22, curled dock; 23, lady's thumb; 24, buckhorn, rounded face, grooved face shown in 29; 25, mustard; 26, alsike clover; 27, ox-tongue; 28, pigweed; 29, buckhorn; 30, Canada thistle; 31, campion; 32, wild geranium; 33, pepper grass; 34, camomile; 35, mallow.

Clover Seed on Approval

All our clover seed is shipped subject to your own test and approval, or test by any State Experiment Station and if not found first class it may be returned to us and the money will be refunded. We do not guarantee the crop, we can't do that, but we allow you to be absolutely your own judge as to the purity and quality of the seed.

Alongside I am printing a drawing showing all the more important weed seeds likely to be found in clover. Refer to it in looking over your samples.

Clover Seed

Ask for Free Samples of Clover or Grass Seed.

NOTE:—At the time this book went to press prices on this class of seeds were in an unsettled condition. I want to make the lowest possible price to you, so don't depend on the prices given here, but write in for the latest. See the special price list for prices on all kinds of grass seed. Ask for free samples, too.

We handle none but a fancy grade of clover seed, and any quotations you may receive from us, whether specified or not, are based on the very highest quality.

Sold Subject to Test. All our clover seed, and in fact all our grass seed, is sold subject to state or national test. If not perfectly satisfactory in every way you may return the seed at our expense, and we will refund the money paid for it.

Safe Arrival Guaranteed. We pack Clover seed for shipment in the very best of sacks and often double-sack it. We guarantee safe arrival in any part of the United States, and will stand good for any loss that may occur in shipping.

Insist on Tested Seed. All our clover seed is recleaned and sold subject to government test. I advise you most strongly to buy only that grade of seed. If you don't want to buy it of me, you can get it from some other seedsman, but don't take low grade seed and don't even buy from your neighbor unless the seed is thoroughly re-cleaned and has been examined for weed seed.

Medium Red. This is the most popular of all the clover family. It is what is commonly called red clover, or June clover, and is the variety grown all over the United States. It grows to perfection here in Iowa and the seed grown here is the best in the world. It is bright and plump and almost universally free from bad weed seeds and I can offer inducements in the way of prices.

Prices subject to change. See Blue List.

Crimson Clover. This is an annual clover that is widely used in the south and eastern

Small Samples Free. Large Packets 10c. states for fall sowing. It cannot be sown in the spring with any hope of success and is not hardy where peaches do not bear.

Alsike Clover. (Swedish Clover). This looks like a hybrid between red and white clover. It has a bloom somewhat like white clover, but more pink in color, it is especially suited to low, wet land where red clover will not thrive. It will grow on land that is almost a swamp and will, in time, dry out the land and sweeten it up, so that other clover can be grown on it. It can also be grown on thin, sandy land or stony hillsides, where red clover would not catch. The seed is very small and goes much farther than ordinary clover. Prices subject to change. See Blue List.

Mammoth Red Clover. This is a larger, later variety of clover, somewhat resembling the red or June clover. It is much ranker in growth and for that reason is not suited to rich land. It is sometimes of value on thin land where other clover will not grow. It will also stand extremes of heat, wet or cold, better than ordinary clover. It generally ranges in price about the same as ordinary clover or from 25c to 50c per bushel higher. Price subject to change. See Blue List.

White Clover. (Dutch Clover). This is the low, creeping clover that is used so much on lawns and in lowland pastures. It is the hardest of all clovers, will grow anywhere and is of considerable value, especially in pastures.

Burr Clover. This is another southern proposition. I do not consider it of any value except where other clovers and alfalfa fail.

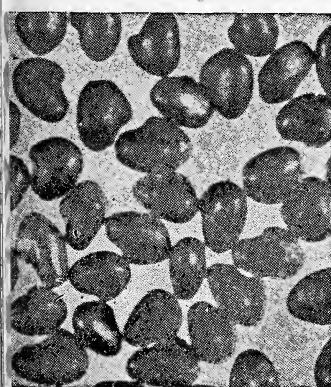
Japan Clover. This is grown in the south, and is not advised anywhere else. We cannot supply it.

About Prices on Clover Seed

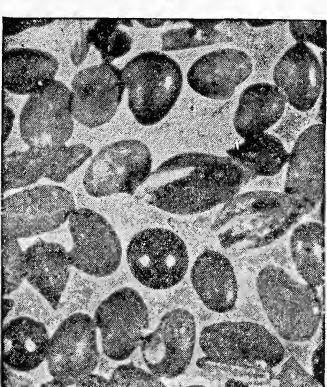
At this writing it is impossible to predict the price of clover seed. The crop is still uncertain. Whatever the crop may be, however,

we will treat you right on price and will give you quality you can depend on. Iowa always has good clover seed, if there is any anywhere. The sooner you buy the better. Write for special prices and samples and I will try and fix you out. If you don't want to wait for samples, send the order anyway and I will treat you right on prices.

Amount of Clover Seed per A.	
Red Clover	7 to 12 lbs.
Red Clover with Timothy	5 to 8 lbs.
Mammoth Clover alone	8 to 12 lbs.
Mammoth Clover with Timothy	5 to 8 lbs.
Alsike Clover	6 lbs.
Crimson Clover	20 lbs.
Alfalfa	15 to 20 lbs.
White Clover	5 lbs.



Pure Clover Seed. Large, plump, even size, no weed seed or trash



Trashy Clover Seed. Full of weed seed and miscellaneous calamity.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

Other Grass Seed

NOTE:—At the time this goes on the press prices are in a very unsettled condition. I want to make the lowest possible prices to you, so don't depend much on prices given here, but write in and ask for the latest. On all varieties of grass seed I follow the same policy I do on clover and alfalfa, and handle nothing but a guaranteed or fancy grade. It is all sold subject to state and national test, and is the very best it is possible to procure.

Timothy. There is lots of timothy seed grown here, and just east of us they raise thousands of acres, so we are in good shape to supply you seed. We re-clean it and grade it up carefully and give you a strictly fancy article. We guarantee it free from red top and free from dangerous weeds. Price subject to change.

Timothy-Alsike Mixture. is grown with timothy. The seed being the same size, it is impossible to separate the two, so the seed is sold mixed that way. It is just right to sow for a mixed meadow, and is much cheaper than buying the two separately and mixing them. It generally runs about two parts timothy to one part alsike, but different lots will show different proportions of the two. It is the natural mixture, and if we had to buy the two separately and mix them, it would cost much more. **Probable price 10 to 12 cents per pound.** Price subject to change. See blue list.

Kentucky Blue Grass. This is the best natural pasture grass known. It makes a thick, luxuriant growth that is good from early spring to late fall. This seems to be a natural blue grass country here and the seed grown in this region is the very finest. We also get considerable quantities of the seed direct from the growers in Kentucky. The seed used to be sold always in the chaff, but cleaning machinery has been perfected now so that it is cleaned to solid seed. The standard weight is still 14 pounds to the bushel, but the seed is heavier than that, so it is generally sold by the lb. Price subject to change. See blue list.

Red Top. A splendid grass for low, wet land. Some of my neighbors who have river bottom land subject to overflow, made a mixture of red top, alsike and blue grass and get splendid pasture with it. It is also good for sowing in new timber pasture or on thin hill-sides. If you have good strong land that will grow timothy and clover, don't bother with red top, but if you have land where it is hard to get stand of timothy or clover, then by all means use red top. Price subject to change. See blue list.

Orchard Grass. A valuable grass for pasture on hay land and especially good in new timber pasture. It furnishes the first green bite in spring and the last in fall. Well suited to shady places, such as orchards and groves. Sow 14 pounds to the acre. Prices subject to change. (14 lbs.) See blue list.

Canadian Blue Grass. Somewhat similar to Kentucky blue grass, but smaller and growing closer to the ground. Valuable in thin, stony land and for mixing with other grasses for permanent pasture. Prices subject to change. See blue list.

Miscellaneous Grasses. The miscellaneous varieties of grasses I have so little call for that I do not always have them in stock, but can quote you special prices on them if you want them and procure them for you any time.

Tall meadow oat grass, sweet vernal, creeping bent grass, meadow fox tail, red fescue, sheep fescue, water fescue, crested dog tail, English rape grass, Italian rye grass, wood meadow grass, meadow soft grass, hard fescue.

Grass Seed by Mail. Small quantities of the leading varieties of grass seed by mail or prepaid express at about the following prices: **Timothy, 20c per lb.; Red Top, 25c per lb.; Blue Grass, 35c per**



Blue Grass

8; Orchard Grass, 35c per lb.; English Blue Grass, 35c per lb.

Pasture and Meadow Mixtures

Most of our western farmers have not yet learned that pastures or meadows of mixed grass are far superior to clover or timothy alone. For either pasture or hay, best results are obtained from the use of grass seed in mixture. A number of species of grass will insure a much denser growth than the same amount of seed of one or two kinds alone and prove less exhausting to the soil, as different grasses require different elements for their growth. With a number of varieties, you have a chance for a crop in any kind of season. I have studied the matter carefully and I believe I can fix you out with a mixture that will suit your condition and do you some good.

Permanent Meadow Mixture. Will make the best quality of hay, as the mixture contains such grasses as produce heavy growth and mature together. This mixture is one we send out for medium or average soils. If your soil is extra rich and strong, or especially wet, or thin or gravelly, or in some way different from ordinary soil, let us know the conditions and we will vary the mixture to suit your requirements. Sow about twenty pounds per acre or in reworking an old meadow, use half this amount. **Price, subject to change, 100 pounds or over, 14 cents per pound, less amounts at 15c per pound.**

Special Low Land Pasture Mixtures. This mixture is intended especially for low, wet or overflow land, where it is hard to get a stand of clover and timothy. It is made up mostly of all the varieties of clover and grass that succeed best in low moist land. Sow 15 pounds to an acre for new seeding, or less amount for re-seeding. **Price, subject to change, 100 pounds or over, 14 cents per pound, less amounts at 15c per pound.**

Timothy-Red Clover Mixture. We generally have natural mixtures of timothy and red clover, slightly below cost of buying them separately.

Timothy-Alsike Mixture. See upper part of page.

Permanent Pasture Mixture. Selected with a view to giving a succession of grasses coming on constantly from early spring through the dry summer and through the fall. It is permanent and keeps improving year after year. For new seeding use 20 pounds per acre, or for re-seeding an old pasture about ten pounds per acre. Contains blue grass, meadow fescue, orchard grass, alsike, white and red clover, timothy and small amounts of other grasses. **Price subject to change, 100 pounds or over, 14 cents per pound, less amounts at 15c per pound.**

Quick Action Hog Pasture. Not permanent, but intended for quick results, where you wish to get lots of green feed as soon as possible for hogs or calves, or where you have odd lots of ground which you wish to put to use. Contains barley, field peas, and such quick-coming annuals as will make luxuriant growth in from six to eight weeks. Can be sown very early in the spring and will be ready for pasture by the middle of May. For use later in the season, especially for sowing in July and August for fall pasture. **Price subject to change.**

Sweet Clover Alfalfa Mixture. There is considerable talk now about sowing sweet clover and alfalfa together, and I don't know but what it is a pretty good plan. We sometimes have natural mixtures of these two on hand. Write for prices.

Lawn Grass Seed

There is a great demand for good, reliable mixed brands of lawn grass seed, for almost everyone wants a nice lawn, and sodding is generally too expensive. A good, velvety lawn can be secured easily and quickly from seed if the ground is in good condition and good seed is used. It should be sowed very early in the spring, very thickly, about a pound to each 200 square feet. Cover lightly by raking it in and if the weather turns dry, keep well sprinkled till the grass gets a good foothold. I make a mixture of the best grasses for the purpose in a proportion that will keep a good stand of grass all through the summer. The basis of the mixture is the best grade of blue grass, but I have added several other sorts that help out immensely. Twenty pounds make a bushel and will seed a space about 60 by 100 feet. **Price, by mail, postpaid, 40 cents per pound; 25 cents per 1/2 lb. By freight or express, \$1.50 per peck.**

Miscellaneous Farm Seeds



Cowpeas

These are not at all like the Canadian or Northern Field Peas, but are intended for summer or fall use, for they do best in hot weather.

They are the kind grown so much in the south, where they take the place that clover does in the north. They can be grown anywhere in the cornbelt fully as successfully as in the south. You do not only get a quick crop of green feed or hay, but the roots enrich the soil by gathering nitrogen as clover does. They will grow on any soil, no matter how thin, and will bring it up into shape quicker than any crop you

can grow. They will make a fine growth where clover would be a failure.

Culture. Cow peas should not be sown until the ground is thoroughly warm, say about the time corn is coming up. They should be drilled, but do much better that way than broadcast. I have sometimes drilled them with a wheat drill, using one bushel per acre. I have also drilled them with a corn planter, leaving them either hill corn row width, or straddling the rows and making the rows closer together. In this way you use from a peck to a half bushel per acre. They can be used for hay or green feed or can be plowed under for green maturing. I have tried every variety I could hear of and have decided that for the cornbelt, the Whippoorwill and New Era are the two best varieties.

Whippoorwill. Is a medium early sort, making a rather stocky and heavy growth of vine with a large amount of seed. It is probably the best general purpose variety grown. Seeds are speckled brown in color.

New Era. The earliest variety and the sickest to make heavy growth. They are bushy in form, rather than trailing, and will just about meet across a 8-foot row. For the northern part of the corn belt and for quick results anywhere, they are the best variety to grow, making heavy yield of seed and a fine quality for hay.

Mixed. Many farmers, especially in the south, prefer to grow the cowpeas mixed, several varieties together, as they claim to get better results one season with another. A great deal of the seed we get is harvested from these mixed fields, and we have it to sell that way.

Cow Peas and Soy Beans in Corn. We sell hundreds of bushels of Cow Peas and Soy Beans for planting with corn especially when it is to be hogged down later. It works fine.

Cowpeas

Either mix with the corn in the boxes, or use a special attachment.

Caution Regarding Cow Peas

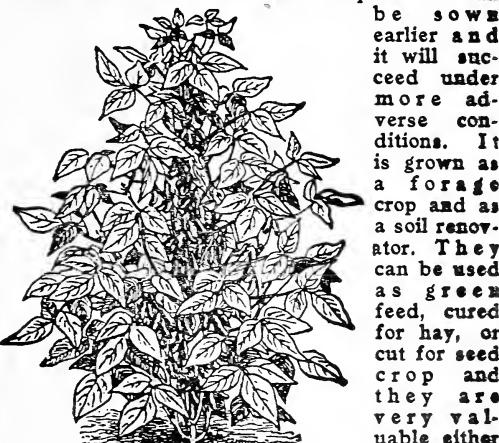
Be sure to say whether you want the Northern (Canadian) Field Peas, or the Southern Cow Peas. The Canadian Peas are a cool weather crop and should be sown early. They are the ones to sow with oats. The Cow Peas are a hot weather crop, will not grow early or in cold weather, but make wonderful growth in hot, dry weather. Say which you want.

Canadian Field Peas

This is the variety of peas grown so extensively in the north and northwest as a field crop. They are somewhat similar to the ordinary garden pea, but make longer vines and more pods. They should be sown very early in the spring, either alone or with oats or barley at the rate of from one to two bushels per acre. They may be cut and cured for hay or let ripen and threshed like small grain. They do not do well sown late in the season, as they grow only in cool weather.

Soy Beans

Somewhat similar to cow peas, but make a stout, erect bush, instead of a vine. It is also earlier and harder than the cowpeas. It can



Soy Beans

Small Amounts of

Cow Peas and Soy Beans by Mail

I want every farmer to try at least a few cowpeas and soy beans, so I will send small amounts by mail, postpaid, as follows: Large package, 10c lb., 25c; 3 lbs. for 60c.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

Miscellaneous Farm Seeds

Fodder Cane—Sorghum

Most of the farmers of the west are getting well posted on the value and uses of cane, but the east has yet much to learn about it. Here, in condensed form, are the points regarding cane: Produces from three to eight tons (cured) per acre of valuable feed for horses and cattle; may be grown anywhere drouth and unfavorable conditions that would kill most fodder crops; principally grown for winter supply of forage, but may be used green for ensilage or for feeding as green feed. In this way it can be made the chief food for horses and cattle from August to May. Furnishes excellent pasture for hogs from June to frost, the seed is excellent for poultry and will increase egg production; dairymen will find it of exceptional value as feed for milk cows, as it will grow thrifty and green in weather so dry that it would ruin corn or ordinary crops. Cane can be cut two or three times in the summer if cut before it gets headed out; and in that form makes fine hay. The variety used for fodder is slightly different from the special variety that is used for syrup purposes, as the stalks are more slender and more easily cured.

Millet

True Golden. This is the millet that has enormous big heads and wide leaves. It is the rankest of all millets and makes lots of feed either as hay or grain. Can be sown as late as July in this latitude; and on this account is valuable where other crops have been washed out and lost.

Fodder. This is common or mixed millet, such as is grown everywhere for hay or fodder purposes. It is not so valuable as the pure Golden for seed purposes, but for hay or feed there is very little difference.

Broom Corn

We are getting some very fine broom corn from a grower in Oklahoma. This man makes a specialty of pure, high-grade strains of broom corn, and I am sure you will be pleased with this seed. We have two varieties, the improved Evergreen, which is the standard variety, grown largely in Kansas and Oklahoma, and the Dwarf, which is earlier and better adapted to thin land. Ask for special prices on large lots.

Dwarf Essex Rape

An annual plant of the cabbage family, grows very quickly in any weather and makes a big, loose bunch of leaves, somewhat like cabbage leaves, but long and narrow, grows all summer without going to seed. When eaten off it sprouts up from near the ground. Hard freezing kills it. All kinds of stock eat it readily and thrive on it, but I consider it most valuable for hogs, especially young stock. Broadcast, 5 lbs. per acre on well-prepared land; early in the spring, and after it gets started it will keep a

dozen shoots to the acre all summer without other feed.

Buckwheat

This is very valuable for use on ground that cannot be seeded until late in the summer, as it can be sown as late as July 1, and still make a good crop.

Sudan Grass

I consider this the greatest new farm crop introduced in the last 25 years. I have been growing it now for several years and I am firmly convinced of its value. I have taken a full page for it further over. See the full page description, and see blue list for prices.

Short Orange Syrup Cane

A Special Sorghum Cane for Syrup Purposes

The cane that is grown for fodder will not do for syrup purposes, as it is generally more or less mixed. It has not had any special selection, and has been grown more with an eye to fodder than to good qualities for syrup making. There is a man up in eastern Iowa who makes the best sorghum syrup I ever tasted. Here is what he says:

"I have planted this for sorghum purposes for the last three years and find it far ahead of any other variety. It is a vigorous grower, good-sized stalks, not very tall and the beauty of it is I have never had it blown down while others all around it went down; and the best of it is, it is from ten days to two weeks, anyway that much ahead of any of the earliest around here, and that much time means something. It is very sweet and makes a large yield of syrup."

Now, this tells exactly what this variety is like. The seed will be saved with special care and will practically all grow. Five to seven pounds will plant an acre, and the grower claims that it will make 200 gallons of sorghum to the acre.

Early Rose Syrup Cane

This is another highly bred variety of cane for syrup-making. It is different from the Short Orange in being of the Amber type rather than the Orange. The seed is strictly pure, hand-threshed from selected heads.

Wisconsin Amber Syrup Cane

This is the strain of syrup cane we use mostly for our sorghum mills. It is a very early, very pure strain of Early Amber. The seed came originally from Wisconsin, and we have been growing and selecting it here. The seed we offer is of our own growing here at Shenandoah, carefully picked and dried, and should be practically perfect in purity and germination. The Amber type differs from the Orange in being earlier, more slender and taller in growth, and is the kind mostly grown in this state, and the only one to go north.

Nursery Department

Trees, Plants, Bulbs, Shrubbery, Vines, Etc.

This is not a new department with us by any means. I was really in the nursery business before I was in the seed business. The first catalog I issued a little 4 page circular, talked more about strawberry and raspberry plants than it did about seeds.

I have always run strong to plants and flowers and berries and such truck, and they have always had considerable space in the catalog, but more or less scattered around in the book. This year I am getting them all together here in the back of the book where you can find them easier and study them more intelligently.

We are organized to take care of this business in good shape now, have grown an extra good lot of stuff, built a new packing shed on purpose for the trees, fixed up a special place in the basement for the bulbs and put an experienced nurseryman in charge of it all, as I have so much to do I can't see to it all myself.

Fruit Trees We can give you the finest lot of healthy, vigorous young fruit trees you ever saw. All grown right here at Shenandoah, hardy and clean and true to name. And we don't charge you tree agent prices either. We believe in young trees with lots of root system, more root than top. That is the kind of tree that will live well and bear quickly. A 2-year tree or even a 1-year tree, if thrifty, vigorous and all the roots saved, will come into bearing quicker than a 3-year tree.

Strawberries and Other Small Fruit

We have been growing and selling hundreds of thousands of berry plants for years. We sold over a million of one kind of strawberries alone last year and nearly everyone of them lived, too. And we sold almost as many asparagus plants, and they all lived.

Some Special Collections of Fruits and Flowers

Lots of people who want to plant out Fruits and Flowers hesitate because they do not know what to plant, and are worried about making a selection. In order to encourage the planting of more Fruits and Flowers, and to accommodate these people, I have made up some special collections which, from my experience in growing them, I consider just right for the average planter. I have chosen varieties that are sure to be a success almost anywhere, well-tried, standard sorts.

\$1.50 Collection of Hardy Shrubs

I like best the old-fashioned ones like we used to see in grandmother's garden. I have made up here a list of 5 old favorites that will suit every one. You will find a long list farther over; but if you want just a few, and haven't much money to spend, here is the list you want:

1 Hardy White Rose; 1 Snowball; 1 Bridal Wreath; 1 Hardy Hydrangea; 1 Purple Lilac.

1 good-sized plant of each for \$1.50, postpaid, in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4. Outside zone 4 add 10 per cent per zone.

Large Family Apple Orchard, \$12 Delivered

This is for the man who wants a good sized family orchard—say about an acre. I have figured on fifty trees, and at 30x30 feet, which is about the right distance, 50 trees will plant an acre. I have chosen standard variety.

5 Summer Apples, as follows: 1 Red June, 2 Duchess, 2 Yellow Transparent.

5 Fall Apples, as follows: 1 Snow Apple, 2 Maiden Blush, 2 Wealthy.

40 Winter Apples as follows: 5 Gano, 5 Grimes Golden, 5 Stayman Winesap, 5 Rome Beauty, 5 Jonathan, 5 York Imperial, 5 Janet, 5 Winesap.

These 50 trees, sent prepaid, \$12.00 in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4, beyond zone 4 add 10 per cent per zone. Safe delivery guaranteed.

Flower Bulbs and Plants You know already what we are on flower bulbs and plants. Some say we are crazy about them, but anyway we have put in a lot on them and have the best there is to be had in the country. Look through the list and see if I am not right.

Ornamentals We can supply practically anything you want in the line of ornamentals. We grow oceans of that sort of stock and what we do not grow ourselves we can get from one or the other of the two big growers here, Lake and Welch. They are near neighbors of ours and good friends and anything they've got we can have.

The Time to Plant Unless otherwise specified, all kinds of plants, trees and shrubbery should be planted in the spring, March, April and May, and the earlier the better. Here with us April is the month. Further south it might be March, and in the extreme north in May. As a rule we do not ship anything in this department before March 1st, nor later than May 15th, except that special fall planting items are shipped in October.

Order Early It is important that you get your order in early. Plants and trees of all kinds do much better planted very early. The chances are always against success with late planting. Besides, the early orders are more likely to get the pick of the stock and do not run into shortages and other troubles as late orders are likely to do. We always run short on some items before the spring season is over, but the early orders are always sure of getting exactly what is wanted. Send in your order and we will book it and save the stock for you and ship it whenever you say.

Home Orchard Collection

This collection is meant for the man who has only a limited amount of ground for an orchard and wants a general assortment of tree fruit.

21 Fruit Trees for \$6.75; Delivered.

Ten Apple Trees, 3 summer, 3 fall, and 4 winter, as follows: 1 Red June, 1 Duchess, 1 Yellow Transparent, 1 Maiden Blush, 1 Wealthy, 1 Snow, 1 Gano, 1 Grimes Golden, 1 Jonathan, 1 Delicious.

4 Cheery Trees, 2 early, 1 second early and one late, as follows: 2 Early Richmond, 1 Montmorency, 1 English Morello.

3 Plum Trees, 1 Forest Garden, 1 Stoddard, 1 Surprise.

2 Pear Trees, 1 Kieffer, 1 Bartlett.

2 Peach Trees, 1 Elberta, 1 Champion.

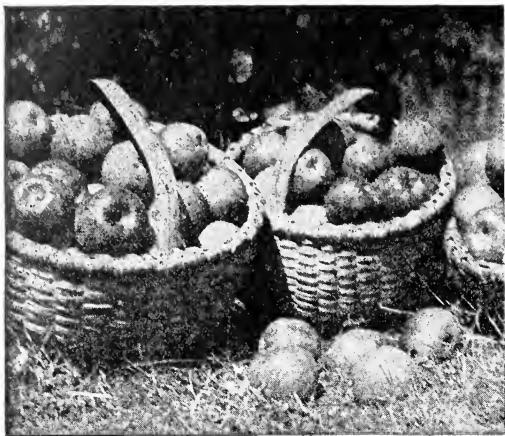
These 21 trees, prepaid, \$6.75, in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4. Outside zone 4 add 10 per cent per zone. Safe delivery guaranteed.

\$7.00 Small Fruit Collection

The most satisfactory fruit of any to plant is the small fruit. It is easy to start, comes into bearing the second year, and continues bearing for years. I have put in a lot of study on getting up a collection that will fit the average planters' needs; and by comparing it with letters and orders from hundreds of customers, I believe I have it about right. Here it is. Collections are made up in advance and can not be changed from the list given.

175 Plants of Small Fruit, \$7.00—Postage Paid Here 12 Grapes—8 black, 2 red, 2 white. 6 Gooseberries. 6 Blackberries. 3 Dewberries. 25 Asparagus. 6 Rhubarb. 100 Strawberry—Senator. 12 Raspberries—8 black and four red or purple.

This collection of 175 plants, all guaranteed good, thrifty plants of best varieties, carefully labeled, will be sent you by prepaid parcel post, for \$7 in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4. Out of zone 4, add 10 per cent per zone. Safe delivery guaranteed. Can be planted between rows of the \$6.75 orchard collection.



Don't they make you hungry for apples? You can grow just such apples yourself and eat them fresh from the tree.

Apples

For family use no fruit is more indispensable or as healthy as the apple. No one who has a place to plant should hesitate to plant an orchard, or at least a few trees for family use.

Plant a few summer and a few fall, but mostly winter varieties. In this way you may have apples the year round, for our hardiest winter sorts will keep until May or June and the earlier varieties ripen early in July. All you need is proper soil conditions and a determination to give your trees proper attention at the right time and you are sure of success.

In the following list you will find what we consider the best for general planting, both for commercial or family use, including as it does the best leading summer and fall varieties and also almost all the leading commercial sorts in winter varieties.

Early Apples

Early Harvest. Medium size, golden yellow. Fine flavor; productive. Ripens in July.

Red Astrachan—Fruit is above the medium in quality. Flesh is white, crisp and very juicy and good. Fine for canning or sauce.

Red June. Early bearer, hardy. Fruit red, medium size. High flavor. In most sections ripens a little later than Early Harvest.

Yellow Transplant. Flesh white, juicy and fine-grained. Very fragrant when fully ripe. Fine for eating or table. Ripens in August.

Crab Apples

Florence. Color red, prolific bearer. Excellent for jelly and valuable for early market.

General Grant. Fruit dark red. Flesh white, moderate fine-grained, mild sub-acid flavor. Late; ripens last of September.

Martha. Large, yellow splashed with red. Tart, excellent for jelly. Splendid bearer.

Red Siberian. Small, used for jelly and pickles. Showy red; vigorous and hardy. Ripens August to September.

Yellow Siberian. Identical with Red Siberian except golden yellow instead of red.

Whitney. (Whitney's No. 20.) Tree very rapid, hardy. Medium size. Yellow, striped with red. Flesh yellow, very juicy and fine-grained, flavor rich, almost sweet.

Winter Apples

✓ **Ben Davis, Black Ben Davis and Gano** are all related, and in habit of tree and shape, and size of fruit, very similar. Fruit is large and handsome. **Ben Davis** is brightly striped with red. **Gano** is more brilliant in color and a little firmer in flesh. **Black Ben Davis** is very dark red, almost black where exposed to sun.

✓ **Delicious.** This apple is the most talked of and commands today the highest price in the market of any apple in this country. Flesh fine grained, crisp and juicy. Flavor sweet, slightly touched with acid. In keeping qualities equal to the best. The best eating apple in the list.

✓ **Grimes Golden.** An old standard. A good early and annual bearer. Flesh, yellow crisp with spicy sub-acid flavor. Fine for preserving with quinces.

Ingram and **Janet** are very much alike. **Ingram.** Red, flesh yellow. Very juicy and a good keeper. **Janet.** Enormous bearer. Fruit medium. In color about like the Ingram, a late keeper, very pleasant flavor, crisp and juicy.

Jonathan. A red apple and one of the best on the market for winter. Tender and juicy.

Winesap. Old standby, well known everywhere. Dark red, fine grained, rich and crisp.

✓ **York Imperial.** Medium to large in size, color white shaded with crimson. Flesh, yellow, juicy, sub-acid. An excellent shipper and commands good prices.

Rome Beauty. Large, roundish, almost covered with bright red on pale yellow ground. Tender, juicy, but of splendid quality.

✓ **Northwestern Greening.** Another old-timer. Very hardy, safe anywhere.

✓ **Stayman's Winesap.** Dark rich red, flesh firm and crisp. Exceedingly juicy and tender.

✓ **White Winter Pearmain.** One of the best and most productive yellow winter apples. Color light yellowish green with brownish red cheek.

Fall Apples

✓ **Famusee** (Or Snow Apples). Well-known variety, medium size. Color red and flesh snowy white, of high flavor and best quality.

✓ **Maiden Blush.** A large apple, with a beautiful blush on side. A pleasant, sub-acid flavor and a valuable apple.

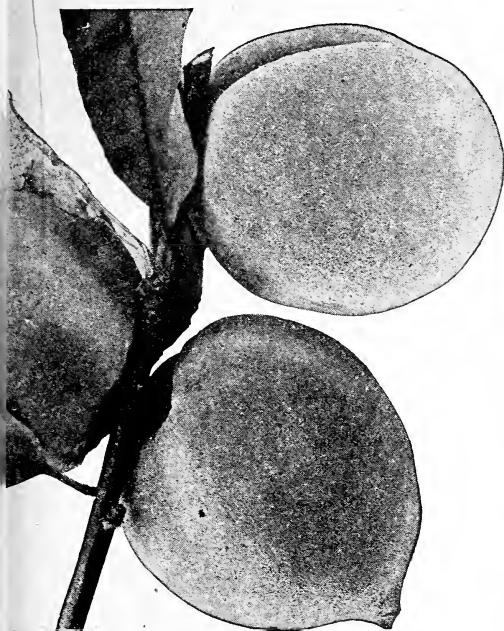
✓ **Peerless.** Fruit above the average in size and well-colored.

✓ **Price's Sweet.** Fruit large, yellowish green, somewhat splashed and with dull red. Flesh yellow, moderately juicy and very sweet.

✓ **Wealthy.** Another old timer, hard to beat as a fall variety. Red, crisp and tender.

See Next Page for Prices

Peaches



Elberta

Everybody delights in the flavor of a fine, juicy peach. It takes but a short time for them to come into bearing. The following described varieties have been selected from an extended list and furnish a succession of fruit covering almost four months, commencing about July 10 in most sections.

Alexander. An early cling peach of medium size. Greenish white, almost covered with deep red. Rather thin skin and very juicy.

Triumph. (A yellow Freestone). Blooms very late, but ripens very early, and a heavy bearer. Fruit of fair size.

Greensboro. (A semi-cling). Skin yellow with splashes of bright red. Highly colored in the sun. Flesh white; splendid quality.

Carman. (Freestone). Resembles Elberta. Skin tough but flesh tender. Very juicy and of fine flavor.

Mountain Rose. Very attractive because of its white and red coloring. The flesh is white and juicy. The best peach of its season. An old standby; ripens early in August.

Champion. (Freestone). Large, juicy and sweet. Yellowish white. Some red on sunny side. Flesh white with red next to pit.

Crawford's Early. (Freestone). Best early market. Fruit very large. Color yellow, juicy and fine flavor. Very productive.

Lemon Cling. Lemon shaped. Light yellow with red cheek. Flesh firm and rich, rather sub-acid flavor.

Chinese Cling. A large, creamy white peach. A well known and very popular variety

Crosby. (Freestone). The tree is one of our hardiest. Fruit bright orange in color, somewhat splashed with red. Flesh yellow, somewhat ed at pit. A fine canner and very popular as a market peach.

Elberta. The great market peach of the southwest and favorably known over the whole country. Very large, yellow with red cheek.

Salway. (Freestone). One of our latest ripening varieties. Large, somewhat irregular in shape. Flesh yellow and firm. A late market variety.

Heath Cling. Fruit very large, creamy white with delicate red blush. Flesh white, slightly red at pit. Juicy and sweet. A valuable peach for canning.

Nectarines. This fruit may be described as a thin-skinned peach with a plum pit. We do not recommend them to our customers, for we believe there are much better fruits of the same season.

Peach Tree Prices

(All Varieties)

(Prices for 1 yr. trees. Add 10c per tree for 2 yr.)

For 1 to 5 trees, each 35c

(Either all alike or assorted)

For 6 or more trees, each 32c

(Either all alike or assorted)

For 30 or more trees in straight tens, each 30c

(These prices apply to all varieties listed)

These Prices Are Prepaid

These prices are for strong one-year budded trees, on two-year roots, and include prepaid delivery either by parcel post or express, anywhere in zones 1, 2, 3 or 4. Add 10 per cent for each additional zone for prepay out of zone 4. *Parcel Post*—If sent by parcel post these trees will have to be cut back some, as they are too tall for length limit. Older trees at 10c per tree extra, by freight or express.

Prices of Apple Trees

All Varieties

(Prices for 1 yr. trees. Add 10c per tree for 2 yr.)

I have decided to make a flat price on all the different varieties of apple trees. Some are harder to grow than others and the demand makes some worth more than others, but it averages up about so so. Here are the prices. Crab apples same price as other apples.

1 to 5 trees, either all alike or assorted, ea 40c
6 or more trees, either all alike or assorted, each 37c

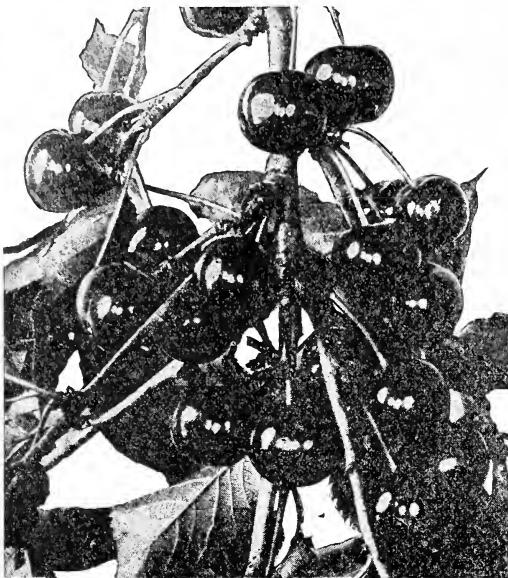
30 or more trees, either all alike or assorted, in tens 35c

These Prices Are Prepaid

These prices are for strong 1-year trees with 2-year roots, and include prepaid delivery either by parcel post or express, anywhere in zones 1, 2, 3, or 4. For points outside of zone 4 add 10 per cent for each additional zone for prepay. Safe delivery guaranteed.

Older Trees. If you want older trees, we can supply 2-year stock at 10c per tree extra by freight or express. We make no charge for packing. In case you want the older trees, be sure to mention it clearly in ordering and do not mix sizes in the order. That is, make the order all 1-year or 2-year so there will be no confusion.

Cherries



Large Montmorency Cherry

Cherries thrive on almost any well-drained soil, but will not succeed on heavy ground with wet subsoil. The trees should be lowheaded and with the exception of the formation for the head, little or no pruning is necessary. Our trees are all budded on imported Mahaleb cherry stocks, which make a strong healthy tree, and does not sprout from the root, which is a nuisance when common Morello stocks are used. The varieties we list are among the best for general planting, either for family use or market.

Varieties

Early Richmond. This is an old reliable and very productive variety. Medium sized, bright red and very juicy. Very hardy, will stand the most severe weather. Ripens in June.

Large Montmorency. Large and finer and ripens about ten days later than Early Richmond. One of the finest flavored cherries of its class. Thin skin and very meaty. Fruit large and round, dark red, becoming nearly black when fully ripe.

English Morello. A large variety. Tree somewhat dwarfish and slow grower, but very hardy and productive. Fruit large, very dark red, almost black, an enormous yielder. Season July and August.

Dyehouse. Very similar to Early Richmond. In some localities ripens a little earlier and largely planted for early market.

Gov. Wood. A big, sweet cherry.

Wragg. Similar to English Morello, but said to be hardier in tree.

Bing. Very large, dark brown, almost black. Flesh sweet and very solid. Season July.

Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry. Perfectly hardy everywhere, fruit a rich red, changing to black when very ripe. Fine flavor, meaty.

Plums

Plums should be planted about 10 feet apart and bear much better if 5 or 6 varieties are planted together, mixing them up well in the rows.

The native varieties are perfectly hardy everywhere and will stand the severest cold without injury. European varieties are all hardy and will succeed as far north as Minnesota and South Dakota. Japanese sorts are more tender,

Native or American Plums

DeSoto. Fruit medium size, oval. Orange, overlaid with crimson and with numerous small dots. Flesh firm and juicy.

Forest Garden. Fruit large, nearly round. Purplish red when fully ripe and covered with yellow spots. Of good quality.

Surprise. This is considered to be the finest in quality and the hardest of the type. Fruit, large; color, very dark red; nearly round and with many small, yellow dots.

Wyant. Large size, color, red; almost purple when fully ripe.

Stoddard. Large size. Purple and red, very mild flavor. Fine for canning.

European Plums

Lombard. Dark violet red, juicy and pleasant. A great bearer and peculiarly adapted to light soils.

Black Prune. A valuable plum, good for desert or for drying. Large purplish blue, firm, sweet, pleasant.

Shropshire Dawson. The very largest of the Dawson variety.

Japanese Plums

Abundance. Of medium size, amber color with markings of red and distinct bloom; very juicy and sweet.

Burbank. Very large, nearly round. Orange yellow dotted and marbled with red.

Compass Cherry Plum. Absolutely hardy everywhere. They resemble both cherry and plum.

Prices: Cherry and Plum Trees

(All Varieties)

(Prices for 1 yr. trees. Add 10c per tree for 2 yr.)

1 to 5 trees, alike or assorted, each-----60c

6 or more trees, alike or assorted, each---55c

30 or more trees, alike or assorted in tens, 50c

These Prices Are Prepaid

These prices are for strong 1-year budded trees on 2-year roots and include prepaid delivery by parcel post or express, anywhere in zones 1, 2, 3, or 4. Add 10 per cent for prepay for each additional zone beyond zone 4. If sent by parcel post, trees must be cut back so as to be within the length limit when packed.

Older trees. We can supply 2-year trees at 10c per tree extra. They would probably have to go by express or freight.

Pears Apricots and Quinces

Russian Apricots

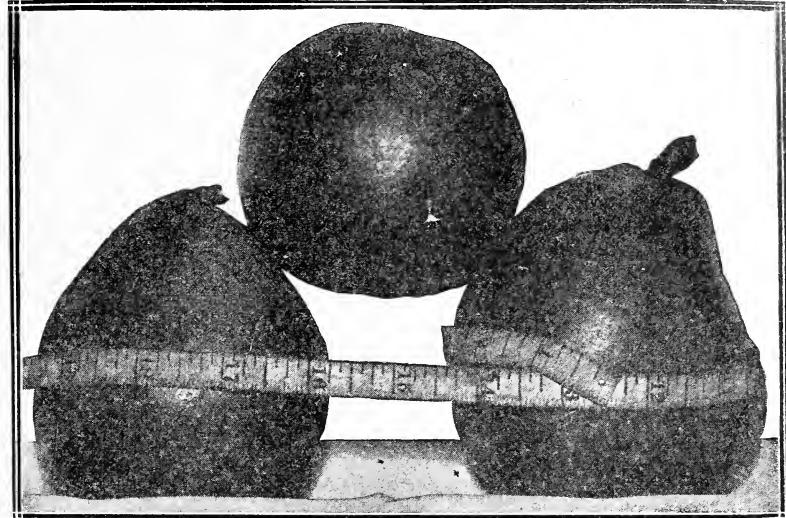
This fruit is a close relative of the plum and peach. Ripening, as it does, between the cherries and peaches, the apricots is a most welcome fruit. Is harder than peach and requires about the same soil conditions and treatment.

Alexander.

Fruit medium to small, of light, orange yellow, flecked with red. Flesh tender, juicy and very good quality.

Superb.

This is a new variety from Kansas and excels all others.



Some Fine Samples of Pears and Quince. The quince is the round one on top. Of course, pears don't always grow as large as that, but they do sometimes. Wouldn't you like to set your teeth into one of these in the picture? You can grow just such pears in your home garden.

Pears

The melting, juicy texture, flavor and delicate aroma of the pear give it a rank above all other fruits, with the possible exception of grape. Summer pears should be gathered at least a week before they are fully ripe, and autumn varieties ten days or two weeks.

Bartlett is one of the most popular of pears. Large, melting rich flavor.

Keiffer. Color yellow with red cheek where exposed to sun. Flesh white, juicy and rich. Late keeper.

Seckle (Or Sugar Pear). Widely known and the standard of excellence in pears. Fruit small, rich, yellowish brown, very sweet and highest flavored pear known.

Dwarf Duchess. Dwarf pears are budded on Quince stock and do not grow very large. Plant much closer together than others which makes them suitable for garden or town lots. Plant deep enough to cover the union of the pear and quince three or four inches, and about one-half of the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. The variety most grown as a dwarf is the *Duchess De Angouleme*, or as it is called, *Dwarf Duchess*. It is the largest of our good pears and succeeds best grown as a dwarf. A good keeper.

Quince

Champion. Very large and handsome. Cooks as tender as an apple without hard spots. Color, greenish yellow.

Orange. An old standard variety. Fruit roundish, somewhat irregular in shape. Color, bright yellow. Very fine flavor and a good keeper.

About Fall Planting

I am not in favor of fall planting of fruit trees or shrubbery. It is all right for Peonies, Iris, Dutch Bulbs and some of the Lilies, but outside of that you had better wait for spring.

Most of this rage for fall planting is due to tree agents who are anxious to cash in without waiting for spring and so talk fall planting. What they really want is fall cash.

Except in the south, my advice is to wait till spring (except on the list named above), and then plant early in the spring.

We will not fill or ship fall orders for nursery stock of any kind, except Peonies, Iris, Dutch bulbs, or Lilies. We will simply back order them for spring and send as early in the spring as possible.

Prices of Pear, Quince and Apricot

(Prices for 1 yr. trees. Add 10c per tree for 2 yr.)

For 1 to 5 trees, each----- 60c
(Either all alike or assorted)

For 6 trees or more, each----- 55c
(Either all alike or assorted)

For 30 or more trees, in tens, each----- 50c
(All alike or assorted in tens)

These Prices Are Prepaid

These prices are for strong 1-year budded trees, on 2-year roots, and include prepaid delivery, either by parcel post or express, in zones 1, 2, 3 or 4. Add 10 per cent for prepay for each additional zone beyond zone 4. If by parcel post trees must be cut to length allowed. Larger trees, by express or freight.

Grapes

Everybody should have a few grape vines in the home garden. There is scarcely a yard so small either in the country or city that room for from one to a dozen or more grape vines cannot be found. They can be planted alongside the house or trained over fences, trellises or doorways and made ornamental as well as useful. They do well on any soil, except low, wet ground. To succeed best they should have a free exposure to sun and air. Have your ground mellow and plant about two inches deeper than they stood in the nursery. If planting along side fences, plant six feet apart. If in open ground, in rows 5 feet apart, and 6 feet in a row. Cut back well when planted out. Leave not more than three buds on vine the first year and then prune severely every year, cutting out the oldest wood and leaving strong new vines. We believe in the list we are offering is included all the best varieties grown in this country.

Probably the best known variety and the most extensively planted everywhere, is the *Concord*. It is a hardy vigorous grower, very productive, bunches large, berries juicy and sweet, not the earliest, but ripens over a longer period than most varieties.

Moore's Early is not a heavy grower, but bunches and berries are large and fine; early. *Worden*, in growth, is much like Concord. Fruit about the same in size and of excellent flavor.

Campbell's Early commences ripening soon after *Moore's Early*, berries very large. Keeps well and is a good shipper and good quality. *Champion* is a fairly good market grape, but poor quality. Very vigorous grower, bunches medium, compact. Fruit showy, and a heavy bearer, but too sour to eat well.

Among the white varieties *Moore's Diamond* and *Niagara* are about equal in growth of vine and hardiness and also in size of bunches of berries. *Moore's Diamond* is greenish white, juicy and tender. *Niagara*, yellowish white. Skin thin but tough, a good shipper and market berry.

Elvira is a smaller grape than either *Niagara* or *Moore's Diamond*, but bunches very compact and a great bearer. *Pocklington* is golden yellow when ripe. Fruit medium in size and very showy, sweet and juicy, fine flavor.

Of the red varieties *Agawam* and *Salem* are the largest berries and heaviest bunches. *Agawam* is an extra strong grower, fruit very dark red when fully ripe. Skin thick, pulp juicy and of a peculiar spicy flavor. A great bearer and splendid keeper, ripens ten days to two weeks later than *Concord*. *Salem* ripens late in September, coppery red, thin skin, sweet and tender, a good variety. *Delaware* is a fine table grape. Bunches small, berries rather small, light red and sweet. Earlier than either *Agawam* or *Salem*.

Catawba is a well-known old variety, bunches and berries large, red, turning to purple when fully ripe. Flesh somewhat pulpy, but sweet and juicy. One of the latest. Does not ripen well in the north, but very profitable variety for the south.

Prepaid Price List of Grapes

At these prices all grape vines will be delivered by parcel post or prepaid express all charges paid in zones 1, 2, 3, and 4. If you live outside of zone 4, add 10 per cent per zone for prepaid. (Six or more at dozen rate. 25 or more at 100 rate).

Black Grapes	Each	Doz.	100
Concord	12c	\$1.20	\$6.00
Campbell's Early	20	2.00	12.00
Early Champion	15	1.50	8.00
Moore's Early	15	1.50	8.00
Worden	15	1.50	8.00

White Grapes	Each	Doz.	100
Diamond	15	1.50	8.00
Elvira	15	1.50	8.00
Niagara	15	1.50	8.00
Pocklington	15	1.50	8.00

Red Grapes	Each	Doz.	100
Agawam	15	1.50	8.00
Delaware	15	1.50	10.00
Salem	15	1.50	8.00
Catawba	15	1.50	8.00

Gooseberries

(Gooseberries, currants and white pine seedlings cannot be shipped west of the Missouri River).

Gooseberries should be planted in rows 4 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the row, and keep well mulched with old hay or straw. Don't be sparing, put it on thick, 4 or 5 inches deep. If it is not convenient to mulch, the next best thing is good cultivation.

In the varieties we list, probably the best known are *Houghton* and *Downing*, both old varieties, tried and tested for years. *Houghton* is the strongest grower, a good annual bearer, fruit of fair size. *Downing* is a more compact grower, berries a pale green and very large, fine for dessert and canning. *Champion* is a strong grower, resembles *Houghton*. Berries large, brownish red, and a good market variety. *Josselyn* (or *Red Jacket*) is very compact, similar to *Downing* in looks, both in bush and fruit. *Industry* is about the only English gooseberry planted in this country.

(See next page for prices)

Currants

Currants require about the same soil and cultivation as gooseberries to succeed well. Tops should be well cut back in planting out, leaving only two or three sprouts to grow the first season.

Black Naples is the only black currant we handle and about the only variety planted to any extent in this country.

In red currants we list three and you cannot go wrong on any of them. *Cherry* is large, very deep red, rather acid but fine for jelly. *Fay's Prolific* is not so red, bunches very large, is very productive. *North Star* is the strongest grower of all the red varieties, berries large and heavy clustered. *White Grape* is the best of all white varieties. Bush strong and a vigorous grower. Clusters long and handsome.

(See next page for prices)

Blackberries

Blackberries require the same treatment as raspberries. They do well on almost any soil and bear good crops of fruit. We list four of the very best varieties covering the season of ripening. *Early Harvest* is the earliest, a very compact, dwarfish grower and can be planted closer than other varieties. Fruit rather small and very sweet. Not recommended for extreme north. *Erie* is early, hardier than Early Harvest and much larger fruit. Black and firm, is a splendid bearer. *Eldorado* is very hardy everywhere, fruit large and borne in clusters, quality unsurpassed. *Snyder*, a favorite everywhere, often growing 7 to 8 feet if allowed to run up. Very productive, berries of medium size and very sweet. Season of ripening longer than any other variety. Probably hardiest of any.

Dewberries

Lucretia Dewberry is a variety of blackberry that trails on the ground. Perfectly hardy and very productive, ripens early, very large, is often one and a half inches long, by one inch in diameter, rather soft, sweet and with no hard core. Does well on any soil.

Strawberry Raspberry

The fruit is borne on the new growth and so is hardy in any climate. Berries are bright scarlet, larger than strawberries, but of similar shape, rather partakes of the character of raspberries in that the seeds are covered by flesh as in the latter. Good for jelly and has a flavor peculiar to itself. Bush is low, growing 12 to 8 inches high. Quite a curiosity.

Dwarf Juneberry

In habit of growth similar to currant bushes, extremely hardy fruit, a mild sub-acid. Red, hanging to purple when ripe, is a handsome growing shrub and very ornamental.

Logan Berry

This is getting to be a very popular fruit. It does best on the Pacific Coast, especially in Oregon, but also can be grown on the gulf coast, and probably anywhere that the temperature does not go much below zero. It makes a bush like black raspberry, but much larger and ranker. The canes will often grow 15 feet long in a single season. The yield is enormous, where the climate is favorable, and the berries are delicious, very large, deep red, and very juicy.

Raspberries

Raspberries are the most delicious and popular of our small fruits, except possibly strawberries. They are always in demand in season and bring good prices everywhere. They will do well in most any soil.

Have the ground thoroughly prepared and plant in rows 5 feet apart and 3 feet apart in the row. Keep well cultivated and free from weeds and they will produce large crops and will well repay for all trouble. As soon as they are done

bearing cut out the old wood so as to give strength and vigor to the new canes which are to produce your next year's crop of berries.

Varieties of Raspberries

Cumberland is the largest berry of all the black caps, a strong grower, heavy bearer, and excellent quality. *Gregg* is one of the oldest and likely the best known of all the blackcaps and still retains its popularity wherever known. Good size, fine quality.

Kansas is earlier than either Cumberland or Gregg, is a great table berry, moderately juicy and good flavor. Stand drouths well and is an all-around good berry to plant.

Cardinal and *Columbian* are both purple, but of somewhat different nature in growth. *Cardinal* is extremely hardy. Is very firm for a purple variety. *Columbian* is very hardy. Berries large, fine quality and enormously productive.

Loudon is among the largest of red varieties and a fine, showy berry of good quality. *Cuthbert* is one of the old standbys, well-known almost everywhere, sweet and rich, very hardy and one of the best late sorts.

St. Regis, or *Everbearing Red*, is a splendid novelty, brilliant, crimson, good size, early to ripen and continues to produce until late in October. Said to be hardy as any raspberry.

Himalaya Berry

This berry has been heavily advertised, but I do not think much of it. It is too tender to live and bear in this climate, but in a favorable climate makes an enormous growth and lots of berries, somewhat like blackberries, but of only fair quality.

Price List of Fruits

All delivered postpaid or by prepaid express at these prices, in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4. If outside zone 4, add 10 per cent for each additional zone if wanted prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed.

Gooseberries

6 or more at dozen rate, 25 or more at 100 rate

Each Doz. 100

All varieties ----- 20c \$2.00 \$14.00

(Gooseberries and Currants cannot be shipped west of the Missouri river.)

Currants

All varieties ----- 20c \$2.00 \$14.00

Raspberries

All varieties ----- 10c 1.00 6.00

Blackberries

All varieties ----- 10c 1.00 6.00

Dewberries

Lucretia ----- 10c 1.00 6.00

Miscellaneous Small Fruit

Strawberry-Raspberry ----- 15c \$1.25

Juneberry, Dwarf ----- 20 2.00

Himalaya Berry ----- 15 1.25

Logan Berry ----- 25 2.50

Why Not Have an Asparagus Bed?

Most of you have an idea that there is some great mystery about the growing of asparagus and that you have no chance of success with it. Nothing to it. It really grows like a weed. Just give it room and decent cultivation, and you can't help but succeed. It's mighty good eating in the spring of the year too. Nothing better.

The best way to get a start is from the plants. We have literally millions of them. Best size is strong 1 year. Some people though prefer 2 year. Take your choice. We have both. 50 per cent extra for 2 year.

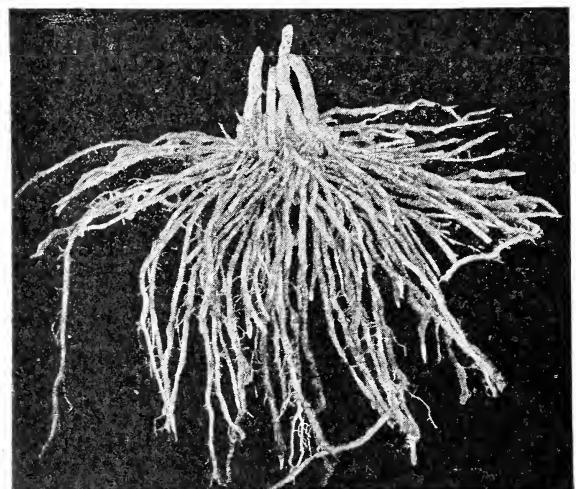
Set the plants early. It's all bosh, this talk about trenching and all that. Just get the roots in the ground right side up and covered about 3 or 4 inches deep. That's all. Keep them well hoed all the first summer. Then in the fall mulch heavily and keep mulched heavy enough to keep the weeds down all the time from that on. Put plants 10 inches apart in the rows. Rows any convenient width apart. No crop the first year, but a fair crop the next year and plenty from then on for 20 years to come. Cut every day or every other day from early spring till peas come. Great money maker. Can't freeze out or dry out or drown out or hail out. Sure income. Regular pension. Sells readily at most places at 8c to 15c a pound.

Field culture 12,000 plants per acre. Home garden, with rows 2 feet apart. 100 plants for bed 10 feet by 20 feet.

Postpaid Price List of Asparagus Plants

These prices include delivery prepaid by either parcels post or express in zones 1, 2, 3, and 4. Beyond zone 4 add 10 per cent per zone prepay. Prices are for strong 1 year. If 2 year plants are wanted, add 50 per cent to prices.

	Doz.	25	100	200	300	500	1000
Columbian Mammoth	—25c	35c	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$2.50	\$3.50	\$6.00
Bonviolettes Giant	—25	35	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.50	6.00
Conovers Colossal	—25	35	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.50	6.00
Palmetto	—25	35	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.50	6.00



Asparagus Plant. (See prices above)

Rhubarb or Pieplant

We have the best variety of rhubarb that I have ever seen. It is the strain that is sometimes sold for wine plant. The stalks are very large, quite red in color, very tender and mild in flavor. It is early, hardy and just right in every way. We have no special name for it, but it is somewhat similar to the variety sometimes sold by nurserymen as Victoria, but in my opinion better. It was brought to this country by some of the early settlers and is well known in this neighborhood. The plants can be set either fall or spring and live very easily. They can be shipped safely by mail or express to any part of the country. See prices below.

Each Doz.	100
Rhubarb, 1 year (3 for 25c)	—10c \$1.00 \$5.00
Rhubarb, 2 year (2 for 25c)	—15c 1.25 8.00

Sage

We have a fine crop of Sage plants, (large 1 year) of our own growing. Prices are postpaid in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4. Add 10 per cent for each zone beyond zone 4.

Prices: 15c each, 2 for 25c. \$1.25 doz. \$8.00 per 100.

Horse Radish

Maliner Kren or *Improved Bavarian*. This is an improved variety of horse radish from Bavaria, which is being rapidly adopted all over the United States as the standard variety. It can be grown from either cuttings or crowns. The crowns are the top portion of the large roots and will make a big hill the first year.

Each Doz.	100
Horse Radish Cuttings	—20c \$1.00
" " Crowns (3 for 25c)	10c 75c 4.00
Large lots horse radish cuttings	same prices as asparagus plants.

Dasheens Trinidad or Edible

This is a plant newly introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a field and garden crop in the South.

Prices of Dasheen Bulbs

Each Doz.	100
Small Tubers	—7c .75 \$4.00
Large Tubers	—10 1.00 8.00
Mammoth Tubers	—15 1.50 12.00

All prices on this page include delivery prepaid by parcels post or express in zones 1, 2, 3, 4. If outside of zone 4, add 10 per cent for each additional zone.

See vegetable seed department for prices on seed of Rhubarb and Asparagus.

Plant Plenty

The vegetable plants on this page are all good things to have in any garden. They will grow anywhere, and grow into good eating quick. They are priced low. They will make you money, or make a world of good eating if you don't care to sell.



Hardy Boston Ivy (Ampelopsis Engelmanii) on the Episcopal Church, Shenandoah, Note how it clings to the wall.

Ornamental Vines

Everyone likes vines on a house. They give shade to a window, protection to a porch and beauty to a pillar. Some of the varieties will limb and stick tight to a brick wall.

I have chosen a list of vines that can be depended on anywhere and will grow for anyone. All of the ones named on this page are perfectly hardy and easy to grow.

Most vines do best planted in the spring—the earlier the better. I do not advise fall planting for them. If planted in a row along a wall or fence they should usually be planted about 3 feet apart. On a building it is usually best to plant one or two at each window or pillar to be covered.

Boston Ivy (Ampelopsis Veitchii). This is the best known of all the ivies. It is very common in the eastern states and does best here. It clings very tightly to any kind of a wall and does not need any support of any kind. The foliage is very dense and will completely cover the surface it climbs on. We have it on the seed house wall, as you may have noticed in some of the pictures. It is hardy, but here in the west suffers from dry weather, both in summer and in open winters, so that it kills back some, but in the eastern states it is practically the only one used.

Madeira Vine. (Mexican Vine). A beautiful annual vine growing from a bulb or tuber like a potato. The bulbs increase and keep over. Has thick waxy leaves and fragrant white flowers. Grows 10 to 15 ft. high. 7c each, 4 for 5c, 70c per doz.

Trumpet Flower (Bigonia Radicans). A hardy native vine, an extra strong grower and always looks well. Has glossy green leaves and large trumpet-shaped flowers. Blooms prac-

tically all summer and fall. Very useful for covering unsightly fences, stone piles, etc. Will climb anywhere if it can find anything to cling to.

Bitter Sweet (Celastrus scandens). A well known hardy native vine. Yellow flowers in June, followed by orange-colored pods, which split open showing red berries.

Matromony Vine. An old-fashioned hardy shrub vine, grows anywhere and covered with a profusion of scarlet berries. Good to cover walls or steep banks.

Perennial Sweet Peas. These look like the regular sweet peas, but are hardy and will live for years, getting better all the time. When well established will grow 10 to 12 feet high. Colors from white to red.

Hardy Boston Ivy (Ampelopsis Engelmanii). This is a variety most used here in the west. It has a leaf more like the American Ivy, but will cling to a wall as the true Boston Ivy. It has the advantage of being absolutely hardy to both drought and cold and never kills back in the least. In all the country west of the Mississippi I strongly advise it as the one to use.

American Ivy (Virginia Creeper or Woodbine). This is a native American vine and is hardy all over the country. It is a beautiful vine and the fastest grower of any, and requires some support.

Wistaria. Beautiful climbing vines, with great drooping clusters of purple or white flowers. Hardy anywhere. We have the American Purple and the Chinese White.

Honeysuckle. These are well known and loved by everyone. They are all hardy and easy to grow. They are great climbers and will grow anywhere. They range from white to yellow and red in color of bloom. The best one to my notion is the Halliana, or Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. It is practically everblooming, very fragrant and a great climber. The vines are all large 2-year field-grown stock.

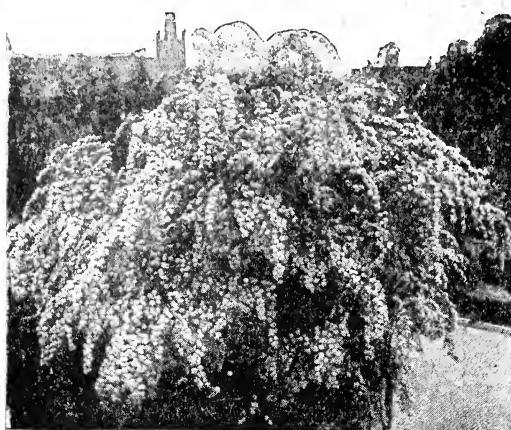
Clematis Paniculata (Japanese Clematis). Hardy, thrifty and quick growing. Has great masses of fragrant, white flowers about the size of apple blooms, in July, August and September. Climbs readily where there is any support or trellis.

Clematis Jackmanii (Large Purple Clematis). It is harder to grow than the Clematis Paniculata and does not make so tall a vine, but is well worth growing on account of the great beauty of its flowers. Our plants are extra fine and sure to live with proper care.

Prices of Vines

40c each, 2 for 75c, 4 for \$1.40, \$4.00 per doz., except Clematis Jackmanii and White Wistaria which cost just double these prices. These prices are postpaid in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4. Add 10 per cent per zone beyond.

Hardy Ornamental Shrubs



Spirea Van Houttii. The Best of All Spireas

Flowering Almond. An old time favorite flowering shrub. Blooms very early, branches entirely covered with the showy double flowers. Colors white, pink or red.

Althea (Rose of Sharon). Very handsome, hardy and free blooming in late summer and fall. The flowers look like roses. White, red or variegated.

Barberry, Thunbergii. A very pretty dwarf barberry from Japan. Has glossy green foliage changing to a coppery red in the fall. Grows more compact than any of the others.

Calycanthius. The old-fashioned "Sweet-scented Shrub." Has velvety deep purple flowers.

Dogwood, Red Barked. Grows from 3 to 6 feet high and has large white blooms, but is especially valued for the bright red color of the twigs.

High Bush Cranberry. Similar to Snowballs but the bloom is more open and spreading. Blooms profusely in May, followed later by clusters of bright scarlet fruit something like cranberries.

Deutzia. A very showy Japanese shrub of dense upright growth, bearing a profusion of showy white or rose colored flowers. State color wanted.

Golden Elder. Foliage a bright golden yellow all season.

Forsythia (Golden Bell). Vigorous grower, drooping branches, with yellow flowers.

Purple Fringe. A very much admired small tree or shrub with a curious fringe of hair-like flowers that cover the whole surface of the plant in midsummer.

Bush Honeysuckle. A fine showy plant for either a single or for groups or hedges. Colors white, pink or red.

Flowering Quince (Japonica). A low growing bushy, thorny quince, literally covered in the early spring with glowing scarlet blooms.

Spirea Anthony Waterer. A new, crimson flowering spirea. Dwarfish and very com-

pact growing, 15 to 18 inches in height and covered nearly the whole growing season with deep crimson flowers. Perfectly hardy and fine for low clumps.

Lilac. Best of the old-fashioned flowers. Will grow anywhere and in almost any soil. Blooms freely even when small. We can supply either the white or the purple in both the common lilac and the Persian lilac.

Hardy Hydrangea (Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora). One of the best of all the hardy shrubs. Grows to a height of 5 or 6 feet and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. Flowers are white, changing to pink and are borne in great pyramidal clusters, often a foot in length. Commences flowering in July and continues till November. Fine for cemetery planting.

Spirea Van Houttii. The grandest of all the spireas; a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season. When in flower is a complete fountain of white bloom, attaining a height of 5 to 6 feet.

Wiegela. This beautiful shrub grows from 6 to 8 feet tall and blooms in June and July. The flowers are produced in such profusion as to almost hide the foliage. The following three are the best varieties:

Wiegela Candida. Flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June and continues to bloom at intervals through the summer.

Wiegela Eva Rathke. A new variety. A strong grower and of graceful drooping habit. Flowers a dark beautiful crimson.

Wiegela Rosea. The tallest growing. Foliage of a very dark green, flowers bright rose.

Flowering Currant. A beautiful plant of easy culture. Much admired for their wealth of bright yellow flowers and their prevailing spicy odor. Perfectly hardy and grows from 6 to 8 feet tall.

Snowball. A well known old favorite. Grows 8 to 10 feet high. Bears great clusters of snowy white globes of flowers in May. Hardy everywhere.

Spirea Billardii. A hardy upright shrub 4 to 5 feet in height. Flowers in dense panicles of rich pink. Blooms in July and August and frequently again in the fall.

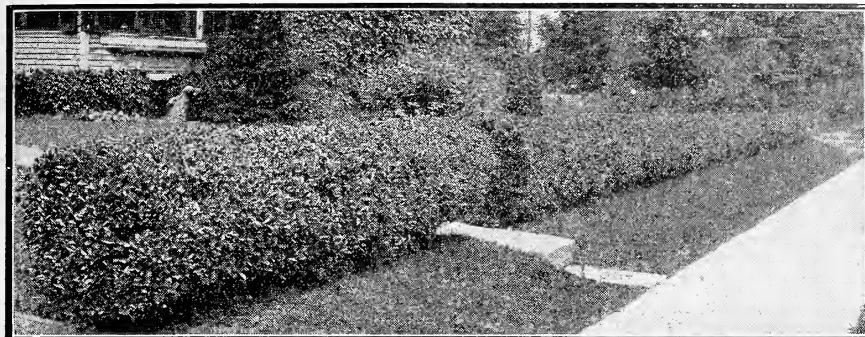
Syringa (Mock Orange). A hardy free flowering shrub with the most showy, fragrant flowers. Grows 8 to 10 feet in height, with spreading and often arching branches. Very fragrant.

Tamarix. A hardy shrub of strong growth with foliage light and feathery as asparagus. Very fine for single plants if kept trimmed, but lately has been much used for hedging. Will stand great extremes of heat and cold.

Postpaid Prices of Hardy Shrubs

All Varieties Listed Above

40c each, 2 for 75c, 4 for \$1.40, \$4.00 per dozen, either all alike or assorted to suit. These prices apply to all shrubs mentioned on this page.



California Privet. Probably the best known of all Ornamental Hedge Plants

Ornamental Hedge Plants

The green growing hedge or ornamental plants take the place of the disfiguring fence and make a beauty of a necessity.

Of course it depends largely on the treatment and trimming given the hedge, as most of them can be kept down low and trim by constant shearing, or can be allowed to grow tall and dense.

For all around hedge there is nothing more popular than the *Privet*. The *California Privet* is the best known and in most ways the best one, except that it is not quite so hardy in severe northern winters. It sometimes kills back, but when trimmed will come again. For anywhere south of Kansas City it is safe any winter.

For the more northern localities I advise the *Amoor River Privet* and the *Ibota*, especially for the former. It is absolutely hardy anywhere and equal to any in appearance.

The *Barberries* are absolutely hardy anywhere, are handsome summer and winter; and require very little shearing. They do not grow quite so thickly as the privets. Will thrive north or south on any kind of soil. Covered with little red berries which hang on all winter. The *Thunbergii* is rather coppery colored, and then here is a purple-leaved sort, but it rusts.

For tall, heavy hedges the *Bush Honeysuckle*, *Siberian Pea*, and *Japan Quince*, are all fine. They are perfectly hardy, grow quick and large, and can be kept sheared down if preferred.

For downright beauty there is nothing to equal a hedge of *Spirea Van Houttii* in full bloom along the side of a lawn or against the foundation of a house. For dry and windy location, there is nothing so good as the *Siberian Tamarix* or *Tamarix Amur*. It has beautiful eathery leaves and is very ornamental.

In planting a hedge, dig out a good sized trench and fill in with good dirt. Set the plants a trifle deeper than they grew before, and about a foot apart in the row. It is always best to cut them back severely, almost to the ground in fact, so they will throw up new branches all the same ge.

There are a number of other varieties of shrubs sometimes used for hedge, but the ones named above are the ones most commonly used. If there are others you would like to use, I will be glad to make you special price on whatever you need.

Prices of Hedge Plants Listed on This Page

(These prices are NOT prepaid nor postpaid)

	Per 100
Barberry, Thunbergii	\$12.00
Buckthorn	6.00
Polish Privet	9.00
Cydonia Japonica (Japan Quince)	9.00
Bush Honeysuckle	9.00
Osage Orange	1.00
California Privet	4.00
California Privet (Extra Large)	6.00
California Privet (Small)	3.00
Ibota Privet (Small)	6.00
Amoor River Privet (extra hardy)	9.00
Tamarix Amur	12.00
Spirea Van Houttii	10.00

These prices are based on fairly large lots, but 25 or over will be supplied at the 100 price. Less amounts are slightly higher price.

We do not prepay the charges at these prices. They are based on the plants going by express at your expense. We pack in good shape without extra charge, and guarantee delivery by express.

It is best to figure on setting the plants one foot apart in the row to make a good hedge, so order as many as you have feet of hedge to plant.

All plants are field grown, thrifty and healthy, and at least two years old. They are selected for uniform height so they will make a nice hedge.

There are various forms of hedge adapted from the prevailing design of certain well known abodes. For instance—the Long Island is trained to a sharp edge at the top and wide at the base. The Newport resembles a wall sloping to the top on both sides, with a flattened top surface. This is brought about by repeated clipings which make the leaves very small and a dense growth. A square form is made in a similar manner, all sides squared up, edges sharp, top flat.

Annual Evergreen for Quick Hedge

When you want a hedge in a hurry there is nothing to beat the Annual Evergreen, or as it is sometimes called, Mock Cypress. It grows easily from seed, and makes a good hedge in 8 to 10 weeks. Price of seed, oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

Growing Trees From Seedlings

The nicest, and easiest and cheapest way to get started with trees is to buy the 1-year seedlings. These are one year's growth from seed and are nice, straight, healthy little trees generally from a foot to a foot and a half, well rooted, easy to ship and sure to live. These seedling trees go very nicely by mail and can be sent to any part of the country with absolutely safety.

Postpaid Price List of Shade and Forest Trees

1-Year From Seed or Cuttings

At prices below these trees will be delivered prepaid by parcel post or express, anywhere in zones 1, 2, 3 or 4. Add 10 per cent per zone outside zone 4. 6 or more at the dozen rate. 50 or more at the 100 rate. Ask for prices per 1000.

	Each Doz.	100
Ash, 1-year -----	5c	30c \$1.00
Box Elder, 1-year -----	5	30 1.00
Catalpa, Speciosa, 1-year -----	5	30 1.00
Chestnut, American Sweet, 1-yr -----	10	60 4.00
Elm, American White, 1-year -----	5	30 1.00
Locust, Black, 1-year -----	5	30 1.00
Locust, Honey, 1-year -----	5	30 1.00
Maple, Soft, 1-year -----	5	30 1.00
Mulberry, Russian -----	5	30 1.00
Olive, Russian, 1-year -----	10	60 4.00
Poplar, Carolina, 1-year -----	10	60 4.00
Sycamore, 1-year -----	10	60 4.00
Walnut, Black, 1-year -----	10	60 4.00
Willow, Russian Golden, 1-yr -----	10	50 3.00

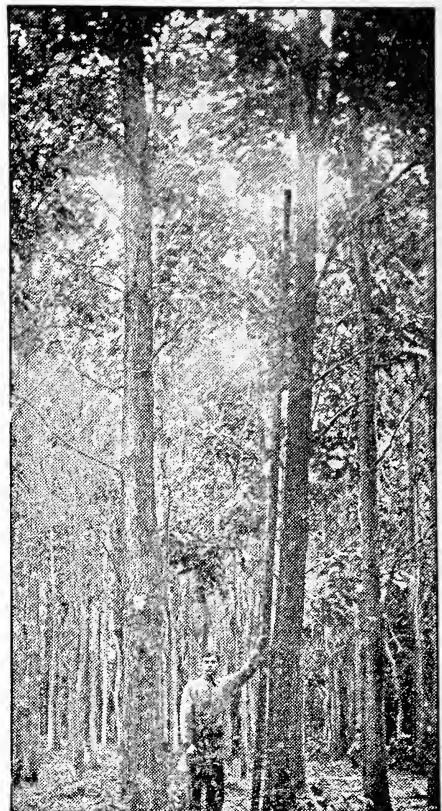
Prices on Shade Trees in Larger Sizes,

Mostly 2-Year

From Seed, Cutting or Graft

These prices are **not postpaid**, and the trees are mostly too large to go by mail anyway. They must go by express or freight at your expense. These trees will range from 3 ft. to 6 ft. high, according to variety. All are strong and thrifty and well rooted. Ask for special prices on larger lots, or larger sizes.

	6 or Each More
Ash White -----	15c 12c
Box Elder -----	15 12
Catalpa, Speciosa -----	15 12
Elm, American White -----	15 12
Hackberry -----	50 45
Locust, Black -----	25 20
Locust, Honey -----	35 30
Maple, Soft -----	25 20
Maple, Sugar or Hard -----	60 55
Horse Chestnut -----	75 65
Mountain Ash -----	40 45
Russian Olive -----	35 30
Poplar, Carolina -----	15 12
Sycamore -----	35 30
Willow, Russian Golden -----	15 12
Weeping, Cutleaved Birch -----	\$1.00 90
Weeping Willow -----	50 .35
Umbrella Catalpa -----	1.00
Umbrella Catalpa, extra large, 5 to 6 ft. -----	\$1.25



A commercial grove of Catalpa Speciosa planted ten years on an Iowa farm. About half the trees originally planted have been cut out for firewood and posts, paying all expenses to date. The trees that are left, about 400 per acre, would make over 2,000 good posts, worth 15c each; or 400 telephone poles, worth from 50c to \$1.50 each. What could you grow that would pay better. Price, seed \$2.00 per lb. postpaid or 25c per oz. An ounce should make 200 trees. Trees (one year from seed) \$1.00 per 100, postpaid in zones 1, 2, 3, or 4. Ask for prices on larger lots.

Special Offer on Catalpas

We have a specially fine block of 2-year Catalpa trees, grown in Shenandoah, that we are going to clean out at a bargain. They are 3 to 4 ft. trees, straight and thrifty and first-class in every way. Just the thing to plant for quick effect. In a few years they should make your trees like the picture above.

These trees are too large and heavy to send by parcel post, but they will go nicely by freight and we will guarantee safe arrival in good condition. We box or bale them without extra charge. You pay the freight, but it will not be high.

PRICE: \$5.00 per 100, 50 for \$3.00
30 for \$2.00, 10 for \$1.00.

Everblooming Roses

There is nothing much finer than roses. Everyone loves them and tries to grow them. And almost everyone can succeed, too. Get big two-year plants ready for immediate blooming. There are hundreds of varieties of them, but the ones I have listed here are the cream of the list. All postpaid in zone 2, 3, and 4. 10 per cent for each additional zone beyond.

We have discontinued the sale of the soft 1-year plants, and hereafter will sell only strong 2-year field grown dormant plants.

My Favorite Everbloomers

Hermosa.	Bright pink, double, fragrant	45c
Blumenschmidt.	Citron yellow	50c
3on Silene.	Bright, rich, crimson, large	45c
lme. Jos. Schwartz.	White tinged, yellow	50c
Bessie Brown.	White flushed with pink	50c
Gen. McArthur.	Glowing crimson, fragrant	50c
Gruss an Teplitz.	Rich crimson	50c
Kaiserin.	Best white, large	50c
Killarney. (Irish Beauty)	60c	60c
lme. Jules Grolez.	Rose shading to pink	50c
Meteor.	Rich velvety crimson	50c

Climbing American Beauy

A true climbing form of the celebrated American Beauty Rose. Has the same blooms and same beautiful deep rose color and fragrance. Every bloom perfect. Grows to a height of 15 feet, producing hundreds of blooms at one time. Can be grown practically anywhere without protection. 2-years, 70c.

Everblooming Baby Ramblers

These dainty little Baby Rambler roses have won the love of everyone. They are sure to grow and bloom, start blooming young and keep it so steadily that everyone is pleased.

These are not climbers, but little bush roses from 1 to 2 feet high. They will live out for years, or will do well in the house. They bloom in great clusters like the well known Crimson Rambler, but on a little bush and they bloom steadily all summer.

2-yr.
ed Baby Rambler. Clusters of flowers... 60c
ink Baby Rambler. Beautiful bright pink... 60c
hite Baby Rambler. Creamy white... 60c

Special Offer F3: All three of these Everblooming Baby Ramblers in 2-year size for 1.35, postpaid.

Memorial or Trailing Roses

These are a distinct type of roses, known botanically, as the *Wichurianas*. They are strong flowers, but trail instead of climbing. Will creep and cover the ground like ivy. Beautiful silvery dark green foliage. Especially valuable for cemetery planting or for covering banks or rockeries. Can be had in either white or pink. year, 45c.

Hardy Roses

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

This is a valuable class, as the varieties mentioned below are all perfectly hardy and produce large flowers like the General Jacqueminot. They produce quantities of roses in June, and some bloom again quite freely in the fall. No rose garden is complete without some Hybrid Perpetuals.

My Favorite 12 Hybrid Perpetuals

American Beauty.	Color deep pink	60c
Anna de Diesbach.	Flowers extra large,	50c
Baron de Bonstettin.	Large flowers,	50c
Captain Hayward.	Bright crimson	50c
Clio.	Flesh color, shaded with rosy pink	60c
General Jacqueminot.	Brilliant crimson	50c
Hugh Dickson.	Crimson shaded scarlet	50c
Magna Charta.	Bright rosy pink	50c
Marshall P. Wilder.	Dark deep red	55c
Paul Neyron.	The clear pink rose	50c
Ulrich Brunner.	Brilliant cherry red	55c

SPECIAL OFFER F5: The above 12 perfectly hardy roses, in 2-year size, the 12 for \$5.00.

Old-Fashioned Hardy Garden Rose

I advise 2-year plants only in these. These are the old-time favorites of our grandmothers' days. Hardy, fragrant and sure to bloom every year without care or protection. Will thrive anywhere.

Mad. Plantier.	Pure white	45c
Harrison's Yellow.	Clear yellow	55c
Persian Yellow.	Double, deep yellow	55c
Soleil D'Or.	Coppery red and orange	60c
English Sweetbriar.	Pink flowers	50c

Moss Roses. Red, pink or white 50c

The Rambler Roses

Crimson Rambler.	Climbing roses	45c
Pink Rambler. (Dorothy Perkins)	Pink	45c
White Rambler.	White, like Dorothy Perkins	45c
Yellow Rambler.	Extra fine deep gold yellow	60c

SPECIAL OFFER F6: The full set of 4 Hardy Ramblers, red, white, pink and yellow, 2-years, \$1.80.

Old-Fashioned Hardy Climbing Roses 2-yr. American Pillar. Hardy climber, pink 60c

Baltimore Belle. Double blush white 45c

Gardenia. Opening cream color 45c

Prairie Queen. Large flower bright red 45c

Russell's Cottage. Dark red, double 45c

Seven Sisters. Large clusters of red roses 45c

Universal Favorite. Large double, rosy pink 45c

SPECIAL OFFER F7: All of these climbers for \$2.25 in 2-yr. size.

SPECIAL OFFER F8: Any 4 of these \$1.50 in 2-yr. size.

SPECIAL VARIETIES OF HARDY CLIMBERS

Philadelphia Rambler. Deep red 50c

Thousand Beauties. In white to pink 50c

Flower of Fairfield. Crimson Rambler 50c

Blue Rambler. Not a true blue but near it 45c

Excelsa. Like Crimson Rambler but hardier 50c

SPECIAL OFFER F9: All of these five special climbing roses for \$2.15 in 2-year size.

Hardy Perennial Flowers and Plants



Sweet William, An Old-Fashioned Favorite

All Hardy. All of the plants listed on this page are hardy Perennials. That is, they live permanently and indefinitely from one planting. They are all perfectly hardy in any part of the country, and all are easily grown. They should be planted very early in the spring. Some of them can be planted in the fall also, but most of them are to be planted in the spring. They cannot, as a rule, however, be planted very late in the spring, but must be planted as early as possible after the ground thaws sufficiently. In this latitude April is the best month.

Time of Shipment. As most of these are growing out of doors in the ground, we cannot fill orders for them in the winter, and we do not ship them until spring opens, so we can dig them from the open ground. Also we can not fill orders for them late in the spring, as the plants would be too far advanced to move with safety. The plants must be shipped to you while they

are dormant, and before they begin to grow. Therefore, get your orders in early. You can order any time during the winter and early spring, and we will send you the plants just as soon as we can dig them in the spring. Ordinarily we can not fill orders for any of these plants after May 10th, and really it is risky planting after May 1st. Get your order in in time to get them planted in April if possible.

About Prices. All prices on this page include prepayment of postage in zones 2, 3, or 4. Add 10 per cent for zone beyond. Remember this when ordering or comparing prices. Unless otherwise specified, plants listed at 20c will be sold at 2 for 35c or \$2.00 per dozen. Those listed at 25c each will be sold at 2 for 45c or \$2.50 per dozen. In the 2 year old grade, those listed at 35c each will be 2 for 65c, or \$3.50 per dozen, and those listed at 40c each will be 2 for 75c or \$4.00 per dozen.

Names of Flowers and Plants	1 year	2 year		
	Each Doz.	Each Doz.		
Achillea, the Pearl	20c	\$2.00	35c	\$3.50
Bleeding Heart			35	3.50
Butterfly Bush	25	2.50	40	4.00
Canterbury Bells	20	2.00	35	3.50
Chrysanthemum, Hardy Pompon	20	2.00	35	3.50
Columbine, Double Mixed	25	2.50	40	4.00
Columbine, Single Mixed	25	2.50	40	4.00
Coreopsis Lanceolata	20	2.00	35	3.50
Daisy, Oxeye or Marguerite	20	2.00	35	3.50
Daisy, Shasta	20	2.00	35	3.50
Delphinium (Hardy Larkspur)		40	40	4.00
Digitalis (Foxglove)			40	4.00
Gaillardia	20	2.00	35	3.50
Gypsophila Paniculata	20	2.00	35	3.50
Hardy Phlox, Mixed	15	1.50	30	3.00
" " Pure White	20	2.00	35	3.50
" " Red	20	2.00	35	3.50
" " Pink	20	2.00	35	3.50
" " White, red eye	20	2.00	35	3.50
" " Pink, red eye	20	2.00	35	3.50
Hibiscus, Crimson Eye	20	2.00	35	3.50
Hollyhocks, Single	15	1.50	30	3.00
Hollyhocks, Double	20	2.00	35	3.50
Meehan's Marvel Mallow	25	2.50	40	4.00
Lily of the Valley	06	.60		
Oriental Poppy			35	3.50
Perennial Sweet Peas	20	2.00	35	3.50
Pinks, Diadem	20	2.00	35	3.50
Pinks, Grass	20	2.00	35	3.50
Pinks, Fireball	20	2.00		
Pinks, Snowball	20	2.00		
Sweet William, Double	20	2.00	35	3.50
Sweet William, Single	20	2.00	35	3.50

Canterbury Bells (Campanula). An old time favorite sometimes known as cup-and-saucer flower. Handsome blue or white, cup-shape flower, blooming in June and July. 2 to 3 feet high.

Columbine (Aquilegia). We have these handsome flowers in both double and single. The double are the regular cultivated European variety in all shades of blue, pink and yellow. The single hybrids of three native sorts, the tall yellow of California, the blue and white Rocky Mountain sort, and the scarlet and yellow of our Iowa timber. They are taller than the double and are very fine. The double grow about 1 to 2 feet high and the single 2 to 3 feet.

Coreopsis Lanceolata. Somewhat like a daisy but deep solid yellow in color with a dark brown center. Bloom all summer and fall. Fine for either cut flowers or ornament. 1 to 2 ft. high.

Shasta Daisies. The Shasta Daisy is the giant daisy of California introduced by Luther Burbank. They grow about 2 feet high with enormous white flowers sometimes 4 or 5 inches across with a small yellow center. They make large plants with literally hundreds of blooms to a plant. Our field of them was a wonderful sight when in bloom.

Ox-eye Daisy. This is the old fashioned Marguerite Daisy which is smaller than the Shasta Daisy but very free blooming and somewhat hardier than the Shasta Daisy.

Delphinium (Hardy Larkspur). This beautiful tall plant is something like the common annual larkspur, only it is perfectly hardy and grows from 3 to 5 feet high with large clusters of beautiful flowers, ranging from pure snowy white, through all the shades of blue to a dark purple.

Digitalis (Foxglove). An old-fashioned favorite bearing tall spikes of delicate white or pink bell-shaped flowers. Grows 2 to 3 feet high.

Gailardia (Blanket Flower). Sometimes known as pin-cushion plant. The flower is shaped somewhat like a daisy in a brilliant blending of red, yellow and brown. The center instead of being small like a daisy is about an inch across and is as round as a marble, giving it the name of pin-cushion plant. Grows 2 to 3 feet high.

Gypsophila Paniculata (Baby's Breath). A branching plant with a mass of dainty very small white flowers. Fine for trimming bouquets and desirable for growing where a mass of delicate misty bloom is wanted to fill a bare spot in your garden.

Hardy Phlox. This I consider one of the most desirable of hardy flowers. The flower heads often measure from 7 to 9 inches across. The flowers are as large as a silver quarter and in some cases as large as a half dollar. They comprise all shades from vermillion to white. They do best in a sunny location and rich soil, but are not particular and will do well anywhere, and will bloom nicely in partial shade. They can be set either in the fall or in the spring, but not late in the spring. Bloom from early summer until frost. Grows 2 to 3 feet high.

Hibiscus, Crimson Eye. A tall showy plant of the mallow family. Looks somewhat like a hollyhock, but lives for years. Has smooth shiny leaves. The bloom is very large, pure white with a crimson eye, often 6 or 7 inches across. Grows 3 to 6 feet high.

Hollyhocks. These are well known and need no description. No old-fashioned garden is complete without them. We can supply a splendid lot of them in either single or double, mostly in mixed colors. The single varieties have the largest blooms and are the healthiest and best growers. The best way to plant them is as a background, say along the fence or next to the wall of a house. Be careful not to get them in front of your other flowers as they grow so tall they would hide them. Grows 5 to 10 feet high.

Oriental Poppy (Perennial Poppy). These are the big flaming scarlet poppies that grow as big as a plate and make such a sensation when they bloom. The root is hardy and the plants bloom better and better the older they get. The plants can be transplanted in the spring, but it must be done very early before they start to grow. The fall is much the best time to plant

them. When planted in the spring they are a little hard to get to live but are well worth the trouble. We have a fine lot of plants now 2 years old. Grows 2 to 3 feet high.

Perennial Sweet Peas (*Lathyrus Latifolius*). Looks like the regular sweet pea, but lives for years and gets better the older it gets. Will stand any amount of drouth and stay green and blooming. They come in white, pink and red or mixtures of these colors. A single plant when well established will make a great mass of vines. Some times grow 5 to 8 feet high.

Bleeding Heart. Everyone knows this old favorite. It will grow well anywhere and is one of the few flowers that will grow and bloom well on the north side of the house where they get no sun whatever. 2 to 3 feet high.

Pinks. We have a number of varieties of hardy pinks, but the best are the four we list, the Diadem, the Fireball, Snowball and the old-fashioned Grass Pinks. The Diadem comes in all colors mixed and is remarkably bright in appearance. The Fireball is big, bright, almost like a carnation. The Snowball is the same thing only it is white. The Grass Pink is a favorite in old-fashioned gardens. It is small but intensely fragrant. Comes in all colors but mostly in shades of pink. Grow from 1 to 2 feet high.

Sweet Williams. Everyone knows these beautiful old-fashioned flowers. They are hardy everywhere and are sure to be satisfactory. They grow like pinks but make great heads of blooms instead of separate flowers. Grow 1 to 2 feet high.

Meehan's Marvel Mallow

Without exception the finest production in the hardy plant line in recent years is Meehan's Marvel Mallow. They make a bush-like growth from 5 to 6 feet high and 3 to 4 feet across. The flowers are of enormous size, frequently 8 to 10 inches in diameter and ranging in color from fiery crimson, through various shades of red, pink and white, and bloom continually from July until late fall. They are a distant relative to the hollyhocks and the flowers resemble the hollyhocks somewhat.

Everblooming Butterfly Bush

(Buddleia Variabilis Magnifica)

This is one of the most valuable and beautiful plants introduced for years. It was recently discovered in Western China, and thrives in all parts of the United States. It is a hardy perennial, blooming practically all summer and blooms the first summer from small plants, continuing even after frost. Its hardiness, ease of growth, beautiful color and piquant fragrance make it popular everywhere. It is fine as a specimen plant, as a hedge, or as a background, but should not be planted in sod or extreme shade. It gets its name from the fact that it is very attractive to butterflies and they come from everywhere to feast on its nectar.

Everbearing Strawberries

I suppose you think the Everbearing strawberries are a fake and a fraud and a few more unpleasant things. I don't blame you. I used to think so myself.

I had them growing in my garden for four years before I was convinced. I didn't even tell anyone that I had them. And I didn't give them a fair show. I had them crowded in an out-of-the-way corner among some other stuff and in poor ground, but they bore all summer in spite of it—bore fairly well. All you could expect from such treatment. But I was like the man they tell about who saw a giraffe for the first time. I was certain that "there hain't no such animal." Finally, though, I decided there was really something to them, so I replanted them in good ground, 2 feet apart each way, tended them well and gave them a decent show.

Well, I took it all back then. They yielded amazingly and kept it up all summer. Big, dark red, juicy berries of the finest flavor I ever tasted. Commenced bearing as soon as they were set out and never stopped. Bore on the new young plants as soon as they were rooted. Bore all fall till the ground froze. Spread and made plants and blossomed and bore fruit, in spite of the fact that everyone in the neighborhood tramped over them continually looking at them and picking berries.

Last spring we set several acres and had berries all summer. Picked and sold a lot as late as October. And we have the finest lot of plants you ever saw.

I know they are straight, too. The genuine, true, Everbearing. I've watched them right from the start and pretty near know every plant by its first name. No chance for mistakes, or fakes, or guess work. And I'm going to see to it that they are dug and packed right, and reach you in fine shape.

What They Are Like

They look just like any other strawberry—that is any extra good one. They are about the size of Warfield or Dunlap, maybe a little larger, very dark red, firm, and the sweetest, spiciest berry I ever tasted.

The plant is strong and vigorous, and yields enormously. I have seen as high as 100 berries and blooms on a single plant.

They bear at the regular season same as any strawberry, only heavier if anything. I never saw berries bear as full as mine did the second spring (13 months from the time they were set). This after they had already borne all the previous summer.

Then they keep on blooming and bearing all summer without a stop. Not so heavy as they did in June, but some berries all the time and an extra heavy setting in September and October.

They are the only strawberry that will give you any returns the first season you set them. With the ordinary varieties you wait a full year for fruit. With these you begin getting fruit within six weeks after they are set, and more and more as the season advances. You get enough fruit the first year to repay you for the work and cost. Then the next spring you have a nice bed ready to make you a big crop in May

or June. And after that berries again all summer. Sounds good, doesn't it? They'll do it too, if you give them good soil and good care

Care and Culture

You must remember, that you can't get something for nothing out of these plants any more than with anything else. They must have good soil, good care and plenty of moisture. It's hard work bearing berries out of season and making plants, too, and getting ready for a crop next spring. If they have to fight hard soil or thin soil, or weeds, or drought, they will simply give up and quit, and you can't blame them.

Give them the best soil you have, the kind that would grow a big crop of potatoes, or corn or cabbage, or onions. No harm to be a trifle heavy and moist. Set the plants early, the earlier the better. April is twice as good as May. Good distance for home garden is 2 feet each way. In the field $1\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Keep the ground stirred and loose all the time. Never let a crust form or a weed start. If it gets terribly dry, irrigate if you possibly can. I like the overhead sprinkling system, but the ditch system is all right. Any way so you get the water on and down to the roots. Stir the soil as soon as it begins to dry after you water so as to stop evaporation.

I don't believe in clipping the runners or blooms. Let them do as they please. Mulch with straw or straw manure or cornfodder when the ground freezes, and leave it on in the spring. It will help keep the ground moist. The Everbearing are perfectly hardy. No danger of winter killing.

Varieties

I prefer the variety known as "*Progressive*." There are lots of others and I have tried most of them. Have kept the *Progressive*. The description above refers to them.

It originated in Iowa and is a cross between one of the French everbearing sorts and Senator Dunlap, the best of all the regular American varieties. The *Progressive* has all the good points of the French parent, continuous bearing. It has come to stay and the sooner you get started with it the better.

There has been lots of disappointment in the past and will be for some time in the future, from unscrupulous dealers palming off an old plants they happen to have as "Everbearing." I really believe that two-thirds of what have been sold the past four years were fraudulent. I am in a position, however, to give you the real thing.

(See next page for prices)

Common Strawberries

We are not growing any of the common varieties of strawberries any more, as we really do not care for them ourselves any more, but I realize there are lots of people who want them yet, and there is still lots of call for them.

We have arranged with a first class grower to furnish us plants of the Senator (Dunlap) which we consider by far the best of the ordinary strawberries and we can furnish you what you want of them at the following prices:

Senator Strawberries, 50 for 75c, 100 for \$1.25, 200 for \$2.00, 500 for \$4.00, all postpaid in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4. Add 10 per cent per zone beyond zone 4.

Progressive Everbearing Strawberries

You can have strawberries all summer now. The new Everbearing variety are just as easy to grow as the common strawberries, yield the same way in June, and then keep on bearing all summer. They are the only strawberries that will give you fruit the first season. They need no special care. *Progressive* is the best variety.

They are big, red, juicy, spicy berries that melt in your mouth. We have the true Everbearing variety, healthy plants, grown on our own grounds, guaranteed true to name and to succeed with ordinary care.

The Everbearing Strawberries

Have Made Good

There can be no possible doubt any longer about the Everbearing strawberries. They have made good and then some. If you have been putting off planting them, waiting for them to show whether they are a good thing or a fake, you don't need to wait any longer. They have proved the past four seasons that they will bear all summer, every summer, from earlier than the others till the ground freezes in the fall. Ripe berries, green berries and blossoms all the time. And the best berries you ever tasted, big and red and sweet and juicy. Real strawberries.



Good Strawberries

"Dear Sir: I have been thinking of writing you ever since I received my Everbearing strawberries. I ordered 100. I received them on the 15th day of last April all in nice order. I set them out the same evening and never lost a plant. I will say I have a fine patch. I have had several big short cakes and several pies and several times for dessert and they are just loaded with big fine berries now in November. I am proud of them, then I have set plants from 'em as many as 100.

If a fellow don't like strawberries they had better let Henry Field's berries alone for they're the kind that bears. I will close with best wishes."—Mrs. C. H. Kirby, Sullivan, Ill.

Prices on

Everbearing Strawberry Plants

For next spring we are making new prices on the Everbearing strawberry plants, and they will be the best plants we ever had. Our own growing, from new beds on new ground, and guaranteed genuine Everbearing or I will replace them 2 to 1. Orders should be booked now for spring delivery.

The great thing about the *Everbearers* is that they start doing business right away instead of waiting till next year. They are the only fruit

you can plant that will bear the first season. Our patch, and in fact every patch we ever had, paid for itself in fruit the first summer it was set.

They make lots of runners and most of these little new runner plants start bearing as soon as they get rooted.

We dig plants from new beds only. We set them in the spring, generally about 1 ft. by 3 ft. and with our good land and good cultivation they will cover the ground solid by fall with new plants. Then in the spring we dig it all up clean, throw away the old mother plants, and sell or use the young, vigorous ones.

Prices on Strawberry Plants

Here are new prices for spring 1919:

25 plants	-----	\$.85
50 plants	-----	1.50
100 plants	-----	2.75
200 plants	-----	5.00
300 plants	-----	7.00
500 plants	-----	11.00

These prices are all postpaid by parcel post, safe delivery guaranteed. No lower prices on any amount. Plants are guaranteed to be genuine Everbearing or I will replace them 2 for 1.

Send your order now and we will send you the plants by parcel post at the proper time for planting.



A View of Part of Our Field of Iris

The Iris deserves to be better known and more extensively grown. I consider it one of the most beautiful of all hardy flowers. In the first place, it is absolutely hardy; it will grow and thrive and bloom in any soil and in any climate; it will stand any kind of winter, no matter how severe and will stand a dry summer that will kill anything else; it will increase and multiply and always looks well, whether in bloom or not.

The few and common varieties of the old-fashioned garden have been increased by flower lovers and scientific plant breeders to a host of rare beauties. I have in my private garden over fifty varieties of this beautiful flower, one of the finest collections in the world. Some of them are as follows:

Queen of Gypsies. The upper part of the flower is old gold, shaded with smoked pearl, while the outer petals or falls, as they are called, are dark maroon, veined with light yellow. This makes a very striking combination of colors.

Blue Siberian. This belongs to a different family of iris. All the others in this list belong to what is known as the German iris, but the

Siberian is different in appearance. It grows quite tall and slender with narrow, grassy foliage and the flowers are all of intense sky blue.

Princess Beatrice. (*Pallida Dalmatica*) The standards or upper petals are fine delicate lavender in color, while the falls are a much deeper shade of lavender. Flowers are very large, extra fine, a superb variety for cut flowers; very scarce and sold at about 50c per plant.

Silver King. A beautiful pearly or silvery white. It is large and tall like Black Prince, but a direct contrast to it in color. The entire flower, is all the same color, a beautiful silvery white throughout.

Eldorado. Bright golden yellow, with a slight veining of crimson on the outer petals. A very free bloomer and the most brilliant thing you ever saw. You can see it clear across the garden and it will be the envy of your neighbors.

Ruby Queen. Nearest to a genuine red of any of the iris. Best described as claret red. A very striking color and a very rare color in iris. If you want something different from what your neighbors have, get this red iris.

Prince of Wales. Deep violet blue, with deepest purple color in the lower petals. Very large, intense coloring, tall.

Jenny Lind. A beautiful combination of purplish red and pearl in delicate shades.

Orientalis. This is somewhat like the Siberian iris and in fact, belongs to that group, but in manner of growth it is more like the German iris. A very deep striking blue; the bluest thing you ever saw. A rare variety.

Queen of May. A delicate peach blossom pink. Increases slowly and we are sold out on it this year.

Black Prince. Large, strong grower. Rich dark purple.

Blue Siberian. This belongs to a different family of iris. It grows quite tall and slender, with grassy foliage.

White Siberian. Like the blue only in color being white.

Sans Souci. Yellow. Practically the same as Eldorado.

Velveteen. Purple and old gold. Striking combination.

Dwarf Pumila. Very early and very dwarf, only about six inches high. Solid purple color.

Dwarf White. Not quite pure white, but a light cream. Very early. Grows about 10 inches high.

Berlin. Violet blue throughout.

Celeste. Pale azure blue.

Frederick. Lavender and purple.

White Swan. Creamy white throughout. Beautiful.

Brittanicus. Blue and lavender.

Bismarck. Yellow and brown.

Candicanas. Soft, light blue.

Price any of these varieties, 15c each, 2 for 25c, 4 for 50c, 8 for \$1.00, \$1.50 per dozen, either alike or assorted. These will be good, strong plants, guaranteed to live, bloom and to prove true to name. Prices include delivery by parcel post postpaid.



Princess Beatrice. The largest and possibly most beautiful of Iris.

The Peony

First of all in the list of hardy flowers I would put the peony. It is hardy as an oak, lives for years, and gets better with age. It needs no protection, will grow in any good soil, and has absolutely no diseases or insect enemies. A millionaire could have nothing finer, and no flower will do as well for the common gardener. The plants can be set either in spring or fall, but if set in the spring should be set very early. They will often bloom the first year they are set, and always by the next year. In addition to my already large and fine collection of peonies I added the H. A. Terry collection, which was, in many ways, the finest in the world. Father Terry had spent over fifty years developing the peony and originated over 300 new varieties, many of them finer than anything heretofore known. After his death I purchased his entire collection and moved it to my grounds. His varieties are specially noted for bright, clear colors, extreme hardiness and certainty to bloom. The following list is simply a selection of a few good varieties from my collection of over 300 sorts.

There are plenty more in the complete list, just as good, but I do not have room to describe them all, so I have chosen these to describe more fully.

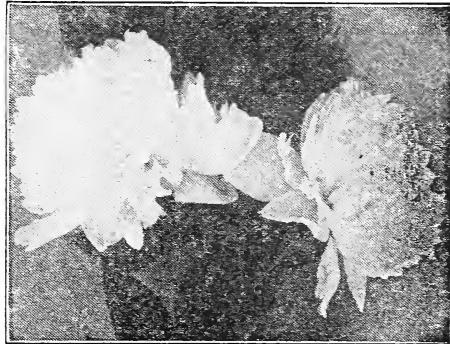
Prices given are for good, strong plants of from 3 to 5 new eyes, either large divisions from old clumps, or complete plants of one year's growth from small divisions or cuttings.

Pink Peonies

<i>Brightness</i> (Terry).	Pure deep pink, tall	\$.50
<i>Edulis Superba</i> .	Best early pink	\$.50
<i>Elegans</i> .	Outer leaves pink, center salmon color. Odd and beautiful	.35
<i>Gen. Canby</i> (Terry).	Outer petals deep rose, center light rose, tipped white	.35
<i>Jupiter</i> (Terry)	Crimson and bright rose	.35
<i>La Couquette</i> .	Bright rose with creamy center	.50
<i>L'Esperance</i> .	Soft, pale pink, slightly shaded with carmine. Very early, fragrant	.35
<i>Mazie Terry</i> (Terry)	Bright rose, tipped with white. Large flower, globular	1.00
<i>Marie Honickman</i> (Terry)	Tall, dark pink	.50
<i>Parmentierre</i> .	Light rose, free bloomer	.50
<i>Pauline</i> .	Bright rose, fading to blush pink	.50
<i>Princess Ellen</i> (Terry)	Bright rose, tipped white, very large, free bloomer, tall	1.00
<i>Reine Victoria</i> .	Bright rose, strong grower	.35
<i>Robert Burns</i> .	Outer petals purplish rose, inside light rose tipped white	.35
<i>Stella</i> (Terry)	Rose with crimson center	.50
<i>Terry's No. 4</i> (Terry).	Beautiful light rose, full globular flower, very large	1.00

Red Peonies

<i>Carnation</i> (Terry).	Bright crimson throughout, center finely fringed	.35
<i>Crimson Queen</i> (Terry).	Solid crimson, blooming in clusters, finely fringed	.50
<i>Ernest Hemming</i> (Terry).	Bright crimson throughout, broad petals, free bloomer	.50
<i>Eureka</i> (Terry).	Rosy crimson. A double decker, or two story flower	1.00
<i>elix Crousee</i> .	A big glorious red	1.00



White Peony

<i>Grace French</i> . (Terry).	Bright crimson	.50
<i>Grandiflora Rosea</i> .	Tall, deep crimson	.35
<i>Grover Cleveland</i> . (Terry).	Best of Terry's wonderful reds, large, globular	1.50
<i>Humeii Carnea</i> .	Large flower, bright rose	.35
<i>Lillie McGill</i> . (Terry).	Deep crimson, large	1.00
<i>Mars</i> (Terry).	Deep blood red, free bloomer	.35
<i>Pottsi</i> .	Dark crimson, semi-double	.35
<i>Rachel</i> . (Terry).	Terry's wonderful deep reds, glowing crimson, full double	1.00
<i>Rhoda</i> . (Terry)	Light crimson, free bloomer	1.00
<i>Rose Fragrans</i> .	Large, full double	.35
<i>May King</i> .	New, deep red, extra heavy	1.00

White Peonies

(Including some which are blush white, light pink, or cream colored when first opening, but fading to white later.)

<i>Emily Hoste</i> .	Pure white, edged crimson	.50
<i>Esther</i> (Terry).	Mr. Terry's finest, named after his wife. Outer petals light rose	1.00
<i>Festiva Maxima</i> .	Largest, best white grown	.60
<i>Floral Treasure</i> .	Blush pink, shading to almost white, very large often 7 in. across	.50
<i>Globosa</i> .	Very large, globe-shaped	.50
<i>Iris Pleas</i> .	Soft, light rose, tip white	.35
<i>Miss Henninger</i> (Terry).	Outer petals soft light rose, center light cream, tip white	1.00
<i>Mrs. Douglas</i> .	Pure white with a splash of crimson on center petals, finely fringed	.50
<i>Mrs. Rudd</i> (Terry).	Pure white or cream	.50
<i>Magnifica</i> .	Large bloom, creamy center	.35
<i>Queen Emma</i> (Terry).	Large double	1.00
<i>Terry's No. 6</i> (Terry).	Double, rose tinge	1.00
<i>Whittleyi</i> .	Pure white, sure bloomer	.35

Special Offer

Double White. Mixture of the best large double white varieties. 25c each, 5 for \$1.10.

Double Pink. Collection of pink sorts ranging from light shell pink almost to crimson. 25c each, 5 for \$1.10.

Double Red. Various shades of deep red. 25c each, 5 for \$1.10.

Mixed Double. All colors. Hardly two alike. 25c each, 3 for 70c, 6 for \$1.25, 12 for \$2.50.

Postpaid

These prices include delivery by parcels post all charges prepaid. Remember this when comparing prices.



May King. The Early Dark Red

The New Peony—May King

A new and distinct variety of peony entirely different in growth and appearance from other varieties. Very early, blood red and very free flowering. I made previous mention of this new peony in my catalog last year and after another year's experience with it I wish to repeat most emphatically all I said of it last year and make it even stronger.

The striking points of this peony are its extreme earliness and its deep, blood red color. It comes ten days to two weeks earlier than any other sort I have, and was in full bloom for me last summer on May 12th. I believe that in an early season it might bloom as early as May 1st. It is medium in size, perfect half globe in shape, and the deepest, dazzling blood red. The bush is rather dwarf and the foliage entirely different in appearance from other peonies.

Its history is peculiar. It was found growing near an abandoned house in Manti, the old deserted Mormon settlement near here, which was settled by Mormon refugees during the early fifties. On that account it is known locally here as the Mormon Peony. I have known of it since I was a small boy, but never managed to secure a start of it till a few years ago, and then it took time to work up a stock of it, but now I have enough so that I can offer a limited number of plants for sale.

Now it may be that others have this peony but I have never seen it listed in any of the catalogs, and it certainly was new to me, and everyone who has seen it here on the seed house grounds pronounced it entirely distinct and of

remarkable value to the peony lover. Its extreme earliness, its hardiness, its free blooming habit and its deep, blood red color, (which is especially rare in peonies) make it a combination hard to beat. Price \$1.00 each; \$10 per dozen.

I Grow My Own Peonies

I grow my own peonies right here on the seed house grounds, where I can see them every day. In the spring and summer I pretty near live with them and I know every variety and almost every plant by heart. I know absolutely that they are true to name, true to color, healthy and vigorous. You need fear no disappointment when you get peonies out of such a garden as mine. If you buy any peonies from me, or if you have bought any in the past and they are untrue to name or fail to live, I will at any time replace them free.

Peonies for Cut Flowers

Growing lots of peonies, as we do, we always have lots of the blooms to sell as cut flowers in season. Ordinarily we can supply them for \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid, in postal zones 2 and 3. Do not advise shipping farther than that.

Also in their season, (July, August and September), we usually have *Gladiolas*, *Dahlias* and *Tuberoses* in abundance and can supply you at very reasonable prices. Write for particulars if interested.

Terry Seedling Peonies

This is the same special offer I was talking about this time last year. I sold most of them but still have part of them left, and while they last will leave the same offer open. I don't think they will last all season, but will let you know promptly if you order after I am sold out.

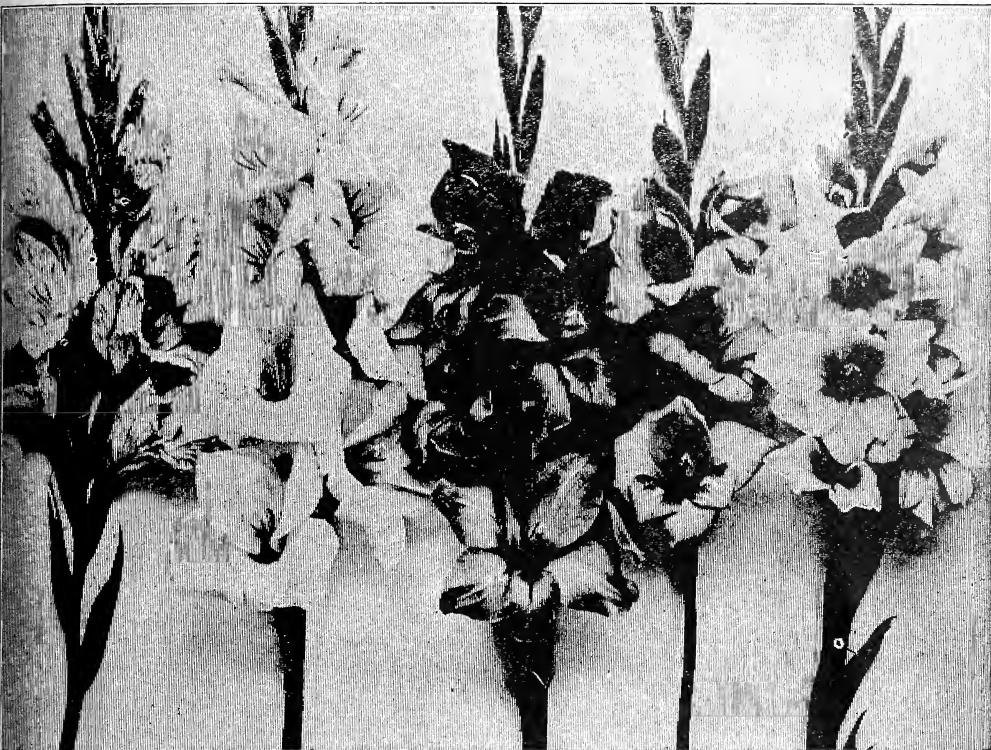
They are mixed seedlings grown by Father Terry shortly before his death. They are all colors, shapes and sizes, mostly very fine stuff, some just common. They run about half double and semi-double and the balance single. They have never been culled or skinned out, but are just the way I got them.

I am digging them clean, dividing them, and making them up in collections of 8, 25 and 60 each, and while they last will sell at prices named below.

Special Offer

Now, here is the special offer I am going to make to you. I will sell you 8 of these Terry seedlings for \$1.25 or 25 for \$3.50 or 60 for \$7.50, not postpaid.

You will note they are not postpaid at this special price. The peonies I sell at regular prices I can afford to pay postage, but not on these bargains prices. They can be sent either by express or parcel post. If wanted by parcel post add postage when ordering. I estimate they will weigh, packed for shipment, about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per plant.



Some Spikes of My Gladiola Collection

Gladiolas, Queen of Flowers

I believe if I were limited to just one flower or my own growing, I would choose the gladiola in preference to anything else. It has absolutely no insect enemies and no diseases. It is beautiful either growing or picked. It blooms for three months steady. And best of all, it will grow and bloom in any soil, any weather, and in any one. I have never known anyone to fail with it if they had good bulbs to start with. Another thing, it is a case where you can "have our cake and eat it, too," for besides the beautiful blooms the bulbs increase about three-fold, and your supply keeps on increasing from year to year. Most people when you speak of gladiolas, think of the old-fashioned red and yellow flower common a generation ago, and have no idea of the immense improvement that has taken place in them. Every color of the rainbow is now represented, and in form, and color and size no lily or canna can equal them. Some of mine are 6 inches across and the most wonderful and beautiful coloring imaginable. These bulbs are all of my own growing, guaranteed true to name; first quality and sound. All are large, blooming-size, bulbs.

We also have bulbets and little "planting stock" bulbs to sell and will be glad to quote you special prices on them by letter. The prices are quoted refer always to blooming size bulbs.

Culture. Gladiolas will succeed and bloom well under the same condition that would make a good crop of potatoes or cabbage. They like a rich, mellow soil, fairly moist. They cannot stand shade nor wet, soggy ground. They do best planted very early in the season, the earlier the better, and should be planted rather deep, say 4 or 5 inches. A good rule is to place them as deep as four times the diameter of the bulb, and, in fact, this is a good rule with almost any kind of bulbs. In the fall the bulbs should be dug before hard freezing weather and stored in the cellar, where they will be cool and dry and safe from freezing.

Field's Finest Mixed

40c per doz., 40 for \$1.00, \$2.25 per 100

Besides the named varieties, which I keep separate, I grow thousands of bulbs in mixture. Many people prefer them this way; they are of endless variety of form and color, hardly any two being alike. They range from dark red to yellow and pure white; every imaginable color. I have bought brag mixtures from everywhere and added to mine until I have a strain that is hard to beat. When they are in bloom I go through and pull out all that do not suit me and throw them away. It carries a large proportion of light and striped, and none at all of the old-fashioned red. The bulbs are all of the large size.

Gladiolas (Continued)

Light and Striped Mixture. This mixture runs almost entirely to light colors, such as white, yellow, pink and white striped, pink and yellow and it contains practically no red or dark colors. While the blooms are not quite so large as from the reds, or the spikes so heavy and massive, these light colors are preferred by a great many people. Price, 40c per doz., 40 for \$1.00, postpaid.

Silver Trophy or Gold Medal Collection. This is the celebrated Cowee collection which has created so much excitement the last few years. It contains practically every known color and runs largely to big blooms and tall, heavy spikes. Price, 50c per doz. 25 for \$1.00, postpaid.

Giant Red Mixture. This strain I secured from an Ohio grower who likes reds better than any other color. The stalks are of heavy, massive growth, often 4 to 5 feet high, with very large flowers of varying shades of red; especially fine for massing where red is wanted as the dominating color. Price 40c per doz., 35 for \$1.

Special Trial Grounds Mixture

We have for several years been growing a lot of little dabs of high priced novelties in Gladiolas, and specially fine seedlings under numbers, and so on, but it is too much trouble keeping the little lots separate so I am going to sell them as a mixture. They are fine and you'll like them. Price 60c per dozen straight.

Gladiola Bulblet Collection

Grow Your Own Bulbs

These are the little wee fellows, about as big as a pea, from which we grow the blooming-size bulbs to sell a year from now. Some few of them will bloom this year, but all will grow and make a bulb that will bloom next year. These are from our best mixture. Most growers refuse to sell these bulblets, but I have decided to offer a limited amount of them at 200 for 25c or \$1.00 per 1,000, sent postpaid. I will send out with each package full directions for growing them to blooming size.

The Fairlawn Hybrids

The most distinct and valuable new race of gladiolas brought out in the last ten years. If you are a lover of this beautiful flower I can assure you a rare treat in this collection. Honestly and truly it is far ahead of anything I have ever seen in this line.

Each Doz. 100

Red and Pink	15c	\$1.50	\$11.00
White	20c	2.00	15.00
Yellow	20c	2.00	15.00
Striped and variegated	20c	2.00	15.00
Mixed, all colors	10c	1.00	8.00

Gladiolas For Cut Flowers

Gladiolas make the finest cut flowers and are easily grown, ship well, keep a week after cut and are very popular. Can be had in any color.



A bouquet of our Gladiolas. Could anything be finer? You can grow ones like these from the 90c collection described below.

Special Bargain Collection of

Gladiola Bulbs

60 Blooming Size Bulbs, 90c Postpaid

We had the finest crop of gladiola bulbs this year we have ever grown and we are going to celebrate by offering the greatest bargain in them that has ever been offered, I believe—60 fine bulbs for 90c. Good bulbs too, not trash.

Most people prefer a mixture of colors, so 50 of the bulbs will be a mixture of all the best colors. Everything from white to dark red, with plenty of striped and spotted and variegated tints in between. A really first-class mixture, with good colors, big flowers and a long season of blooming.

Then I will put in 5 each of the two best named sorts, America and Mrs. Frances King. You have doubtless seen and admired them, but they have always been high priced till now and you had to admire them at a distance.

5 America, the great "peach pink" colored one, big and fine, used to sell at 50c each.

5 Mrs. Frances King. Best big red. Bright "cherry red," grows 4 to 5 ft. high, extra large.

50 Mixed hybrid seedlings, all colors all good.

60 bulbs in all, all blooming size, young bulbs, two to four inches in circumference, well packed in a box, with directions for growing, guaranteed to reach you safely and to bloom with ordinary care and soil. Sent postpaid for only 90c for the box of 60 bulbs.

Gladiolas (Continued)**Choice Named Gladiolas at 5c Each**

Any of the following, 5c each, 6 for 25c, 50c per doz. or 25 for \$1.00, either all alike or assorted to suit. Ask for special prices on lots of 100 or over.

America. This is the wonderful variety an eastern seedsman paid \$4,000 for. In color it is a soft pink, very light; spikes 2 to 3 feet long, with large spreading blooms. Will bring a higher price in cut flower market than any other.

Mrs. Frances King. In many ways the best in the list. A rank, thrifty, grower, very large flowers, often 5 inches across and a beautifully shaped long spike. Often almost two feet of flowers in bloom at once. Light scarlet, with deep markings.

Augusta. Very popular with the florists. Practically pure white with blue anthers.

Brenchleyencis. An old variety; and of the most brilliant reds. Whole spikes open at once.

Halley. Delicate salmon pink, very large and bright and very early. One of the best in the list. Fine for cut flowers.

Madam Lemoine. Probably the earliest variety grown. Large flowers, creamy white with scarlet throat.

Independence. A brilliant rose pink with richly marked throat and a long strong spike.

Rare and Choice Gladiolas

At 8c each or 85c per dozen

Any of the following 8c each, 4 for 30c, 85c per dozen, either alike or assorted to suit. All 16 for \$1.00.

4 Fine Whites

Glory of Holland. Pure white. The best and largest pure white in the list.

Snowbank. Practically pure white, a strong grower and good size. Shows faint pink marking on lower petals.

Willy Wigwam. Very large, blush white, with large carmine blotch on lower petals.

Meadowvale. Almost pure white with a touch of crimson in the throat and a trace of pink on the two lower petals. Very fine.

4 in the Yellow Class

Klondike. Beautiful cream color, with bright scarlet throat. Best one of its color.

Victory. Variegated, yellow and pink, tall.

Jean Dieulafay. Cream pink, with conspicuous crimson blotch.

Primulinus Hybrids. These are all yellow, but not all alike. They are cross pollinated hybrids of a new yellow species lately discovered. Very striking in form and color and a distinct addition to the list.

4 Beautiful Pinks

Pink Beauty. Earliest of all. Soft pink, with heavy dark maroon blotch in throat.

Wm. Falconer. Clear rosy pink, large.

Pink Augusta. Somewhat similar to the old standard cut flower variety, White Augusta, but a very pleasing shade of striped pink, a soft blending of two or three shades.

Taconic. Bright lively pink flecked and striped with various shades of the same color.

4 Odd Colors

Velvet King. Velvet dark intense red. Long spike. Fine every way.

Crackerjack. Very large, dark red, throat spotted with yellow and maroon. One of the Cowee group.

Electra. A new variety from Holland. Brilliant vermillion with white blotch in throat. Very large and fine.

One bulb each of 16 rare and choice sorts, all extra fine for \$1.00.

New and Striking Varieties

At 10c each, or 6 for 50c

One each, blue, yellow, pink, white, red and ruffled, each the very finest and best in its class. Price, 10c each, 6 for 50c, \$1.00 per dozen either all alike or assorted.

Baron Hulot (Blue Jay). The only strictly blue gladiola. Dark, rich velvety blue, which shades out in the house to a violet purple. Probably the rarest and most sought after color in the whole list.

Glory. The best of the new ruffled and frilled type. Delicate pink and yellow.

Ida Van. A good size Cardinal red with a few markings in the throat of a deeper shade of the same color. Much prettier when allowed to open in the house.

Niagara. The beautiful new cream colored or yellow sort that has been winning prizes everywhere. Large, wide open flowers on a long, straight spike. Has always before sold at 25c to 30c each.

Panama. A very fine flower somewhat like America, but of deeper pink color, being more a cherry pink or rose. Very large.

Peace. A grand white variety. Flowers are large, wide open, with a heavy, straight spike. Color glistening white, with faint lilac feathering on lower petals.

Principes. The reddest of all. Rich, crimson with broad white blotches on the lower petals. Probably the largest flower in the list. Opens wide and flat.

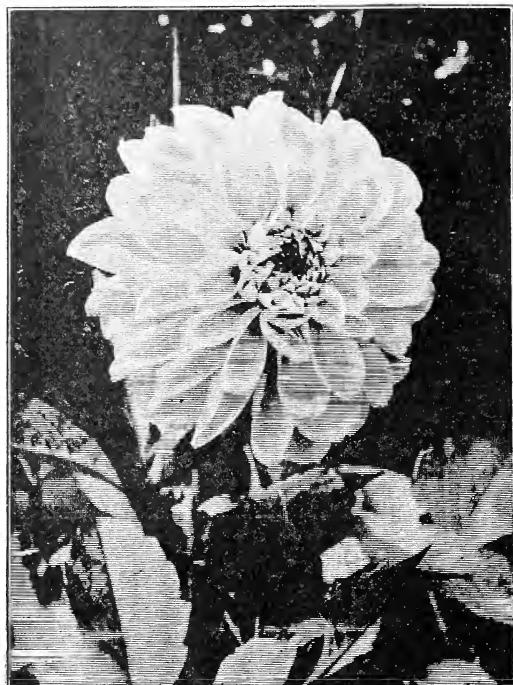
Schwaben. A magnificent amber yellow, blotched in the throat and shaded with lemon yellow. A very large bloom with six to eight open at one time. Plants vigorous and furnished with broad leaves.

Europe**The Only Pure White Gladiola**

This new variety from Holland is the only really pure white Gladiola I have ever found. There is not a trace of color in it but white. Glistening snowy white. A large flower, and a beautifully shaped spike opening nearly all the flowers at one time. I have counted as high as 12 flowers open at once in a solid mass. 25c each, 5 for \$1.00.

Shenandoah

A beautiful flower of largest size. A seedling of No. 50. (A cross of Agricola and America) crossed with Daisy Leland. Fully as large as any of the parents and with none of the defects of any of them. Color, bright pink, but showing the Agricola parentage in penciling of crimson. 25c each, 5 for \$1.00.



Dahlia, Show or Decorative—Big Showy Kind

Dahlia

The dahlia is the queen of fall flowers, as the rose is of early summer. They much resemble a rose in appearance and except for fragrance, they are the equal of roses in every way. They are as easily grown as potatoes, will grow in any kind of soil and give continuous bloom in the greatest profusion from late June until after frost. They cover a time of year when flowers are scarce, and are fine for bouquets or decorating of any kind. The colors range from pure white to the darkest red and show all the shades between. The roots can be taken up in the fall and stored like potatoes till spring, when a single hill can be divided into roots enough to make a big bed.

Special Collection Offer

12 Named Dahlias for \$1.00

12 choice named varieties of dahlias, each one marked with name and color, one or more good strong live tubers of each, well packed in a box, and mailed postpaid for \$1.00. Our choice of varieties, covering a wide range of color, and no two alike. Money back if not satisfied.

Mixed Dahlias

We have quite a lot of mixed dahlias, all colors and kinds, which we will sell cheap. They are mostly double. Cannot promise any special colors. They are good, sound bulbs, all good bloomers and a bargain at the price. 10c each, 3 for 25c, 7 for 50c, 15 for \$1.00, all postpaid.

Choicest Named Varieties

There is an endless list of named varieties of every color, shape and size; but about three-fourths of them are for the fancier or collector only, and are no account for common folks. What we want is a list of varieties that will bloom anywhere, for anyone, and good, distinct bright colors. I have tried hundreds of kinds and weeded them down to the list below. These all, did well and bloomed fine here at Shenandoah last summer. I will guarantee them to do well for you. You could shut your eyes and pick good ones out of this list, for they are all good. I have divided them into three general classes. The first class show, decorative and fancy, includes all the big, well-known type of dahlias. They range from the flat, wide-open type, to almost globe shaped. The Cactus dahlias are the new class shown in the picture on next page. The Pompom dahlias are the little early, hardy fellows.

Show, Fancy, Decorative Dahlias

15c sorts, 2 for 25c, 5 for 60c, \$1.25 per doz.

20c sorts, 2 for 35c, 3 for 50c, \$1.75 per doz.

Arabella. To my mind this is the most beautiful dahlia of the entire collection. The inner petals are a clear, creamy yellow, shading toward the outside to a pink, making a beautiful combination of cream and pink that is hard to describe. The flower is of large size, perfect form, double clear to the center and the most free bloomer I ever saw. Medium height, compact bush. Whatever else you get, you should have this one by all means, 20c.

Bon Ton. Rich garnet red or crimson. Very large, 15c.

Elsie Burgess. A good partner to Arabella. Similar in shape and appearance, but a different color. White tipped with delicate lavender. It always makes good, 15c.

Golden Beauty. (Clifford W. Burton). Best yellow variety grown. Very free bloomer, beginning in July and blooming till frost. Very thrifty bush about four feet high and always full of bloom. I consider it in many ways the most satisfactory variety grown. Flowers very large, very double and clear golden yellow, 20c.

Henry Patrick. A beautiful big, pure white. Very large. Splendid for cut flowers. Bush often five feet high or more, 20c.

Jack Rose. Brilliant crimson, the color of a Gen. Jack Rose, 20c.

Red Hussar. Intense glowing scarlet, a sure bloomer, and a stiff, sturdy bush that always stands up well, 15c.

Souvenir Gustave de Doazon. Bright scarlet. Immense flowers. A plant of it looks like a veritable "pillar of fire."

Sylvia. Flesh, pink, changing to white at center. A popular florist sort, 15c.

White Swan. Pure white. The most popular white for cut flowers. A free bloomer and a strong grower, which is not always the case with other whites, 20c.

Cactus Dahlias

15c sorts, 2 for 25c, 5 for 60c, \$1.25 per doz.
20c sorts, 2 for 35c, 3 for 50c, \$1.75 per doz.

Rhein Koenig. The best white cactus.
Pure snowy white, 5 to 6 inches across, 20c.

Else. Buttercup yellow shading to amber
and deep rose. Very fine, 20c.

J. H. Jackson. Crimson maroon. Free
blooming, 15c.

Standard Bearer. Rich, fiery red. Best
red cactus for cutting, 20c.

Yellow Prince. Rich canary yellow. Best
yellow cactus, 15c.

Pompom Dahlias

15c sorts, 2 for 25c, 5 for 60c, \$1.25 per doz.
20c sorts, 2 for 35c, 3 for 50c, \$1.75 per doz.

Alice Mourey. Pinkish white, tipped with
deep pink. Very beautiful, 15c.

Catherine. Pure yellow, very free bloom-
er, very early. Blooms steady all summer, 15c.

Rosalia. Yellow, edged with crimson.
Very striking, 15c.

Snowlad. Pure white. A free and sure
bloomer. Literally covered with bloom, 20c.

Indian Chief. Bright intense crimson, 15c.

All Live Roots

The dahlias we ship are divisions of field-
grown clumps, and are guaranteed to be sound
and alive and to sprout with any ordinary care.
Remember, the sprout on a dahlia root or tuber
comes right at the neck or stem end. You often
cannot see the bud or sprout at first, as it is
dormant, but it will appear with warmth and
moisture.

How to Save Dahlia Bulbs

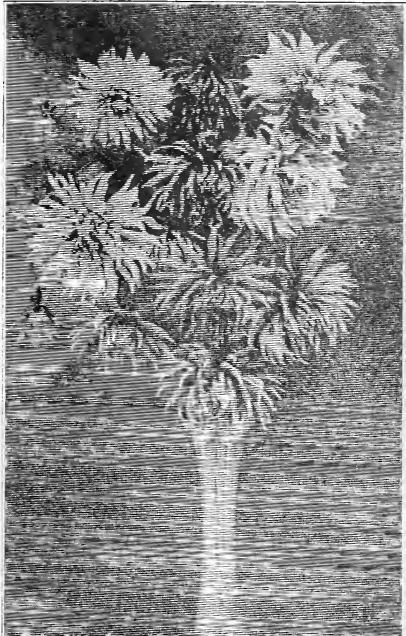
Dahlia bulbs, or roots, or tubers, or what-
ever is the correct name for them, should be
stored under the same conditions as Irish
potatoes. That is, they should be kept fairly
cool, and a little moisture will not hurt. We dig
them when frost has killed the top, and pile
them away in the cellar in boxes or barrels;
leaving them in the clumps and with part of
the dirt on them. If too warm they will sprout,
and if too dry, they will shrivel, so keep them
away from the furnace.

In the spring, divide carefully and plant
early, one bulb in a place. Remember the
sprouts do not come from the bulb itself, but
from the collar or neck, so in dividing be sure
and save this neck or you will have no sprouts.

Why Dahlias Don't Bloom

We have lots of inquiries as to why Dahlias
don't bloom. The most common reason is hot
dry weather. Dahlias are much like potatoes.
They hate dry hot weather. In the kind of sum-
mers we have here it is generally hard to get any
good blooms in July and August, but when the
cool days of September come they bloom fine.
Also they don't like crowding or poor soil. They
are strong feeders. Give each plant 3 feet each
way of good soil, if possible.

It is often a good plan to stake them to keep
them from blowing over when tall. Irrigating
will help, if you can do it without baking the soil.



These are the new type of Cactus Dahlias,
greatly admired for their graceful shape and
beautiful coloring. The petals are twisted and
waved like a fancy chrysanthemum.

Growing Dahlias from Seed

Few people realize that dahlias can be grown
so easily, and cheaply, and quickly from seed.

Of course you can't tell what you will get,
but that is part of the fun. It is like growing
seedling apples. You may get nothing but
scrubs, or you may get something better than
Jonathan or Delicious. You can't tell.

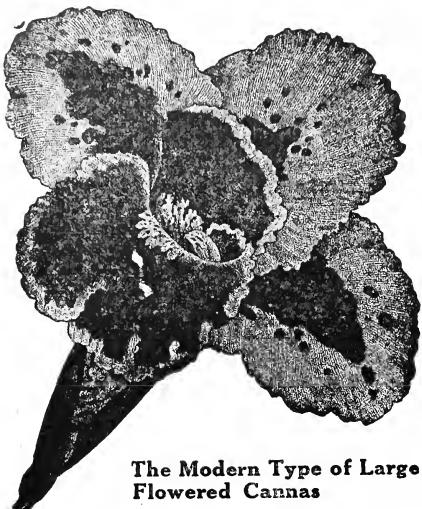
If you want to be sure of what you are get-
ting buy the bulbs by all means. But if you
are willing to take a chance, and willing to go to
some extra trouble, and will not stick up your
nose if part of them come single and rather com-
mon looking, then plant some seed.

The seed should be started early in the
spring like growing tomato or cabbage plants.
Of course you can plant the seed right in the
open if you want to, and they will, with good
care, bloom before fall, but if you handle them
like early tomatoes, they will come into bloom
much sooner.

The plants transplant as easily as tomatoes,
and should be set about the same distance apart
in the garden, as they make large bushes.

Don't plant them too close together. That
is one common reason for Dahlias not blooming
well. Give them plenty of room, good soil and a
fair amount of moisture.

You will get all colors and all shapes, some
not much account, and some fine, but all interest-
ing. You can save bulbs from the best ones
for next year. Price, finest mixed seed, pkt.
10c, 3 pkts. 25c.



The Modern Type of Large Flowered Cannas

Cannas

These are fine for decorative effect on the lawn. They are tropical looking and the rank green foliage and gay red and yellow flowers make a brilliant sight. Plant in rich, moist soil when the weather is warm and settled. Better yet, start roots in a flower pot in the house and have them ready to set out when the warm weather comes.

Dormant Bulbs or Growing Plants

We generally send out dormant bulbs of the cannas during the early part of the season, taking care to send out only good live bulbs with nice sprouts showing.

As the season advances we generally send started plants six to ten inches high. Provided they are alive and sound, I like the bulbs the best, but some people prefer plants and late in the season plants are all we can send. Either should live all right with ordinary good care and plenty of warmth, but they cannot stand cool weather.

Special Canna Beds

If you wish, I will make a selection of varieties for you for a complete canna bed and will choose varieties that will match up well in foliage bloom and height. Will guarantee to give you kinds that will please you.

Five Foot Bed. 13 plants as follows: 4 tall for center, 9 medium height for outside. Price \$1.

Seven Foot Bed. 19 plants as follows: 1 extra tall for center, 6 medium height for second circle, 12 short for outside. Price \$1.50.

Ten Foot Bed. 37 plants as follows: 1 extra tall for center, 6 medium height for second circle, 12 short for next circle, 18 still shorter for outer circle. Price \$2.75.

For planting around the outside of these canna beds the nicest thing to my notion is dasheens. They are like caladiums, but better and cheaper. Allow the same number as the outer row of canna. Price \$1 per doz. postpaid.

Choice Named Sorts

Any of these varieties, 10c each, 6 for 50c, or \$1.00 a dozen, postpaid, either all alike or assorted.

Allemania. 5 ft. Very large flower, scarlet with yellow border.

Austria. 4 ft. Very large flowers. Pure canary yellow. Green foliage.

Black Beauty. 7 ft. Small red bloom, rich bronze foliage. Makes excellent background for the yellow varieties, fine for center of bed. Best red-leaved variety.

Burbank. 5 ft. Flowers canary yellow with small crimson spots. Very large.

Charles Henderson. 3 to 4 ft. Bright crimson flowers. Green leaves.

J. D. Eisele. 4 ft. Green leaves and bright vermillion scarlet flowers.

Explorateur Campbell. 5 ft. Crimson bloom green foliage.

Florence Vaughn. 4 ft. Green leaves and bright yellow flowers with red dots.

King of the Bronzes. 7 ft. Bronze foliage, small orange flowers.

La Patrie. 4 ft. Green foliage, pink bloom.

Majestic. 7 ft. Extra large green leaves, veined and edged with purple, making a very beautiful foliage. Flowers small, bright glowing crimson.

Shenandoah. 3½ ft. Pink flowered.

Some Extra Fine Ones

Any of these varieties, 15c each, 2 for 25c, 5 for 60c, \$1.25 per doz., either all alike or assorted.

King Humbert. 4 ft. The finest canna grown, very broad-leaved foliage, of a rich, reddish bronze color. Flowers orange scarlet, large.

Indiana. 6 ft. Dark green foliage with glistening golden orange blooms. Six inches or more in diameter. Orchid flowering type.

Pennsylvania. 6 ft. Green foliage, deep orange scarlet flowers; large, often 7 in. across.

Wyoming. 6 ft. Similar to Indiana in bloom but with foliage a purplish cast; has the same large fine flowers.

Greenback. 7 ft. An enormous plant of foliage type. Broad rounded leaves resembling a banana plant. Does not bloom, but is a dandy for the tall plants for the center of a bed or a back border.

Choice Unnamed or Mixed Cannas

I have a very fine collection of cannas in about 20 named varieties, but we have odds and ends, small lots of a kind, stray plants that get mixed in with other varieties, and so on, and these we put all together in a mixture. They are all first-class named varieties, but I can not promise you any particular color or variety 6c each, 6 for 30c, 60c per dozen, postpaid.

To Save Canna Bulbs

When frost kills the canna leaves dig the bulbs and put them in a warm, dry place in the cellar, right in the clump. Early in spring divide and start in flower pots.

Miscellaneous Spring Bulbs

These are all bulbs which are planted in the spring in April or May, and have to be taken up in the winter and stored in the cellar to be replanted again in the spring.



CALADIUM

15c each. 2 for 25c. \$1.25 per dozen.

Dasheen. A new plant of the caladium family which has been boomed recently by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a good plant for the south. I grew a lot of them last summer and they did fine. I do not think they will ever be a success as a food crop except in the extreme south, but they are sure a fine ornamental plant. I consider them better than caladiums for ornaments, as they are hardier, taller and more rapid growers, and the roots keep better through the winter. The roots resemble a caladium only smaller, but grow more easily.

10c each. 3 for 25c. \$1.00 per dozen.



Mexican Tuberose

big improvement over the old kind
g a dense shade. Long sprays of small white
owers. 5c each, 6 for 25c.

Spotted Cal-
la. A summer blooming calla that does well in open ground; grows about two feet high with immense dark green leaves, spotted and blotched with silvery white. Flowers are creamy white with purple blotches at the base. Large bulbs. 15c each, 2 for 25c

Tuberoses
Tall spikes of pure waxy white flowers of delicate fragrance. Grow well anywhere, bloom all fall, especially fine for button hole bouquets. Bulbs are extra large size and sure to bloom. 5c each, 6 for 25c, 50c doz. postpaid.

Madeira Vine.
A beautiful and very rapid climber. Grows from a root like a potato. Leaves are very thick and dark green, making a dense shade. Long sprays of small white

Lilies

The lilies are among the most prized of all the garden flowers. They can be planted as a rule either in the spring or fall, but the Japanese lilies arrive from abroad so late in the fall that we have to wait until spring, as the ground is nearly always frozen by the time we get them in. They do well planted in the spring and planted very early.

Panama Lily. This beautiful lily is entirely different from any other lily I have ever seen. The bulbs should be planted in the spring after the cold weather is past. Last year we started ours in flower pots in the house and then transplanted them outdoors in May after they had started to grow. It blooms the first year and blooms very early, ahead of any other lily. Ours came in about Decoration Day, and was the most fragrant and beautiful thing I ever saw. After the flower stalks die down the foliage is very showy all summer. Each 25c, \$2.50 doz.

Lilium Auratum. (Gold Banded Japan Lily). The largest and most beautiful of all the Japanese lilies. The flower is ivory white with a central band of bright yellow and numerous deep purple spots. 25c

Lilium Album. A pure white lily with flowers opening out wide and flat. Perfectly hardy 25c

Lilium Rubrum. Very similar to above except that flowers are a dark pinkish-red. 25c

Lilium Longi-
florum. Hardi-
est of Easter
lilies 25c

Lilium Ele-
gans. Early
large, upright
blooms. Is very
showy, color
ranges from
orange to deep
red 25c

Lilium Tigri-
nium. Tiger lily,
Deep orange-red
with black spots,
very showy and
hardy 25c

Lemon Lily.
(Hemerocallis) A
very fragrant,
hardy, old-fash-
ioned flower.
Blooms in May
very freely, in
clusters on slender
stems. It will
grow and bloom
anywhere.
Price 25c



Lemon Lily

Special Offer on Lilies

Any of the Lilies offered above, 25c each, 3 for 65c, 6 for \$1.25, \$2.50 per dozen, either all alike or assorted to suit. Good, large sound bulbs guaranteed.

Woman's Rights in the Garden

Now don't get scared. There's no politics in this. You are not going to get me into any political arguments. Not even on woman's rights.

I do believe, though, that when it comes to gardening, a woman has some rights, even though they may not be enumerated in the constitution of the United States.

To begin with, I believe that every woman has a right to a garden. It's natural to want a garden and dig in the dirt and watch things grow and pick flowers and vegetables.

And especially the woman on the farm. If I was a woman on a farm, I'd have a garden or have a fight. And it wouldn't be a little, old weedy corner next to the hedge, but a nice, big clean piece of ground, the best land on the farm, fenced hog and chicken tight and plowed and harrowed by the men first thing in the spring.

And above all, a woman is entitled to good, first-class tools to work the garden with.

Honest, now, sister, what kind of tools have you got to tend your garden with? Show 'em up. I know just about the list anyway. It's an old common hoe, probably rusty and dull, a rake with several teeth bent or broken, and the handle loose, and probably an old butcher knife and maybe a spade that the men wouldn't use to dig potholes with.

And you plant the seed by hand in a row made with the corner of the hoe or the end of the rake handle, stooping along and dropping the seed by hand and then coming along and covering them with your feet. It looked like sin, but it was the only way you could do.

Do your men folks plant and tend their corn that way?

No, Ma'am. They have the latest two row edge drop planters and riding cultivators. Several generations ago they used to plant and tend corn with a hoe, but men don't put up with that kind of tools very long, at least not in their own work. They get machines with wheels and seats on them, even if they have to go in debt for them.

When it comes to paying out a small sum for an up-to-date tool that will plant easily and perfectly everything in the garden and tend it ten times as easy and fast as it can be done by hand in the old style—why then he'll holler like a stuck hog. Can't afford it, all foolishness—mother never had nothing of that kind—wouldn't work nohow, a woman don't know nothing about machinery, anyway.

All right, brother, I hope when you get yours in the hereafter, it'll be humping your back over an old, dull, rusty hoe, in a weedy, lumpy, crooked rowed garden; with a sunbonnet on and the thermometer 97 in the shade.

But all joking aside (and I wasn't joking much anyway, that's mostly gospel truth), there ought to be an up-to-date garden drill and wheelhoe in every garden. They are as necessary as a cornplanter or a riding cultivator and don't cost one-half as much. A good garden is half the living, and it's a mighty hard matter making a good garden without good tools. It can be done, but it's up-hill business.

With a drill you can plant the seed in nice, straight rows, all just the right depth, evenly

distributed, and so every seed will grow. Your seed will go nearly twice as far. It looks nicer, too. Looks like business. It gives you a garden you can be proud of.

With the wheel hoe you can tend the garden ten times as fast as you possibly could by hand and you do much better work besides. When the ground is just right to work, you can get over the whole garden in one forenoon and kill the weeds before they come up. That is the secret of tending a garden easily.

You can work both sides of the row at once and throw a little dirt into the row so as to cover up any little weeds that may be starting there. If you do it right you can do away with hand-weeding entirely. Doesn't that sound good?

And it's easy. Any woman that can run a sewing machine can run one. You walk along, standing straight with your shoulders back and your head in the air. The machine has big, light wheels that run easy and carry all the weight. Of course, it takes some muscle, but no more than a carpet sweeper or a baby wagon.

The machine comes equipped with all the different attachments and tools needed for any kind of work in planting or tending anything in the garden. It's guaranteed to work perfectly for anyone and in any kind of soil. It's so simple that any woman or boy or girl can get the hang of it in five minutes.

You can take choice of the different styles of the various combinations. All are good, but of course, the complete outfit is the best of any. I will ship them on approval.

You can raise a good deal more than enough extra stuff in the garden, on account of it, to pay for it the first year. Besides the satisfaction of making garden in an up-to-date United States way.

Yes, of course, you can get along without it. You can get along without a washing machine, too, and sewing machines and incubators and corn planters and riding cultivators and self binders, combined listers and lawn mowers. But would you? The garden is the best paying piece of ground on the farm. Why not make it more profitable yet by using modern tools, too?

Honest, sister, if you don't throw away that old rusty hoe and get a wheel hoe this spring I'll think you haven't the spunk of a mouse. If the old man won't let you have the money, don't feed him any garden stuff till he comes across. Starve him to it.

And, by the way, some day I'm going to write an editorial on the subject of a woman having to ask her man for every cent of money she needs. It will be a hot one, too.

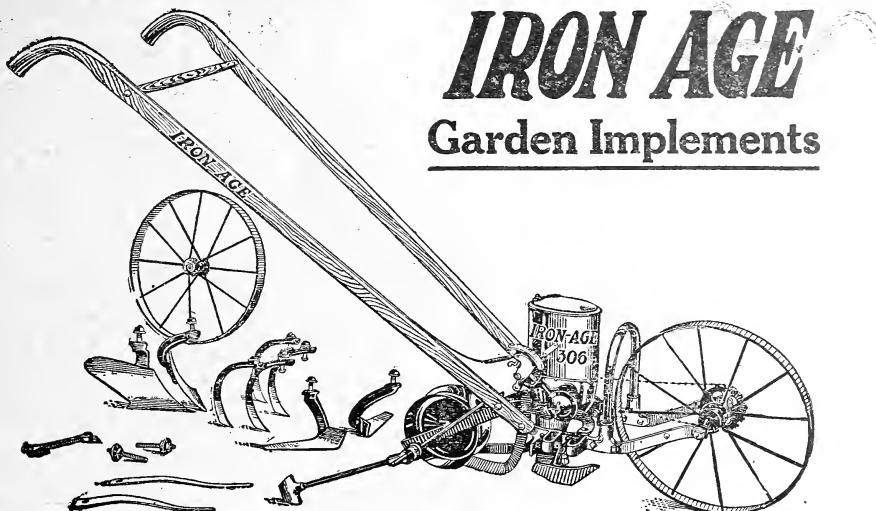
It's just the time of year to get the wheelhoe. You will find them described and listed in my catalog, or if you wish, I will send you a special catalog of them. We have them right here and can make prompt shipment. They're guaranteed satisfactory to you in your own garden or no trade. The ones I handle are the best kind made and are reasonable in price.

Now I have had my say and it's up to you

H. F.

P. S. I will not be responsible for any divorce cases or assault and battery cases that may be caused by this editorial.

H. F.



Iron Age No. 314 (without plows) \$20.50 or No. 306 (with plows as shown) \$22.00

It is a curious fact that the farmers who will have nothing but the very best of farm tools, such as riding plows, cultivators, seeders, etc., will use in his garden the same old implements that were used by his father and grandfather, or, what is worse yet, makes his wife use them. There has been just as much improvement in garden tools as in other lines, but few farmers seem to be aware of it. With modern tools a garden can be tended in less time and in much better shape than by old methods. Besides, here is the finest part of it, the boys will do it and do it gladly, for it is a well-known fact that a boy is generally crazy to run any machine that has wheels on it. It is the old drudgery of the hoe, rake and weeder that has disgusted him with gardening. Plant your garden in long, straight rows with a good drill and tend with a wheel hoe, and you will have by far the best garden you have ever had.

IRON AGE Garden Tools

I have used the Iron Age Garden Tools for several years and have found them the best now before the public. I offer here the two best sellers, but I can furnish you any special tool you want. If these do not suit you, write for special catalog of all Iron Age goods.

Other Goods. I can supply a dozen other styles of the Iron Age make, but I have no room to show them here. If you don't see what you want, ask for it. Write for complete catalog of the Iron Age implements.

Shipped from Shenandoah. We keep these tools in stock here in Shenandoah, hundreds of them and can make immediate shipment on everything listed in this catalog. We also carry some not listed here, and on all Iron Age goods we can have shipment made from the different Iron Age branch houses, whichever one is nearest to you.

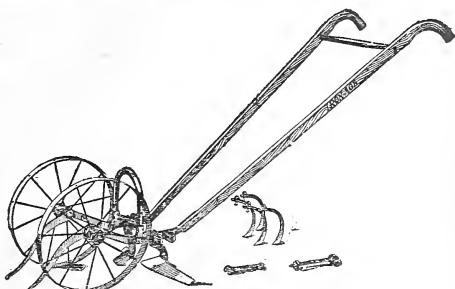
You wouldn't think of tending corn with a hoe. Why not get in line on the garden and be up to date?

IRON AGE Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe

It is on the style of the Planet, Jr., implements that are so well known, but is in my opinion much better. It is a combination tool and can be used as a drill or as a wheel hoe and is a success either way, which is not always the case with combination tools. It is remarkably durable and hard to break, being made of malleable iron instead of castings.

The wheels are high and do not choke easily. It will drop either in a hill or drill and is easily adjusted. I strongly advise it as being superior to any other garden tool made. Complete with all attachments shown *except the plows* \$20.50. If shipped *with plows* it is a No. 306 and costs \$22.00.

IRON AGE Double Wheel Hoe and Cultivator. No. 13



No. 13. Price \$10.50

For parties who wish a wheel hoe and cultivator independent of the drill, this No. 13 Iron Age is the best thing to be had. It is a two-wheeler, working both sides of the row at once. It has two pairs of cultivator teeth and a pair of wide hoes. Price \$10.50.

**Iron Age****No. 19C****\$6.50**

The cultivating tools include: The Landslide Plow, Scuffle Hoe, Two separate Cultivator Teeth, Set of Cultivator Teeth. Price \$6.50 Complete.

Wheel Cultivator and Plow

No. 19C \$6.50

If you have never tried a Wheel hoe for your garden, get one of these and see how easy it is to keep your ground under perfect cultivation. It is a low-priced tool and will always be a convenient tool to have for many kinds of work.

Many market gardeners use several of these tools and find their use very profitable—a simple solution of the cultivation problem.

Repairs on Iron Age Implements

We carry on hand here at Shenandoah, all kinds of repairs for Iron Age tools. If we do not have them on hand we will have them sent direct to you from the factory or the nearest branch office, but we generally have them here. We can supply repairs for any Iron Age or Gem wheelhoe, or Iron Age or New Model drill, no matter how old. The cost will not be higher either. Here are some of the ones called for and the prices. Prices do not include postage. You pay postage or express. Postage generally is about one-fourth the price of repairs.

2088	Wire link chain for drill (old style)	\$.40
2089	Pressed steel chain for drill (new style)	.60
C40	Main frame for drill and double wheelhoe	2.50
C19	Side hoe (specify right or left)	C10 right
C20	left	1.25
30	Cultivator teeth for wheelhoe each	.35
C59	Opening plow for No. 6 drill	.50
2080	Wire wheel for drill or wheelhoe	1.25
2069	Marker stick complete (old style)	.75
2071	Marker stick complete (new style)	.75
H23	Marker drag	.50
C38-39	Hopper lid (both halves)	.65

For Wheelhoes**Discs**

This is made on the same principle as a big disc, but of the right size to attach to an Iron Age Wheelhoe. Work well in loose, mellow soil, but will not work in hard, cloddy, trashy, or wet ground.

Price \$3.50

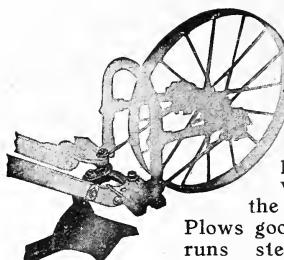
**Fig. 369**

Garden disc
cultivating at-
tachment.
Price \$3.50

Drill**Attachment**

If you already have an Iron Age Wheel Hoe, such as No. 13 or No. 1, you can add this drill attachment and plant anything in the garden perfectly. It can be put on or off the wheelhoe part easily as it is simply fastened by two bolts.

No. 6 Hill and Drill Attachment
Price \$10.50

**Fig. 334****Landslide Plow****Fig. 82**
Landslide Plow

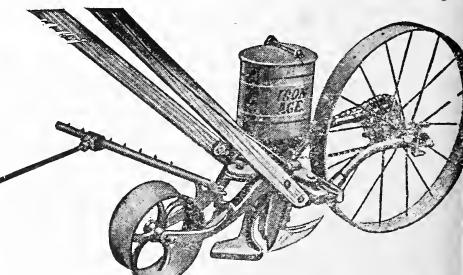
Can be attached to any Iron Age Wheelhoe, and makes the tool a perfect wheel plow with plow following the line of the wheel. Plows good, deep furrows and runs steadily. Can also be furnished made double like a lister. Price: Single, \$1.75. Double, \$2.25.

Onion Set Attachments

Onion sets are grown in a wide, thick row. The seed is generally sown in a band about 3 in. wide. This requires a special drill shoe which can be used on any Iron Age drill. The gatherer set drill shoe is for cutting under Price \$1.00 the sets.

Fig. 145

Onion set
gatherer
Price \$1.50

**Seed Drill No. 318B—Drill Only**

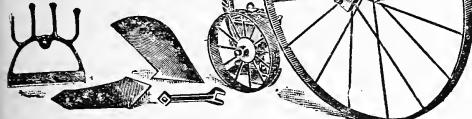
Price, \$15.00

Especially for Onion Seed. This is for the man who wants a drill only and especially an onion seed drill. It has no hillling attachments but has a special drill shoe, which places the seed in a very close, narrow row, making cultivation easy.

Standard No. 20 Single Wheel

Cultivator

No. 20 Single
Wheel Cultivator
Price \$5.00
(Without drill)



When the little Midget Drill was first brought to our attention, a member of the firm that manufactures them came here to demonstrate it. We went out in the garden and experimented with all kinds of seeds, planting them in as many different ways as we could think of. After this thorough trial we pronounced it a good drill and well worth the money. We were sure that any one getting it would get value received.

Personally, I was not overly enthusiastic over it, for I already had a good drill, the Iron Age, and had been planting my garden with it for a number of years. I had also used the Standard No. 9 which is another just as good as the Iron Age, and some of the folks about the seed house think it is better. As long as there was plenty of these drills about the place I didn't think of using the Little Midget in my garden.

Well, after we had been selling them for a while people began to talk about them. We received letters from those outside of town saying they considered it a good drill.

Some folks here at the seedhouse took the Little Midget drill home to make garden with. Town Finnell, our seed corn man, took one out this spring and came back very enthusiastic about it. Frank Field put his garden in with one and called me up on the phone to tell me that it was really better for the home garden than either of the other drills.

I began to think about this time that I did not know all there was to know about this drill. With people talking about it so much, I felt there was more to find out. I borrowed Frank's drill and planted my entire garden and decided that not half enough had been said about it.

I found it to be the handiest little drill I ever used. It is very light in weight, easy to lift about or to empty, easy and very simple to regulate the feed. The feed is entirely different from anything else made. The plan is really better than the feed of the larger drills which we handle. There is no brush to wear out. It is not exactly a force feed, but the next thing to it.

In planting beans and peas it is the finest thing yet. I made a furrow with the Standard No. 20 and then followed drilling the seed in the furrow, getting the seed just the right depth and

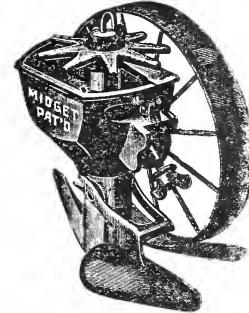
And No. 1

Midget Seeder

Combined

\$9.00

No. 1 Midget Seeder
Price \$4.10



covering it nicely. It drills all the seed in a nice straight row, getting on just the right amount. Frank Field says it will pay for itself easily in the amount of seed it will save. It sells now alone for \$4.10, and combined with the Standard No. 20 wheelhoe the price is \$9.00. It is easily the best drill on the market for the price, and in these days when the garden plays such an important part in the home economy, no one can afford to go without one. WALT PITZER.

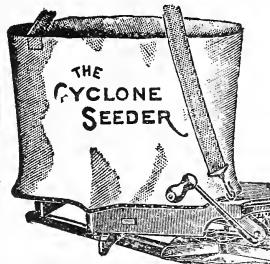
The Standard No. 20 Single Wheel

Cultivator. Price \$5.00

For a single wheel cultivator the Standard No. 20 shown in the picture above is a mighty good one. It is light weight, easy running and is very easily adjusted. The picture above shows it with the Little Midget drill attached, and it also shows the different attachments alongside.

The high wheel (24 inch) makes it run easy and balance and steer well. By loosening one wing nut, without the use of a wrench, the handles are adjustable to any height, or to any depth for the cultivation.

The tool is guaranteed satisfactory and you can make no mistake in buying it. Price complete, 3 shovels and wrench, as shown, \$5.00.



The Cyclone Seeder

This is the best seeder made at any price. It is roomy, strong, works evenly and will sow any kind of seed any desired thickness. It is fully guaranteed, and if not perfectly satisfactory, may be returned at our expense. Price \$1.75 f. o. b. here. If wanted by parcel post, add postage for 5 lbs.

Little Wonder Broadcast Seeder. This is the first and only really good seeder sold so low. Does fine work. Sows any kind of seed. Price \$1.25 net. If wanted by parcel post add postage for 4 lbs.

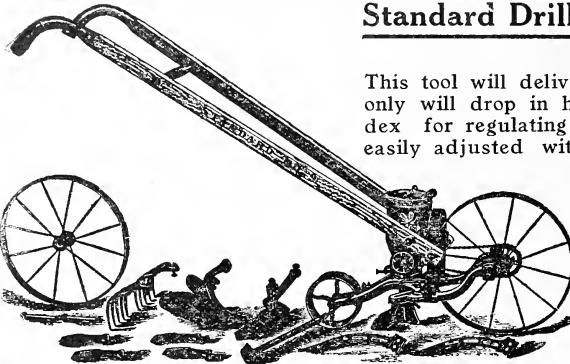
Corn Belt Garden Tools

For Corn Belt Gardeners

I have always handled and pushed mostly, the Iron Age Garden Tools. They are good tools, no trouble about them, and I am not going back on them. But I have been trying, quietly for the last 3 years, the Standard Garden Tools, manufactured right here in Iowa, and I am highly pleased with them. They are well made, of good material and are especially fitted to western conditions. They are made right, they run right,

and I will personally guarantee these tools to be absolutely satisfactory to you and the factory will do the same. If, for any reason, you are not entirely satisfied with these tools, you can return them at my expense and have your money back. You are the judge as to whether you are suited or not. You know me and you know that I wouldn't be backing anything of this kind unless I knew it was absolutely all right.

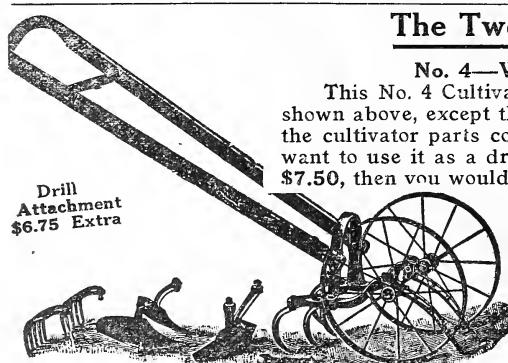
Standard Drill and Double Wheelhoe Combined



No. 2 Spring Beam Double Cultivator \$9.50

This spring beam, double wheel tool is a great favorite with all who use it, owing to the fact that the attachments, when in use, are entirely under the operator's control. The handles, being bolted to the spring beams, allow them to be moved to and from each other very easily. In cultivating plants in hills the attachments can be worked in and out between the plants, doing the closest work possible to be done with a wheelhoe. The arch clears the ground fifteen inches and is adjustable in width from seven to eleven inches. Wheels are sixteen inches high, with one inch tires. While the tool is light and easy to handle, it is built of the best material and will stand much hard usage. All tools have oak handles with bent grips.

No. 5, With plows, hoes, cultivator teeth \$9.00 | Standard No. 2 Spring Beam Cultivator, Shipping weight 28 lbs. With all attachment
No. 7, With hose and cultivator teeth 8.00 | shown
No. 8, With cultivator teeth only 7.50 | \$9.50



No. 4, With complete attachments \$10.50
No. 13, With plows, hoes, cultivator teeth 10.00
Complete equipment: 2 rakes, 2 plows, 4 cultivator

No. 17, With hose and cultivator teeth \$9.00
No. 19, With cultivator teeth only 8.00
teeth, one pair hoes, 2 leaf guards and wrench

The Two-Wheeled Double Cultivator

No. 4—With Complete Attachments—\$10.50

This No. 4 Cultivator shown below is the same as the combined tool shown above, except that it does not have the drill attachment, but has all the cultivator parts complete. If you buy this and later decide that you want to use it as a drill you can buy the drill attachments separately for \$7.50, then you would have the regular No. 9, which sells at \$18.00.

It is light weight, yet strong enough to last a lifetime; can be changed in a minute from double wheel, for cultivating astride the rows, to a single wheel, to cultivate between rows. With wheel sixteen inches high and attachments the proper shape, a child can run the tool. It is possible to save the price of this tool in one day when compared with the old-fashioned hoe.

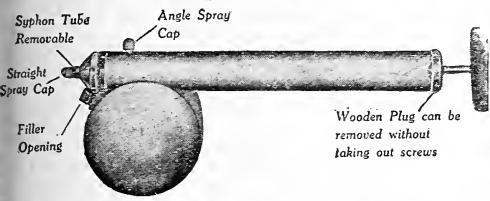
Shipping weight, boxed 40 lbs.

Sprayers

I have picked out the *Brown* line of sprayers as the very best ones made and I show here the most popular and practical forms for the gardener and small farmer.

These small sprayers shown here are practical, efficient and cheap. They are guaranteed both by us and by the factory to be absolutely satisfactory or no trade. We still have on hand a few of the make which we used to sell and as long as they last we will fill orders at the prices given in the old catalog.

Auto Spray No. 25



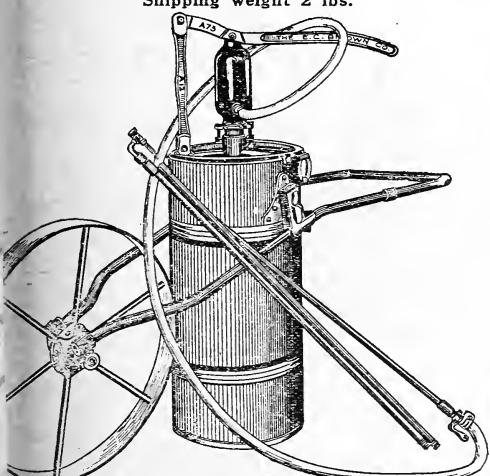
Prices, Galv. \$1.25. Brass \$1.50

This is a little hand sprayer or atomizer, like the one we used to list as "Handy Hand Sprayer," only better. Makes a continuous spray and does fine work. Has two nozzle caps, one for straight ahead and one for spraying at an angle, or up under leaves of vines. Has brass ball valve and either brass or galvanized tank.

PRICES: With galvanized tank ----- \$1.25

With brass tank ----- 1.50

Shipping weight 2 lbs.



Auto Spray No. 40

Prices as shown: Galv. \$20.00 Complete.
Brass, \$25.00

This is a heavy, powerful sprayer for the man who has lots of it to do, or high trees to reach. Can be used for any kind of spraying, also for applying whitewash or paint.

The pump is heavily made of solid brass with brass valves, ball type. The suction pipe is fitted with brass strainer.

It is equipped with 8 ft. of hose, stop cock, an 8 ft. iron extension pipe and a nozzle that won't clog. Complete with truck as shown.

Capacity, 12 gallons. Shipping weight 58 lbs.



Auto Spray No. 1

Galv. \$6.75; Brass \$10

This No. 1 is the most popular type of sprayers made and this is the best one I have ever found of this type. It is well made in every way and should last a lifetime. The body or tank holds 4 gallons and is made of either galvanized steel or sheet brass as you prefer. It is fitted with special packing at the joints that will stand any kind of a solution. One pumping will give a continuous pressure for

a considerable time. It is equipped with a patent non-clogging nozzle. With this sprayer you can handle all the spraying for a small orchard or farm. By getting extension piping, as shown below, you can spray large trees. You can

do white-washing, apply disinfectants, and in fact, do anything that you can do with any sprayer.

With 4 gal. galvanized tank ----- \$ 6.75

With 4 gal. heavy brass tank ----- 10.00

2 ft. brass extension ----- .60

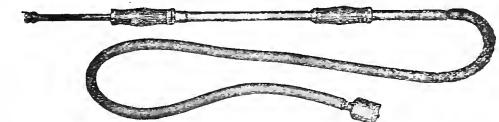
Brass Elbow ----- .35

Brass elbow ----- .35

Shipping weight 15 lbs.



2 ft. Brass or Galvanized Extension. Price 60c



Auto Spray No. 5. Price \$5.00

Or with Knapsack \$8.25



Shipping weights

Pump only 4 lbs.

Knapsack 6 lbs.

Auto Spray and Knapsack

This pump can be used in connection with a bucket or barrel, or with a knapsack tank as shown above. It is double acting and very powerful. Can be adjusted for either a solid stream, a wide spray, or a narrow, far reaching spray. Will throw a solid stream 30 feet and is fine for washing windows or cars. Easiest working pump I ever saw. Will handle any kind of spray material, being made all of brass.

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Seed Sense is Free to Our Customers

Of course you know about Seed Sense, and I hope you like to read it. It is sent free the year around to customers whose orders amount to \$2.00 or over. To others it is 25c per year, and worth it.

If you are ordering \$2.00 worth or over, you need not ask specially for Seed Sense. It will come automatically. If it don't come—holler. If you don't order—send the two bits.

Tell your friends about Seed Sense, and send me their names for free sample copies.

Henry Field.

Garden Seeds on the Cafeteria Plan

Low prices—Quick service—Wait on yourself

Did you ever eat at a Cafeteria? One of these places you know where you walk along the counter, pick out what you want to eat, pay the cashier, carry your stuff to a table, and eat and run.

It's a fine way to do, Saves money, time, work, and seems to make everybody happy. You get your money's worth, get just what you want, and don't take all day about it either. I always did like it. I have a theory that the same thing can be worked out in seeds.

So I have made up a list of garden seeds on the other side of this sheet—standard stuff that is all good and that ought to all be in every garden. Everything is described but I have not bothered you with the names of the varieties. You have my word for it that they are all good proven kinds, the bread and butter stuff that everyone buys.

My idea is to get right down to first principles. Put a low price on everything, handle it in the simplest possible manner, cut out all lost motion, and figure on a small profit but lots of sales.

Simply go through the list and mark what you want, putting down opposite each item the price it comes to, then tear out the list, put in a money order or check or stamps for the total amount and mail it to me. You'll get the seeds back so quick it will make your head swim.

We have these seeds all put up ready, in a special set of cases, and *every one of these orders will be filled the same day it lights*. That is, provided it comes in on this special order blank, paid in full, and with nothing else on the sheet with it. Of course you can order all the other stuff you want, but put it on a separate order sheet.

Everything will be in regular big fat packets, our regular guarantee, fresh tested seed of good standard varieties. It will not be special small packets nor outlaw seed. Not on your life. It's the real stuff, The Henry Field kind.

We are trying to see if people will like this way of buying, and will appreciate low prices, quick service, and "help yourself" methods. We can give it to you in this way—a short list, standard varieties, standard sizes, and a wait on yourself plan.

Now it's up to you. If you like this way of buying seeds, all right. If not all right. No harm done. I know the idea of this is right, and I know I am offering you a bargain. The rest is up to you. Henry Field.

P. S. I want your seed order anyway, whether you order from this special list or from the regular list. The book is full of all kinds of good stuff and there is another order sheet further over. It will suit me if you send them both in, both full up. Whatever way you order I will give you your money's worth and good service. H. F.

Short Order List

Popular Garden Vegetables
At 5c per Pkt. 11c per Oz.
(Fill in the price of amount wanted)

Asparagus. A good variety-----
Beets. For table use-----
Beets. Mangels for stock-----
Carrots. For table use-----
Carrots. For stock feeding-----
Cucumbers. Small for pickles-----
Cucumbers. Large for slicing-----
Lettuce. Loose fluffy leaf-----
Lettuce. Cabbage head sort-----
Lettuce. Red leaved-----
Parsnips. Long and smooth-----
Pumpkins. For table use-----
Pumpkins. For stock-----
Radish. Early round red-----
Radish. Early long red-----
Radish. Long white-----
Radish. Large late or winter-----
Salsify. Or vegetable oyster-----
Squash. Large for winter use-----
Squash. Early summer bush-----
Turnips. White for table use-----
Turnips. Yellow for table use-----
Muskmelon. Nutmeg, green meat-----
Muskmelon. Nutmeg, yellow meat-----
Muskmelon. Large, green meat-----
Muskmelon. Large, yellow meat-----
Watermelon. Extra early-----
Watermelon. Extra large-----
Watermelon. Extra high quality-----
Collards. For the south-----
Mustard. For early greens-----
Citron. For preserves-----
Okra. Or gumbo-----
Rhubarb. Or pieplant-----
Sunflower. For hen feed-----

Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn
At 5c per Oz. 11c per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
(Fill in the price of amount wanted)

String Beans. Green podded-----
String Beans. Wax podded-----
Bush Lima Beans. Small, early-----
Bush Lima Beans. Large, late-----
Field Beans. White or navy-----
Field Beans. Brown or Pinto-----
Pole Beans. Green podded-----
Pole Beans. Lima or butter-----
Peas. Extra early dwarf-----
Peas. Early dwarf-----
Peas. Tall, large, late-----
Sweet Corn. Extra early-----
Sweet Corn. Intermediate-----
Sweet Corn. Large, late-----
Popcorn. For the children-----
Peanuts. For the children-----

Small Seeds in Packets Only
5c per Pkt. (as many as you want)

(Fill in the price of amount wanted)

Celery. Good kind for garden-----
Cabbage. Early pointed head-----
Cabbage. Early flat head-----
Cabbage. For fall use-----
Cabbage. Late or winter-----
Eggplant. Purple-----
Peppers. Small, hot-----
Peppers. Large, sweet mango-----
Onions. Large, red-----
Onions. Large, yellow-----
Onions. White-----
Onions. White for pickles-----
Tomatoes. Early red-----
Tomatoes. Large red main crop-----
Tomatoes. Pink or purple-----
Tomatoes. Large, yellow-----
Tomatoes. Small, yellow-----

CO., Shenandoah, Iowa

Please send me at once, by return mail, the seeds marked above for which I enclose in payment \$-----

Name ----- P. O. and State-----
(over)

Advice to the Young Market Gardener



Maybe it is because I was a gardener myself so long, but I always did think that market gardening was a pretty good business to follow. I don't suppose a person would ever get rich at it, but there is a good living in it anyway and that is about all any of us get at anything. I am supposed to be making more now at the seed business than I used to at

gardening, but I am getting only my board and clothing out of it and I always did have that and I work just as hard as I ever did.

I doubt if it pays to go into it on a big scale and hire a lot of help to run two or three wagons and have to hire men to do the selling, or ship to commission houses a long ways off. The best money one time with another is in the home market. Any town from 1,000 up is a good market. It may not seem like a very big opening, but it is a good sure average. You may not get the high prices you sometimes do in a big city, but you have not the risk of losing all of it as you do sometimes on a city market.

Don't try to cover too much ground. A few acres well tended are better than a lot of land half tended. Start with a few acres, keep it well enriched and well tended. Provide for irrigation on at least a part of it if you possibly can. Grow food stuff and get it up in nice shape. Do your own selling. Sell direct to the consumer and cut out the middleman. Deal liberally and honestly with your customers and charge a fair price and give good measure. I remember an old Irish friend of mine who used to say: "Henry, 'tis no sin to charge high if you give good weight and good measure." I always remembered it.

You don't have to have a whole lot of land to start with. Some of the most successful gardens I have ever known were little more than back yards.

Go up to the grocery store and make a list of the prices they are asking for stale, second quality vegetables and then go home and put in the evening figuring out what can be grown on an acre or even a quarter of an acre of each.

Fair yields per acre, such as anyone may expect with good land and good care and ordinary weather, would be about as follows: Potatoes, 260 bu.; sweet potatoes, 300 bu.; onions, 200 to 500 bu.; beets, carrots, parsnips, and turnips, 300 to 600 bu.; cabbage, 12,000 lbs.; tomatoes, 30,000 lbs.; sweet corn, 1,000 dozen ears; peas and string beans in the pod, 100 to 150 bu.; muskmelons, 15,000, and so on. I have beaten those figures lots of times. Early radishes and bunch onions you can easily sell \$5.00 to \$8.60 worth from each square rod. I averaged \$9.60 per square rod on radishes one spring.

Of course, it's not all fun. There are lots of long hours and backaches and hard work and hot work and getting wet in the rain and all that, but it won't kill you, in fact, you even get fat on it. And you are independent. You always have something growing and you have some money coming in the year around and you always have some change in your pocket.

It is not limited to any one locality. Probably your own town is as good as any other.

Try it and see. Garden stuff will always sell. If it's hard times people eat more garden stuff and less meat. Grow a little of everything at first till you find what pays and what don't and then grow a more limited line, but don't confine yourself entirely to one crop, for if something happens to that you're done for then.

I am a great believer in gardening. I mean market gardening. Of course everyone ought to have a good garden. That is taken for granted, so I will not have much to say about that. You know it already.

But I doubt if you realize the advantages of gardening as a business. I don't know of anything I would rather do if I had to start over again. It is the best thing in the world for a boy who wants to get to doing something for himself, and every boy wants that.

There is nothing he could go into that will cost so little at the start, and nothing that is so likely to be successful with a fair amount of sense and hard work. And you can start anywhere. You don't have to go off somewhere else. The chances are good in at least 19 places out of 20.

Supposing now that you have made up your mind to try gardening next summer. What next?

The first thing to do is to get the land. Don't try to spread out and work too much land. Better a little, of good well-worked land, than a lot half-tended. You can do wonders on just one acre, 8 acres is a big patch and 10 would be the outside limit at least for the first year.

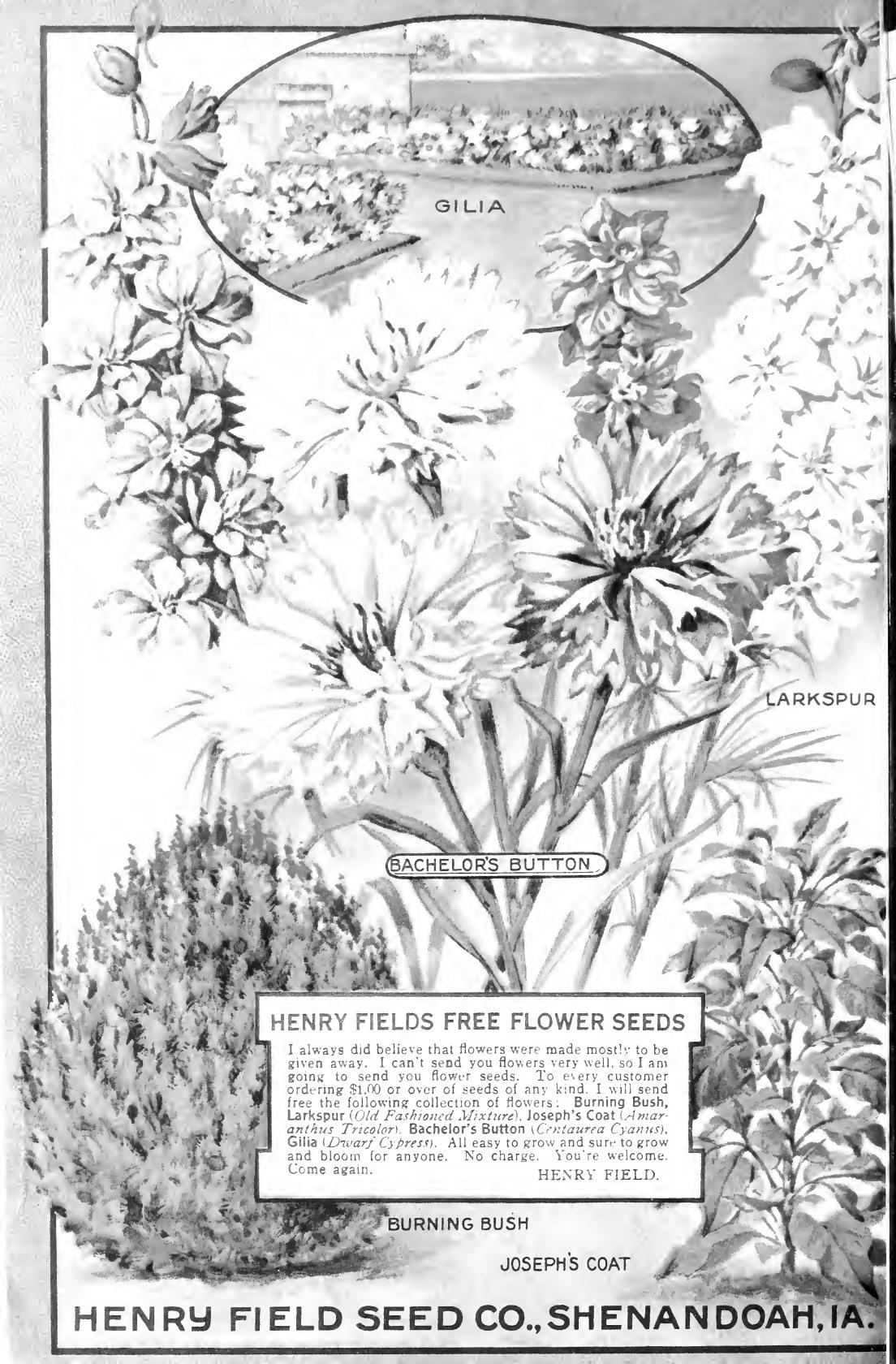
Get as close to town as you can. It saves waste time on the road. Of course if you already live a good ways out and naturally want to work at home or near there, you will have to do the best you can, but if you are not tied to one particular neighborhood, get near town.

Get the very best of land, even if it costs a little more rent. Poor land can be brought up in time so it will yield well, but it takes time and work and money to do it. By all means get land that is ready to do business right from the first jump. The richer the better. It can't be too rich. And of course level and smooth if possible. Stumps and stones don't hurt the soil, but they are mean to work around. Still I would rather have rich new stump land than old, poor, smooth land. The cost of the rent is a very small matter compared with the yield of good land. There is lots more difference in the yield of good and poor land than there is in the rent.

Pay cash rent. I don't believe in share or partnership deals. Pay for what you get and have it all for your own. Of course, if you happen to have a failure, the rent money will come hard, but the chances are you will not make a failure. Not a complete one, anyway.

It may be that you can sell your stuff to the stores or market men and save some time and work, but, as a rule, I have always found it best to sell direct to the consumer. It takes a little more time, but you get better prices and you can work up a personal trade of your own. I have been through the mill myself. I rode a market wagon for twenty summers and if I should go broke today, I would probably start in market gardening.

HENRY FIELD



GILIA

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HENRY FIELDS FREE FLOWER SEEDS

I always did believe that flowers were made mostly to be given away. I can't send you flowers very well, so I am going to send you flower seeds. To every customer ordering \$1.00 or over of seeds of any kind, I will send free the following collection of flowers: Burning Bush, Larkspur (Old Fashioned Mixture), Joseph's Coat (Amaranthus Tricolor), Bachelor's Button (*Centaurea Cyanus*), Gilia (Dwarf Cypress). All easy to grow and sure to grow and bloom for anyone. No charge. You're welcome. Come again.

HENRY FIELD.

BURNING BUSH

JOSEPH'S COAT

HENRY FIELD SEED CO., SHENANDOAH, IA.